

1930

SASKATCHEWAN

1930

The Grand Lodge
of
Saskatchewan
Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons



Proceedings
1930

**The Twenty-fifth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge will be
held in the City of Regina on Wednesday, the Seventeenth
day of June, nineteen hundred and thirty-one.**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
M.W. Grand Lodge
of Saskatchewan
Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons
AT THE
TWENTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

Held at Moose Jaw on Wednesday the 18th
Day of June, 1930



ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL LODGES AND PRESERVED

One copy of this Book of Proceedings is sent to each Lodge in the Jurisdiction, addressed to the Secretary.

*It is the property of the Lodge to be
kept on file for reference.*

It is an instruction of the Board of General Purposes that on receipt of this copy the W.M. arrange to have the Addresses of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Report of the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the Lodge is situated, together with the report of the Committee on the Condition of Masonry, read at the first Regular Meeting of the Lodge thereafter.

Particular attention is called to the Approved Rulings and Notices of Motion contained in this copy.



M.W. BRO. DR. CHAS. P. MOORE
GRAND MASTER 1930

Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.

PROCEEDINGS: ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

The Twenty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M., convened in the Oddfellows' Hall, in the City of Moose Jaw, at 9.30 a.m., on Wednesday, June 18th, 1930. Present:

THE GRAND MASTER

M.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke, on the Throne.

THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER

R.W. Bro. C. P. Moore.

PAST GRAND MASTERS:—M.W. Bros. C. O. Davidson, W. B. Tate, A. S. Gorrell, W. B. Willoughby, J. H. Anderson, J. McCauley, R. Young, N. B. Williams, J. W. MacNeill, D. A. Kingsbury, G. Swain, J. K. Irwin.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS:—R.W. Bros. R. J. Westgate (2), S. R. Stephens (3), E. J. Bowlby (4), R. T. Jones (5), O. S. Black (6), H. Hill (7), P. W. Doake (8), J. F. White (9), W. W. Gibson (10), E. G. Southon (11), W. I. Lamport (12), J. A. Coulter (14), G. Grant (15), E. J. Medland (16), A. J. McPherson (17).

R.W. Bro. J. McGregor.....	Grand Senior Warden
R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly.....	Grand Junior Warden
R.W. Bro. J. C. Moore.....	Grand Treasurer
M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate.....	Grand Secretary
R.W. Bro. J. R. Yorke.....	Grand Registrar
V.W. Bro. J. A. MacKeigan.....	Grand Chaplain
V.W. Bro. J. Hancock.....	Grand Senior Deacon
V.W. Bro. L. A. Hubbs.....	Grand Junior Deacon
V.W. Bro. R. A. Tate.....	Grand Director of Ceremonies
V.W. Bro. D. Munro.....	Grand Pursuivant
V.W. Bro. D. MacGregor.....	Grand Tyler

GRAND STEWARDS:—V.W. Bros. F. C. Wilson (163), F. Binnie (168), A. A. Parker (134).

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

M.W. Bro. R. Young.....	Alabama
R.W. Bro. A. A. Wilson.....	Alberta
R.W. Bro. W. McCauley.....	Arkansas
R.W. Bro. J. R. Yorke.....	British Columbia
M.W. Bro. A. S. Gorrell.....	Canada in Ontario
R.W. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson.....	Colorado
V.W. Bro. H. S. Craig.....	Costa Rica
R.W. Bro. A. Stewart.....	District of Columbia
M.W. Bro. W. B. Willoughby.....	England

W. Bro. A. G. Farrell.....	France
V.W. Bro. J. A. Newman.....	Idaho
R.W. Bro. G. Hooker.....	Indiana
M.W. Bro. N. B. Williams.....	Iowa
M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate.....	Ireland
R.W. Bro. W. R. McConnell.....	Manitoba
W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine.....	Massachusetts
R.W. Bro. C. P. Moore.....	Michigan
M.W. Bro. J. McCauley.....	Minnesota
R.W. Bro. G. A. Wyness.....	Mississippi
M.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke.....	Missouri
M.W. Bro. D. A. Kingsbury.....	Nebraska
M.W. Bro. G. Swain.....	Nevada
R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig.....	New Jersey
R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly.....	New Zealand
R.W. Bro. A. M. Bell.....	North Carolina
V.W. Bro. R. A. Tate.....	North Dakota
M.W. Bro. J. H. Anderson.....	Nova Scotia
R.W. Bro. A. C. Garner.....	Ohio
R.W. Bro. A. Johnstone.....	Oklahoma
M.W. Bro. J. K. Irwin.....	Oregon
M.W. Bro. J. W. MacNeill.....	Prince Edward Island
R.W. Bro. H. L. Sieg.....	Porto Rico
M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson.....	Scotland
R.W. Bro. E. Mitchell.....	South Australia
R.W. Bro. J. McGregor.....	Tennessee
V.W. Bro. F. A. Dunk.....	Utah
R.W. J. C. Moore.....	Vermont
R.W. Bro. H. Brodie.....	Virginia
R.W. Bro. A. O. Brooks.....	Washington
R.W. Bro. E. C. Bird.....	West Australia
R.W. Bro. F. M. Hodson.....	Wisconsin

REPRESENTATIVES CONSTITUENT LODGES AND PAST MASTERS

- No. 1—Kinistino, Prince Albert: R. Young, L. P. Fordham.
- No. 2—Wascana, Regina: J. C. Moore, F. B. Reilly, J. McIntosh, C. O. Davidson, F. B. Bagshaw, H. L. Sieg.
- No. 3—Moose Jaw, Moose Jaw: W. B. Willoughby, J. McCauley, W. McCauley, T. Whitehead, T. H. Pendlebury, K. R. McKenzie, F. W. Chapman, A. L. McIntosh, J. Wilson, G. R. Anderson, J. H. Laird, C. J. Broderick, M. Ewart, C. W. Crichton.
- No. 4—Qu'Appelle Valley, Fort Qu'Appelle: F. A. Dunk.
- No. 5—Indian Head, Indian Head: L. A. Hubbs.
- No. 6—Qu'Appelle, Qu'Appelle: A. G. Rawlinson, W. B. Tate.
- No. 7—Moosomin, Moosomin: F. M. Hewgill, T. D. Holloway.
- No. 9—Maple Leaf, Maple Creek: G. C. Stewart.
- No. 10—Evening Star, Grenfell: J. C. Hobson.
- No. 11—North West Mounted Police, Regina: A. S. Gorrell, F. C. D. Smith, H. Brockway, R. A. Tate, J. D. Watson.
- No. 12—Yorkton, Yorkton: P. C. Smith, C. W. Beck.
- No. 13—Duck Lake, Duck Lake: R. C. Martman.
- No. 14—Sintaluta, Sintaluta: E. Mitchell.

- No. 15—Amity, Carnduff: R. Young.
No. 16—Saskatchewan, Saskatoon: B. R. Masecar, A. D. Cavers, E. J. Shaver, E. H. Capindale.
No. 17—Carlyle, Carlyle: D. M. Grant.
No. 18—Melfort, Melfort: E. D. Cardwardine.
No. 19—Battle, Battleford: E. W. Barnes.
No. 20—Weyburn, Weyburn: G. E. Mann, C. P. Moore, A. Findlay, H. D. Leavens, R. Sharpe.
No. 21—Arcola, Arcola: T. A. Patterson, W. H. Montgomery.
No. 22—Rosthern, Rosthern: C. H. Wilker, F. M. Hodson, F. Barfield, C. R. Hardy.
No. 23—Britannia, Lloydminster: J. Gronow, H. Hill, R. E. Stevenson.
No. 24—Wolseley, Wolseley: E. J. Bowlby.
No. 25—Estevan, Estevan: W. R. Whitby, W. B. Hekhouse, L. Wright.
No. 26—Swift Current, Swift Current: W. A. McPhail, W. H. Field, A. D. McCrie, E. G. Southon.
No. 31—Ionic, North Battleford: J. W. MacNeill, J. H. Best, J. E. McLarty.
No. 32—Golden Rule, Pense: I. H. Lowery, A. E. Avery.
No. 33—Davidson, Davidson: J. E. Andrew, G. E. Brown, G. Pagon.
No. 35—Prince Rupert, Humboldt: D. H. Chivers, H. Smethurst.
No. 36—Bruce, Francis: S. A. Kennedy.
No. 38—Ekapo, Broadview: H. R. Brian.
No. 39—Boscurvis, Oxbow: J. R. Rahill.
No. 40—Rouleau, Rouleau: D. A. Kingsbury, R. H. Carter, E. Charles, J. E. McFetridge, H. S. Craig.
No. 41—Drinkwater, Drinkwater: H. C. McKean, A. J. Dawe, J. V. Dodds, F. Swarthout, J. S. Hilt, W. L. Woodger.
No. 42—Caron, Caron: R. C. B. Smart, J. Getty, S. D. McLachlan, L. Herridge, J. E. A. Spearman, P. M. Moynes, M. M. Smart, P. W. House, J. E. Orr.
No. 43—Ishpaming, Langham: F. B. O'Neil.
No. 44—Landmark, Lashburn: W. S. Cooper.
No. 45—Aurora, Theodore: W. W. Gibson.
No. 47—Cupar, Cupar: R. M. McSweeney.
No. 48—Grayson, Dubuc: F. L. Treece.
No. 49—Assiniboia, Regina: R. S. Phillips, R. J. Westgate, A. D. Carrothers, C. C. Jonah.
No. 51—Touchwood, Punnichy: J. F. Rose, C. G. Shooter, E. J. Medland.
No. 53—Nanatah, Balcarres: J. F. White, F. Rhodes.
No. 55—Craik, Craik: H. J. Reid, J. H. Bisson.
No. 56—Elbowview, Elbow: H. F. McDougall.
No. 57—Prairie, Wilkie: N. Gray.
No. 58—King Solomon, Kamsack: J. A. Bloomfield.
No. 59—Canora, Canora: C. M. K. Parsons.
No. 60—Imperial, Saskatoon: G. Swain, J. McGregor, W. Garvie, S. H. Jackson.
No. 61—Rocanville, Rocanville: R. H. McLeod, F. F. Dunham.

- No. 62—Melville, Melville: F. W. Harris.
- No. 63—Prince Albert, Prince Albert: M. Musk, H. A. Ware.
- No. 64—Manitou, Watrous: C. E. Harman.
- No. 65—Outlook, Outlook: A. Johnstone, J. W. Slater, J. A. Fraser, J. D. McGregor, M. A. Loughheed, T. Roulston.
- No. 66—Wynyard, Wynyard: A. Stewart.
- No. 68—Govan, Govan: J. O. Clarke, R. D. Shier, J. Hancock.
- No. 69—Carrot River, Knistino: W. E. Hornby, R. B. Atkinson, F. Rouffignac, V. Jansen.
- No. 70—Cypress, Gull Lake: J. F. Potter, J. E. Ireland, C. B. Atkin.
- No. 71—Doric, Moose Jaw: H. Hudson, N. R. Craig, F. MacCulloch, F. L. Moore, S. R. Stephens, J. P. L. McFee, J. Sharpe, W. C. Paterson, J. T. Parker.
- No. 72—Corinthian, Lumsden: G. Andrews, D. A. MacRae.
- No. 73—Unity, Unity: J. P. Faucet.
- No. 74—Kilwinning, Adanac: A. M. Bell, J. C. Phillips.
- No. 75—Harmony, Perdue: A. R. Houston, A. E. Friend.
- No. 76—Tisdale, Tisdale: L. W. Topham, D. Hunter, M. A. MacKay, F. T. Fraser, H. D. H. Hamilton, H. Adams.
- No. 77—Abernethy, Abernethy: N. B. Williams, A. O. Brooks, G. Grant, G. M. McKay.
- No. 78—Tugaske, Tugaske: R. H. Prebble, P. E. Cooper.
- No. 79—Foam Lake, Foam Lake: E. L. Fowler.
- No. 80—Connaught, Windthorst: P. W. Doake, E. J. Bill.
- No. 81—Tuscan, Semans: A. Richardson.
- No. 82—Victoria, Alsask: A. Ellis, L. Pickett.
- No. 83—Meridian, Macklin: E. E. Ellergodt.
- No. 84—Lanigan, Lanigan: J. McCulloch, L. D. Walmsley, A. Olson.
- No. 86—Kindersley, Kindersley: W. I. Lamport, C. F. Addison.
- No. 89—Twin City, Sutherland: R. T. Jones, E. W. Virtue, J. Cowie.
- No. 92—Lodge Progress, Saskatoon: E. Morrell, L. McBain, J. H. Anderson, R. W. Asselstine, W. Kinloch.
- No. 93—Morse, Morse: V. R. Kerr, G. T. Cox, F. Birtwistle.
- No. 96—Yellow Grass, Yellow Grass: J. R. Wylie, H. J. Wilken, F. Cathcart, W. L. Barregar.
- No. 97—Radisson, Radisson: O. J. Waterman.
- No. 98—Union, Kelliher: E. H. Stevens, J. T. Goddard, R. J. Eley.
- No. 99—Goose Lake, Delisle: W. H. Morgan.
- No. 100—Biggar, Biggar: G. E. Adcock, E. W. Udy.
- No. 101—Acacia, Imperial: W. T. Ritchie.
- No. 103—Composite, Kennedy: W. R. McBurney.
- No. 104—King Hiram, Regina: A. A. Wilson, D. MacGregor, J. A. Newman, F. W. Adams, C. M. Anderson, J. A. Sangster.
- No. 105—Gothic, Luseland: G. S. Lake, R. B. Robinson.
- No. 106—St. John's, Assiniboia: J. K. Irwin, K. C. Rappell, S. H. Joiner, B. E. Mason.
- No. 107—Mortlach, Mortlach: R. S. Parine, R. G. Mitchell, A. Dunlop.

- No. 108—Long Lake, Liberty: W. W. Stratton, E. L. Tittmore, B. N. Tannahill.
- No. 109—Limerick, Limerick: A. K. Buchanann.
- No. 110—Shaunavon, Shaunavon: W. S. Green, G. R. Binkley.
- No. 111—Aneroid, Aneroid: J. A. Coulter, F. Fleck, A. T. Forrester, O. Schroader, J. M. Elliott.
- No. 112—Woodrow, Woodrow: G. W. Hooker, A. Stewart, A. S. Bradley.
- No. 113—Broderick, Glenside: A. J. McPherson, W. Wallace, H. C. Duncan.
- No. 114—Central Butte, Central Butte: A. E. Alcock, A. McGillivray, D. A. Bell.
- No. 115—Landis, Landis: W. H. Walker, A. H. Grenkie, N. R. Sloan.
- No. 116—Ceylon, Ceylon: E. R. Davis, W. J. Oliver.
- No. 117—Dundurn, Dundurn: W. J. Wilson, F. B. Summerfeldt.
- No. 119—Cabri, Cabri: R. H. Ruthven, J. Robinson.
- No. 121—Simpson, Simpson: W. H. Davidson, C. Gillard, S. J. Caught, H. S. Waldie.
- No. 123—Lancer, Lancer: S. Solley, J. B. Cross, A. G. Corbet.
- No. 125—Latomia, Weyburn: J. C. Martin, D. Ross, O. S. Black, R. H. Smith.
- No. 126—Cadillac, Cadillac: R. H. Stanley, W. L. Dunavon.
- No. 128—Meyronne, Meyronne: S. Day, W. G. Conlan.
- No. 129—Mossbank, Mossbank: C. C. Shattuck, A. T. Thompson, W. Patterson, P. J. Rawlinson, J. Clark, T. Balfour.
- No. 130—Togo, Togo: A. B. Mann.
- No. 132—Conquest, Conquest: E. Matheson, N. E. Fleming, M. E. Whiteley.
- No. 133—Philathea, Nokomis: C. L. Wallace, A. H. Nichol.
- No. 134—Eston, Eston: C. T. Shea, A. A. Parker.
- No. 135—Elrose, Elrose: S. J. Atwell.
- No. 136—St. George, Moose Jaw: J. McAllister, H. Brodie, W. Motherwell, J. R. Yorke, F. Deno, F. B. Probert, T. W. McPhail, W. W. Snider, J. Boyd.
- No. 138—Kincaid, Kincaid: W. J. Cameron, W. A. Harper.
- No. 139—Riverhurst, Riverhurst: T. S. Parker, B. Pomeroy.
- No. 140—Sceptre, Sceptre: V. N. Squire, O. L. Storey.
- No. 141—Progressive, Tompkins: J. H. Bogart, W. G. Simpson, B. G. Ford.
- No. 144—Victory, Saskatoon: A. Greaves, H. D. Elliott.
- No. 146—Asquith, Asquith: H. J. Baldwin.
- No. 147—Elstow, Elstow: H. R. Sutherland, R. N. Baldwin, J. M. Elliott, F. D. Kettles.
- No. 148—Dunblane, Dunblane: G. H. Knight, A. H. Cook.
- No. 151—Viscount, Viscount: W. Nickle.
- No. 154—Banner, Regina: H. Taylor, A. L. McLean, F. S. Van Woert, W. R. McConnell, A. C. Garner.
- No. 155—Raymore, Raymore: H. Johnson, F. Gregory.
- No. 156—Avonlea, Avonlea: J. S. Park, W. B. Johnston.

- No. 157—Bredenbury, Bredenbury: T. Stevenson, L. Keene.
 No. 158—Borden, Borden: A. P. Weatherby.
 No. 163—Fillmore, Fillmore: F. C. Wilson, F. M. Collins, S. F. Dunlop.
 No. 164—Milestone, Milestone: J. R. McKenzie.
 No. 165—St. Luke's, Plenty: G. A. Wyness, D. W. McMillan.
 No. 168—Earl Grey, Earl Grey: F. Binnie.
 No. 169—Quill Lake, Quill Lake: G. Grant.
 No. 171—Shellbrook, Shellbrook: T. W. Sutherland, R. McIntosh.
 No. 172—Memorial, Moose Jaw: A. Kirkbride, H. D. Pickett, W. J. Montgomery.
 No. 173—Lakeview, Tessier: G. H. Johnson, G. Hanson, O. B. Major, J. Findley.
 No. 174—St. Andrews, Regina; T. H. Hewitt, E. C. Bird, W. S. Arrow-smith, W. J. Sharp.
 No. 175—Radville, Radville, U. J. G. Schurman.
 No. 177—Verwood, Verwood: C. A. Blad.
 No. 179—Kelvington, Kelvington: H. M. Lovell.
 No. 183—Nipawin, Nipawin: F. Whyte, W. Connell.
 No. 184—Osage, Osage: J. W. Cooper, E. R. Shull.
 No. 185—Loyalty, Ruddell: T. Sawyer.
 No. 186—Emulation, Regina: A. G. Farrell.
 No. 187—Lucky Lake, Lucky Lake: D. Munro, F. C. Little, H. C. Grose.
 No. 189—Herschel, Herschel: R. T. Lawson.
 No. 190—Turtleford, Turtleford: R. H. Byers.
 No. 191—Macrorie, Macrorie: J. U. Allen, T. D. Bennett.
 No. 192—Sovereign, Sovereign: J. D. Lawrence, J. V. Greer.
 No. 193—Mazenod, Mazenod: J. B. Clements, C. G. Glasrud.
 No. 196—Lacadena, Lacadena: A. W. Edgar.
 No. —Chaplin, Chaplin: G. Pinder.

OPENING OF GRAND LODGE

A constitutional number of Lodges being represented by their accredited representatives, Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form and the Grand Chaplain invoked a blessing from the G.A.O.T.U. upon its deliberations.

The M.W. the Grand Master granted permission for the admission of all Master Masons in good standing, properly vouched for, as visitors.

On motion of M.W. Bros. J. K. Irwin and J. McCauley it was resolved that: "The minutes of the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge held in the City of Prince Albert on June 19th and 20th, 1929, as printed in the Proceedings and distributed, be taken as read and confirmed."

On motion of M.W. Bros. C. O. Davidson and W. B. Tate it was resolved that: "Mimeographed copies of the regulations for the government of Grand Lodge being in the hands of all Delegates, they be taken as read and adopted."

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

His Worship the Mayor of the City of Moose Jaw and W. Bro. G. R. Anderson, W.M. of Moose Jaw Lodge No. 3, were introduced to Grand Lodge by M.W. Bro. James McCauley.

The Mayor, Bro. James Pascoe, in tendering a cordial welcome on behalf of the City to the visiting Brethren, said:

M.W. Grand Master, Grand Lodge Officers, Members and Brothers:

I can assure you it is a great pleasure to come here and see and meet so many prominent and distinguished Members of the Masonic Fraternity as I see before me at this Grand Lodge Communication. Let me assure you we are glad to have you in our city. We know of the good work you have done and are still doing, and I, as a Brother, take you by the hand in friendship and welcome, wishing you every success at this year's Communication.

As a representative of the citizens of Moose Jaw, knowing the hospitable feeling they have for you, I wish to extend to all, whether from the North, South, East or West, a sincere, cordial and hearty welcome to our city. I know you are busy men. You have come here for a definite purpose in the interest of others. Your discussions will be along the lines of trying to make the pathway of life a little smoother for the Brothers who have not been quite so fortunate as ourselves, and your discussions should prove beneficial to our Province and to our Dominion, as well as to ourselves. But while sojourning in Moose Jaw, take time to see our city for we have many things of interest to show you, especially to those who have come from a distance. Note the foundations we have laid down upon which we will build a great city of the future. Our churches, our schools, the new Normal School, the finest in the West. We want your sons and daughters to come to Moose Jaw to receive their training. This summer we are building a new technical school costing \$500,000.00. Crossing the elevated new type concrete bridge across Thunder Creek, note the confidence the C.P.R. Company has shown in Moose Jaw by laying miles of steel trackage in their yards to handle the freight and passengers coming through our city. From the middle of the bridge, looking West and South, you will have some idea of the industrial life of our city. Do not miss the drive to the Wild Animal Park, and catch the view of the natural beauty of the valley of the Moose Jaw Creek, and see the animal life in its natural state. These are only a few of the interesting things we have in Moose Jaw, but I must not take up any more of your time as you did not come here to listen to me give a speech.

Now, M.W. Grand Master, may your stay in Moose Jaw prove a pleasureable one, full of interest to you and to all the Delegates. On behalf of the citizens, I present to you the keys of the city which are accompanied by the freedom of Moose Jaw, and under your guiding hand I know they are in safekeeping. Again wishing you every success at this splendid gathering and hoping to meet you again in the near future.

W. Bro. G. R. Anderson, in tendering a welcome on behalf of the Moose Jaw Lodges—Moose Jaw Lodge No. 3, Doric Lodge No. 71, St. George Lodge No. 136, and Memorial Lodge No. 172—said:

M.W. Grand Master, Officers of Grand Lodge, Brethren:

Permit me, as representative of the four Lodges of Craft Masonry in the City of Moose Jaw, to second what has already been said by Bro. Pascoe, Mayor of Moose Jaw, in his well-chosen words of welcome on

behalf of the city. Let me add a special welcome from the Craft in this your 24th Annual Communication now assembled in our city.

The growth of Masonry in this Jurisdiction has been steady and encouraging. Since its inception 51 years ago, its membership has grown to approximately 15,000; that is, on the average, one Mason has been added to the Craft each working day since 1879. The growth in Moose Jaw has been proportionate to the growth in the Jurisdiction at large. Moose Jaw Lodge No. 3 had its beginning in 1883, or four years after the formation of the first Lodge in what is now the Grand Jurisdiction of Saskatchewan. In 1910, Doric Lodge No. 71 was instituted; in 1917, St. George Lodge No. 136 was instituted, and in 1923 Memorial Lodge No. 172 had its beginning. The total membership of the Craft in the city Lodges is approximately 800.

Our modern civilization is very complex. Each generation receives from the previous generation the social inheritance of the past. To this it adds the product of the mind and the experiences of the age and passes on to the succeeding generation what it received and what it has achieved. Our civilization is then the sum total of all the varied experiences of past generations and civilization. With this growing complexity there has come many problems. Man, from his very nature, endeavours to solve these problems. He searches for the truth of things; he ever reaches out for *light, more light, and further light*. Out of this endeavour institutions have evolved—the home, the church, the school, legislatures, parliaments, leagues, clubs, fraternities, organizations without number—all, in the last analysis, an indication of man's effort to solve the problems which confront him. Masonry is an institution which has arisen for this purpose, and hence has a specific function to perform in every community in which it is established. If it does not assist in solving some problems of life then we are not justified in exerting energy to maintain it.

Grand Lodge has a double function: First, as the head and machinery of the constituent Lodges, it co-ordinates their efforts and tends to perpetuate their work; second, what the local Lodge is to the community, Grand Lodge is to the larger unit, the State. Yea, more than that . . . Masonry knows no political or national boundaries or cleavages among peoples and races. It can be a force tending to bridge gaps and differences among nations, and thus bring us nearer that ideal condition of the Universal Brotherhood of Man.

I mention these things, Most Worshipful Sir, to indicate the importance of the Body over which you preside and now meeting in its Annual Communication in the City of Moose Jaw. As voice of the four city Lodges, and speaking for the Members of the Craft of this city, allow me, in conclusion, to express the hope that your important deliberations may be conducted in peace and concluded in harmony, and that everything that you do may tend toward the progress of civilization and redound to the honour of the Great Architect of the Universe.

The M.W. the Grand Master called upon the Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Bro. C. P. Moore, to respond to the Addresses of Welcome. Bro. Moore thanked the Mayor and the Worshipful Master of Moose Jaw Lodge for the hearty and sincere welcome extended to the visiting Brethren.

RECEPTION—DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

It having been announced that M.W. Bro. G. Hunter, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, was in waiting, the M.W. the Grand Master requested R.W. Bro. W. R. McConnell, Grand Represen-

tative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba near the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, to retire and introduce our distinguished visitor. Bro. McConnell, in introducing Bro. Hunter, stated that it was his first official appearance since being installed as Grand Master of our Mother Grand Lodge. The Grand Master cordially welcomed our distinguished guest, invited him to the Grand East, and instructed Grand Lodge to accord the Grand Honours due his rank. Bro. Hunter acknowledged in fitting terms the welcome that had been extended to him and intimated that he hoped to have the privilege of addressing the Brethren before the close of our Communication.

RECEPTION—GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

The M.W. the Grand Master requested the Grand Representatives of Sister Jurisdictions near the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, as the roll was called by the Grand Secretary, to assemble at the Altar, where they were welcomed by the Grand Master and were instructed to convey to their respective Jurisdictions the good wishes and friendly greetings of this Grand Lodge.

M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, on behalf of the Grand Representatives present, extended felicitations from the Grand Bodies they represented and expressed the hope that the kindly fraternal relations which have always existed between the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan and the several Grand Jurisdictions would continue.

Grand Master's Address

The M.W. Grand Master delivered the following address, which, on motion of M.W. Bros. W. B. Tate and J. W. MacNeill, was referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence:

Brethren of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.:

Another year has been added to the Masonic history of the Province of Saskatchewan, and it is with much satisfaction that we assemble in the "Friendly City" of Moose Jaw to perform the duties and to enjoy the pleasures incidental to this 24th Annual Communication of Grand Lodge.

Especial historical interest surrounds this city which, though comparatively young, ranks with the best in Western Canada. Born in the early '80's, moving in the vanguard of the railroad, it began as a trading, agricultural and railroad centre. Then a town, it was a strategic point in the Riel Rebellion in 1885. It was to this place that Capt. Geo. Young, who now resides at Govan, Sask., and who is an enthusiastic member of the Craft, brought Riel, a prisoner, overland en route to Regina.

It is a great privilege for me, as your Grand Master and in keeping with the traditional spirit of this pioneer community, to extend to you, one and all, cordial greetings and a warm fraternal welcome.

The opportunity of welcoming on this occasion, you who, as representative of the Mother Grand Lodge of Manitoba, honour us as our guest and grace our communication by your distinguished presence, gives me especial pleasure, and I can only accentuate what was said to you at your reception and again assure you of our delight in having you with us. My earnest hope is that your visit may result in such a realization

of both pleasure and profit as to exceed your anticipations, so that you will determine to join us again on many future occasions.

As we mingle with each other during the "hours of labour and refreshment" of this Grand Communication, may we enjoy the renewal of old friendships and the forming of many new ones; and may the G.A.O.T.U. direct and bless us in our deliberations and inspire us to return to our respective Lodges and communities determined to carry into active practical effect the teachings and principles of our great Fraternity.

At that historic meeting of Grand Lodge held at Prince Albert last June, you honoured me with the highest gift at your command, and thereby entrusted me with the responsibilities appertaining to that office.

Conscious of my limitations and shortcomings, I now stand before you at the close of what seems a brief space, to render an account of my official acts, and to thank you for the kindly and generous support accorded me throughout my term of office—a term which, because of the splendid loyalty and earnest co-operation of all Grand Lodge Officers and the constituent Lodges, has proven most pleasant.

Economically, we are experiencing a trying period throughout our entire Grand Jurisdiction; yet I believe in most instances the constituent Lodges are in an active, prosperous condition. The success that has been attained by these Lodges during the past year can be attributed to two elements in particular, namely: *zeal* and *harmony*, which are the strength and support of all institutions, but especially of ours.

Reports of the various Officers and Committees of Grand Lodge and the Board of General Purposes, setting forth their respective activities and other matters pertaining to the Craft, will be submitted to you during this Annual Communication, and I bespeak for them your usual careful and sympathetic consideration.

THE KING

My immediate predecessor, M.W. Bro. Rev. Canon J. K. Irwin, in his address to Grand Lodge a year ago, made fitting reference to the recovery of His Most Gracious Majesty King George.

Our hopes in that regard have been realized, and it is a matter of satisfaction that he has been able to resume the duties of his exalted station. It was with pride and rejoicing that we were privileged to hear his voice ring clear over the radio some few months ago in a welcome address to the Peace Conference on the proposed reduction of armaments.

NECROLOGY

Since our last Annual Communication many prominent Masons in this and other Grand Jurisdictions have been called from their earthly labours. As we mourn their loss, let us console ourselves with the reflection that true wisdom thanks death for what he takes and still more for what he brings, for life is but the jailer of the soul whose deliverer is death. There is nothing formidable about death but its consequences, and these we ourselves can regulate and control. The shortest life is long enough if it leads to a better, and the longest life is too short if it does not.

Fortunately, we meet today with the official staff of our Grand Lodge intact. However, the Grim Reaper, from whom none of us can escape, has taken his toll of our Past Officers and many of the rank and file of the Craft, 89 in all, to whose memory the Committee on



M.W. BRO. J. ORVILLE CLARKE
GRAND MASTER 1929

Necrology will present to you fitting tribute. I feel, nevertheless, that it is my duty at this juncture to make special mention of the following:

R.W. Bro. B. P. Hepp, P.D.D.G.M.:—District No. 8, and Bruce Lodge No. 36, Francis, in particular, suffered a distinct loss in the death of Bro. Hepp on July 4th, 1929. He was an energetic and enthusiastic member of that Lodge and served as D.D.G.M. of his District during the year 1926-27.

R.W. Bro. J. A. McDonald, P.D.D.G.M.:—Bro. McDonald, familiarly known by his innumerable friends as "John Archie," performed the duties of a D.D.G.M. under the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and at the time of his death was a member of Qu'Appelle Valley Lodge No. 4, located at Fort Qu'Appelle. He was one of the colorful pioneers of this great Province and served his constituency as a member of the Legislature for two terms. He died July 9th, 1929.

R.W. Bro. J. W. Attewell, P.D.D.G.M.:—An outstanding Mason and P.D.D.G.M. in the person of Bro. Attewell passed to his reward on April 17th last. He discharged with distinction the duties of D.D.G.M. of District No. 13 during the year 1920-21. Conscientious and untiring in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Masonry, he was a tower of strength to the Craft in a large portion of this Grand Jurisdiction, particularly in District No. 13, where he was well known and generally beloved. It was my privilege to visit Bro. Attewell at his home in Wilkie at the time of the District Meeting there on July 19th last.

R.W. Bro. J. H. Berry, P.D.D.G.M.:—Bro. Berry was a member of Wolseley Lodge No. 24, Wolseley, and a Past D.D.G.M. of District No. 4. He died at Summerberry on May 17th, 1930, after a long and useful Masonic career.

V.W. Bro. Venerable Archdeacon G. F. Davidson, Past Grand Chaplain, died at Victoria, B.C., on April 5th, 1930. Made a Mason in 1902 at Guelph, Ont., he became a charter member and later a Past Master of Banner Lodge No. 154, Regina. The Regina Lodges were fortunate in having associated with them one gifted with his talents and personality. The Brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction will remember his term of office as Grand Chaplain in 1923-24. Too much cannot be said concerning the magnificent contribution made to Masonry by our late distinguished brother. His charm of manner, outstanding ability, sparkling wit, kindly and generous disposition made him beloved by Masons and non-Masons alike. He was the personification of brotherly love, spreading sunshine and happiness to all who came within his sphere and practising without ostentation the great Masonic principles of charity and good will toward all men. As an eminent divine, a Mason, a scholar, a lecturer, his death is a distinct loss to Western Canada.

V.W. Bro. R. A. Simpson:—Bro. Simpson was a charter member of Avonlea Lodge No. 156, Avonlea, and acted as Grand Superintendent of Works of this Grand Lodge for the year 1928-29. His interest and activities in respect to Avonlea Lodge deserve special mention, and to him much credit is given for the beautiful Masonic Temple which represents the home of his local Brethren.

V.W. Bro. W. Latimer, Past Grand Steward:—No more familiar figure was to be met, up until a couple of years ago, at the Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge than Bro. Latimer, late of Welwyn Lodge No. 161, who passed to the Grand Lodge above on August 27th, 1929. Bro. Latimer was a shining example of fidelity to the great cause of Freemasonry, which he dearly loved and to which he gave much unstinted time and devotion.

To the loved ones of all those who have passed "to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns" we extend deepest sympathy and would remind them in the words of the poet:

"There is no death; the leaves may fall
And flowers may fade away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May."

Sister Grand Jurisdictions also have suffered, and likewise to them we offer heartfelt condolence as we enter upon our Roll of Honour the names of those illustrious Brethren of whose departure we have received official notice:

Arkansas—Louis Bauerlein, Past Grand Master, died October 17th, 1929.

Canada: In Ontario—John Morison Gibson, Past Grand Master, died June 3rd, 1929

Connecticut—Thomas McKenzie, Past Grand Master, died July 25th, 1929.

Cuba—Fernando Figueredo Socarras, Past Grand Master, died April 13th, 1929.

Delaware—Harry Mayer, Past Grand Master, died April 23rd, 1930.

Indiana—Olin Eugene Holloway, Past Grand Master, died September 25th, 1929.

Iowa—Charles Wesley Walton, Past Grand Master, died February 20th, 1930.

Maine—Charles Fletcher Johnson, Past Grand Master, died February 15th, 1930.

Mississippi—James Finis Hill, Past Deputy Grand Master, died June 30th, 1929.

Mississippi—Harry Turner Howard, Past Grand Master, died February 19th, 1930.

Montana—George Thomas Slack, Past Grand Master, died August 4th, 1929.

New York—William S. Farmer, Past Grand Master, died February 22nd, 1930.

North Carolina—Beverly Sampson Royster, Past Grand Master, died November 16th, 1929.

North Carolina—H. I. Clark, Past Grand Master, died April 19th, 1930.

North Carolina—R. J. Noble, Past Grand Master, died April 27th, 1930.

Ohio—Harry Edward Engelhardt, Deputy Grand Master, died June 4th, 1929.

Ohio—Levi Crafton Goodale, Past Grand Master, died September 26th, 1929.

Ohio—Edwin S. Griffiths, Past Grand Master, died January 25th, 1930.

Ohio—E. C. Gulliford, Past Grand Master, died February 10th, 1930

Oklahoma—George Harrison Phillips, Past Grand Master, died February 23rd, 1929.

Oklahoma—Joseph Samuel Murrow, Past Grand Master, Past Grand Secretary, died September 8th, 1929.

Oregon—William Hutton Flanagan, Past Grand Master, died February 18th, 1930.

Tennessee—Charles Henry Byrn, Past Grand Master, died December 24th, 1929.

Texas—Joseph D. Sayers, Past Grand Master, died May 15th, 1929.

Texas—Dan Scott McMillin, Past Grand Master, died February 6th, 1930.

Texas—John Watson, Past Grand Master, Past Grand Secretary, died February 15th, 1930.

Virginia—William Baylor McChesney, Past Grand Master, died March 3rd, 1930.

Washington—David Sanborn Prescott, Past Grand Master, died May 26th, 1929.

Washington—William Ray Baker, Past Grand Master, died February 11th, 1930.

Wisconsin—David Benjamin Greene, Past Grand Master, died June 15th, 1929.

Wisconsin—William Watson Perry, Past Grand Master, Past Grand Secretary, died September 13th, 1929.

Wisconsin—Samuel Nathaniel Myers, Past Grand Master, Past Grand Treasurer, died December 31st, 1929.

Let us say of each of our honoured dead, in the words of Edgar Alexander Russell:

"The Master Mason sleeps; the sleep of peace.

His countenance is marked with sweet repose,
The evidence of perfect poise of body, mind and soul,
An earnest of the recompense that comes of serving God
And helping fellow men in time of stress.

"The Master Builder sleeps, nor heeds the hours

We fellow craftsmen weep beside his bier
In bitter grief and anguish at the loss we have sustained.
And e'er though our great loss is known to be his glorious gain
We know ourselves bereft beyond repair.

"The Master Builder sleeps, but still inspires,

Directs, encourages, implores his friends
To heed his constant teaching and carry on his work,
By caring for the needy ones and cheering the bereft,
According to the plans which he designed."

DISTRICT MEETINGS

The most interesting phase of my duties, if not the most important, was attending the District Meetings. I am particularly indebted to the Grand Secretary and the D.D.G.M.'s for their contribution to the success of these meetings and for the manner in which they were arranged. Being favoured in practically every instance with ideal weather conditions, the average attendance was exceptionally good—between 95 and 100—for the entire seventeen districts.

Accompanied by the Grand Secretary at each of these meetings, we were enabled to meet a good representation of the Craft throughout

the entire Grand Jurisdiction. The interest taken by the Brethren was a matter of much encouragement. The fact that some made a round trip of four hundred miles to be present is conclusive evidence that the Craftsmen are zealous in the cause of Masonry and anxious not only to meet their Brethren, but to derive whatever benefit to themselves and their respective Lodges that may accrue from such gatherings. The credit for this is largely due to our Grand Secretary who, since these meetings were instituted, has faithfully attended them when humanly possible to do so and who, as a member of the Board of Custodians, has dispensed light and instruction to the Brethren with incalculable benefit. His abundance of Masonic knowledge, increasing year by year by study and experience and coupled with the inspiration he receives as a regular attendant at the Conferences held for Masonic Educationalists of this continent, render his services invaluable to the Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction.

The afternoon sessions were in charge of the Grand Secretary, who ably dealt with portions of the Second and Third Degrees, and answered sundry questions concerning Lodge work in general.

A Board of Installed Masters was also opened and under his superintendence the I.M. Rite exemplified. This procedure has resulted in more uniformity throughout the Grand Jurisdiction.

Splendid papers were given at many of these meetings, as previously requested by myself, on the subjects:

"The Future of Freemasonry in Saskatchewan;"

"Freemasons as Community Builders."

These were well received and the appreciation of the Brethren duly expressed.

At each of the evening sessions I addressed the Brethren, reminding them that in 1929 we were launching out on a new era in Masonry in this particular part of the Dominion—the second half century of the existence of the Craft in that area now known as the Province of Saskatchewan—fortunate in the experiences, the achievements and the traditions of the past, yet faced with tremendous responsibilities for the future. I endeavoured to arouse them at the commencement of this new period in our history to a greater appreciation of the dignity, the prestige and high importance of Freemasonry, and to induce them to realize their individual responsibilities, to entertain loftier ideals, to plan for the future and to carry these plans and ideals into realities. I, therefore, urged them—and this was the keynote of my message—to greater efficiency in at least such important phases of activity as:

1. The Selection of New Material.
2. Masonic Study and Education.
3. Conduct of Lodges.
4. Exclusive premises or homes.
5. Practical application of Masonic Teachings, including the needs of our Benevolent Fund and the desirability of bequests and endowments to that Fund.

The presence of Grand Lodge Officers and Past Grand Masters at these District Meetings, as well as at all other official gatherings during my term of office, was a matter of much encouragement and satisfaction, and I am indeed thankful to these Brethren for their invaluable support and inspiration. I bespeak for my successors and the rank and file of our constituent Lodges a continuance from year to year of this desirable relationship.

My experience with the District Meeting convinces me that it is now permanently established as an essential part of our Grand Lodge program and merits the best thought and attention of all concerned in order to insure its continued success.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

I was fortunate, during my term in office, in having a faithful corps of right-hand assistants in the persons of the several District Deputies. Capable and zealous, these Brethren undertook and performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner, as is evidenced by the splendid reports which will be presented for your consideration today. Much of the credit for the success of the District Meetings can be attributed directly to the organizing ability of these Brethren.

Following the usual custom, prior to the commencement of their official visitations, I called these Brethren together at the Masonic Temple, Regina, on October 22nd, to receive instruction from the Custodians of the Work. M.W. Bros. A. S. Gorrell (Chairman), and W. B. Tate, gave valuable information and answered many pertinent questions. Your Grand Master was also enabled to convey to these Brethren certain matters of policy which he desired stressed at each Lodge to be visited.

I am indeed grateful and extend my sincere thanks to each of these Deputies for services unselfishly rendered.

NEW LODGES CONSTITUTED

Special Communications of Grand Lodge over which I presided, were held on the dates and at the places below noted for the purposes of constituting new Lodges, as follows:

July 31st—at Pleasantdale re Pleasantdale Lodge No. 195. R.W. Bro. T. R. McKee, D.D.G.M. of District No. 1, was present, together with visiting Brethren from Melfort Lodge No. 18 and other sister Lodges.

August 5th—at Lacadena, at the time of the District Meeting held at that point, re Lacadena Lodge No. 196. R.W. Bro. W. I. Lamport, D.D.G.M. of District No. 12, the Grand S.W., R.W. Bro. James McGregor, and many visiting Brethren attended and took part in the ceremony.

August 7th—at Vanguard re Vanguard Lodge No. 194. R.W. Bro. E. G. Southon, D.D.G.M. of District No. 11, and many visiting Brethren from sister Lodges came specially for this occasion and rendered valuable aid.

I was accompanied in each instance by our Grand Secretary, who gave his usual efficient services in the direction of the ceremonies. The assistance of the Grand Lodge Officers and those who acted in that capacity, as well as the moral support of the visiting Brethren, is gratefully acknowledged.

These newly constituted Lodges each appeared to be well officered and to enjoy splendid prospects for success. I congratulate and welcome them into our constituent Lodge family and trust that as units of the Craft they will assume their full share of the responsibilities in the respective communities in which they are located.

CORNER STONES LAID

In deference to the expressed wish of the Brethren of Landmark Lodge No. 44, Lashburn, I commissioned our Grand Secretary, M.W.

Bro. Tate, to lay the corner stone of and dedicate their new Masonic Temple, for which purpose a Special Communication of Grand Lodge was convened on July 17th. I deeply regret my inability to accompany him on that occasion.

During my absence from the Province, the Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Bro. C. P. Moore, authorized, and on my return I entirely concurred in the holding of an Especial Communication of Grand Lodge at Shaunavon on Sunday, September 29th, when M.W. Bro. W. J. Smith, officiating as Grand Master, laid the corner stone of the local United Church.

As you are all aware, I have accepted the kind invitation of the Rector and Wardens of St. Barnabas Anglican Church, Moose Jaw, this afternoon to lay the corner stone of their new church edifice, and it is my wish that the good will and appreciation of the Masonic Craft of Saskatchewan be amply demonstrated through a large attendance of both Grand Lodge Officers and Delegates.

May I express my appreciation for the privilege accorded to our Grand Lodge to officiate at such functions. For some reason Masonry in this jurisdiction has not been called upon to perform this duty as often in the past as might be expected. When we take up the proceedings of other Jurisdictions we find the Craft, in accordance with the history of its descent from the operative art, laying the corner stones of many public buildings. I trust that the proceedings this day and at Shaunavon may be the precursor of many similar events.

TEMPLES AND DEDICATIONS

My first official appearance following the close of Grand Lodge was the occasion of the District Meeting of District No. 16 held in the new Temple of my home Lodge, No. 68, at Govan. The large and representative attendance at this gathering was a matter of much gratitude to me as I considered it a personal tribute.

Following the afternoon session, an Especial Communication of Grand Lodge was opened for the purpose of dedicating this Temple, with the following Grand Lodge Officers assisting: R.W. Bro. E. J. Medland, D.D.G.M., District No. 16; R.W. Bro. James McGregor, G.S.W.; R.W. Bro. F. Reilly, G.J.W.; M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Grand Secretary; V. Wor. Bro. John Hancock, G.S.D., and V. Wor. Bro. F. Binnie, Grand Steward.

This Temple, in the erection and furnishing of which I have taken a personal interest, will, I hope, stand as a pattern and a guide for other Lodges in similar circumstances desiring to build. I express the sentiment of the Govan Brethren in welcoming representatives of Lodges interested to inspect it at any time, and can assure them that any desired information respecting it will be freely and gladly given.

An Especial Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Lashburn on July 17th, at my request, M.W. Bro. Tate presiding, for the purpose of dedicating the new Temple at that point. M.W. Bro. Tate assures me that this is a splendid building well worthy of the Craft, both locally and at large. I congratulate the Brethren of Landmark Lodge No. 44 most heartily on their enterprise.

Prior to the evening session at the District Meeting held at Lloydminster on July 18th, an Especial Communication of Grand Lodge was

held for the purpose of dedicating the Temple at that point, at which I presided, ably assisted by our worthy Grand Secretary. The D.D.G.M. for District No. 7, R.W. Bro. Hill, V. Wor. Bro. Knipe, Grand Steward, and other Brethren acting as Grand Lodge Officers. The Brethren of Britannia Lodge No. 23 have a comfortable home and are to be commended on their desire to own and occupy exclusive premises.

Ogema Lodge No. 120 has also caught the spirit and realized the advantages of a distinctive home of their own, as evidenced by the splendid new, commodious Temple erected there. The needs of the Brethren for years to come are amply provided for and the new premises will be a source of much pride and satisfaction to all concerned. An Especial Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Ogema on August 9th for the purpose of dedicating this edifice. Both the Grand Secretary and his assistant, V.W. Bro. R. A. Tate, Grand D. of C., lent their able and willing aid in this ceremony.

The new home of the Brethren of Acacia Lodge No. 101, Imperial, was dedicated at an Especial Communication of Grand Lodge held on November 6th. R.W. Bro. R. J. Westgate, D.D.G.M. of District No. 2; R.W. Bro. J. C. Moore, Grand Treasurer and a P.D.D.G.M. of District No. 2; our Grand Secretary; Grand S.D., V.W. Bro. John Hancock, and other Brethren, kindly assisted me in the ceremonies. The exclusive and commodious premises now enjoyed by Acacia Lodge are the result of much planning and painstaking effort, and I anticipate that great satisfaction will be enjoyed by these Brethren in the occupancy of their new home.

It was a matter of much regret that I was unable to be present at the Especial Communication of Grand Lodge held at Mossbank on November 14th, for the purpose of dedicating the new Temple erected by Mossbank Lodge No. 129. M.W. Bro. Tate kindly took charge of the ceremony and will refer to it in his report as Grand Secretary.

One of the most pleasurable features of my term of office was the privilege of dedicating the splendid new Temple provided by the Brethren of Eston Lodge No. 134, located at Eston, at the Especial Communication of Grand Lodge held at that point on November 15th. Here also was I ably assisted by the Grand Secretary. This Temple is particularly attractive. It not only has a pleasing exterior, but the interior appointments are excellent. Lofty ceilings, good ventilation, ample floor space in all rooms, a fireplace in the reception room, a commodious basement equipped with kitchen for banquetting purposes, and a beautiful finish generally, make this one of the finest Temples occupied by any of the smaller Lodges. It is eminently suitable for the use of the Brethren and in keeping with the dignity of the Masonic Institution. One of the Grand Stewards, V.W. Bro. A. A. Parker, was the able Master of this Lodge at the time of the dedication. The presence of the D.D.G.M. for the District, R.W. Bro. W. I. Lamport, as well as a large number of visiting Brethren from sister Lodges, was much appreciated.

Needless to say, it is a matter of much personal satisfaction and pleasure for me to record these dedicatory ceremonies as having been performed during my term of office. I might mention that many other Lodges have expressed the desire to acquire suitable buildings owned and set apart to the service of the Craft, as soon as circumstances permit.

Not so many years ago the general impression prevailed among the Lodges meeting in the smaller rural centres that Lodge rooms must of necessity be located on a second or third storey in order to secure the

necessary privacy. This theory was challenged, however, by R.W. Bro. W. A. Tripp, P.D.D.G.M., under whose leadership and with the encouragement and assistance of our present Grand Secretary, the good Brethren of Morse Lodge No. 93, located at Morse, erected and furnished a one-storey structure, made suitable in every way for Lodge meetings. This Temple was dedicated on May 29th, 1919, to the exclusive use of the local Masonic Craft. These pioneers in rural Temple building did their work nobly and well and truly set an example for others to follow, as evidenced by the action of many Lodges throughout the Grand Jurisdiction in subsequent years. Today we find in many communities the local Craftsmen either enjoying or definitely planning for similar premises, dedicated to the beautiful and ennobling principles of Freemasonry and kindred purposes.

When addressing the Brethren at the District Meetings I stressed the importance of each and every Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction occupying, and preferably owning, exclusive premises in order that the general efficiency of the Craft might be more enhanced as well as the pleasure and satisfaction of the Brethren increased.

Next to a home for himself and his family, every Mason should desire a home for his Lodge which will give it a permanent meeting place—a home where the Brethren may gather together, where the spirit of welcome may always be found, where the pride of possession may be given expression in a practical worth-while manner, and where they can properly impose such restrictions as to privacy and sacred regard as they may choose.

No Lodge can feel thoroughly at home in premises shared with co-tenants any more than a private family can realize the fullest enjoyment and satisfaction of home life when sharing its rights and privileges with other families. The real sense of ownership, the real sanctity of the cloister is there wanting.

The building and owning of a Temple by every Lodge within our Grand Jurisdiction gives an outward expression of the inward feelings of membership toward the entire Fraternity, and directs public attention to the fact that Masonry is an institution that has a mission to perform and is endeavouring to do its duty.

Further, the erection of a Temple indicates to the world that the life of the Lodge is strong and vigorous; that it has a vision of the future; that the members support it and are ready to make the necessary sacrifices in order that their Lodge may have a suitable home of its own in which to meet and carry on its work.

Let it be the aim of every Lodge which is not already enjoying such advantages to arrange its affairs so as to eventually attain to exclusiveness and dedicated apartments. Then Masonry in Saskatchewan will be taking a great forward step in upholding the dignity and the prestige of our time-honored Institution, as well as strengthening its perpetuity.

Conservatism, however, suggests that the financial condition of the Lodge and its future prospects should be carefully considered and plans adopted that will bring the construction, furnishing and maintenance costs within its financial means. Undoubtedly, many Lodges have become financially embarrassed or seriously handicapped by launching out inadvisedly upon schemes too ambitious for their resources, and others in the absence of well-considered plans, have expended much more than was

actually necessary or have made serious errors in construction which might easily have been avoided.

I have given some personal attention to this important matter during my term of office and in this respect have been consulted by a number of Lodges. It would seem to me, therefore, that the interests of our Lodges contemplating such projects would be served—and I have no hesitation in recommending the same to the earnest consideration of Grand Lodge—if the Board of General Purposes was instructed to make definite arrangement with the Grand Secretary's office (or in lieu thereof, to appoint a standing committee) to accumulate general information in respect to the erection of Temples with a view to giving official advice and guidance to those interested. The requirements of Grand Lodge as to the suitability of the proposed structure could then be systematically and effectively guarded and the Lodges would have available much invaluable data and general information.

BENEVOLENT FUND

This important phase of our activities continues to receive the careful attention of the efficient Trustees selected by Grand Lodge, under the able chairmanship of M.W. Bro. James McCauley. The principal of this fund has now reached the sum of \$253,483.00. This produced last year an interest income of \$12,569.00, of which \$10,323.00 was expended in accordance with the objects for which the fund was instituted. One of the greatest problems of the Trustees is now to distribute this interest income equitably among the ever-increasing number of worthy applicants. It is obvious that the only remedy for this condition is to more rapidly augment the principal of the fund.

The District Deputies have, I believe, made the usual appeals to the Lodges in their respective Districts, and, personally, I stressed the needs of this worthy cause at all District Meetings, suggesting that the more fortunate of our Brethren might, without undue strain, lend valuable assistance by providing for it in their wills and the purchasing of endowments requiring a comparatively small annual outlay but nevertheless ultimately contributing substantially to the improvement of the Fund.

The true Mason is distinguished by his lofty and genuine conception of charity, his obligation to his less fortunate fellow man. It is of the nature of the truly great man to be charitable and merciful. Someone has beautifully said that when God in His eternal council conceived the thought of man's creation, He called to Him Justice, Truth and Mercy, the three ministers who wait upon the throne, and asked each one in turn, "Shall we make man?"

Then said Justice: "O God, make him not, for he will trample upon the laws." And Truth made answer: "O God, make him not, for he will defile the temples." But Mercy, raising her eyes through tears, said: "O God, make him, and I will be his companion and solace through all the dark ways he may have to tread." Then God made man, and placing His hands in those of Mercy, said to him: "Go and deal with thy brother."

It is a source of pride to Saskatchewan Masons that some provision has been made by them for the care of the aged and otherwise unfortunate members of the Craft and their dependents; and it is for us to see that the plans and purposes of those who have founded and administered our Benevolent Fund are perpetuated and that it shall be in the future systematically increased and administered with the same care and efficiency. This constitutes for us a mission of paramount importance.

"So long as men grow weary
 On pathways dark and dreary;
 So long as widows languish
 In loneliness and anguish;
 So long as each tomorrow
 But swells the orphan's sorrow;
 Wherever men are falling
 'Neath the woes of life appalling—
 There Masonry has a mission.

"To make the cause of duty
 Stand forth in all its beauty;
 To turn the orphan's wailing
 To songs of joy unfailing;
 To point the fallen brother
 Away from sins that smother
 To stars of hope above him
 And loyal hearts that love him;

"To make men's vision brighter
 And all their burdens lighter;
 To keep them from repining
 While hope still brighter shining
 Goes on to glad fruition—
 This is the Mason's mission."

RULINGS

Several important questions were submitted to me for decision, namely:

(1). Sceptre Lodge No. 140 asked for a ruling with respect to the matter of the Tyler voting, the following question being submitted: "While the Tyler is on duty during or while the Lodge is in session, should he or must he be relieved from his duty and asked into the lodge room to record his vote, whether the vote is taken by ballot or by open vote?"

I ruled as follows:

"That the Tyler of the Lodge of which he is a member in good standing 'is entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership excepting that of sitting in the communication which he has really voluntarily relinquished by his acceptance of the office.' This relinquishment, however, shall not preclude him from the privilege of entering the Lodge and he shall be requested to do so by the W.M. for the purpose of voting whenever a ballot is taken."

(2). Saskatchewan Lodge No. 16 requested a decision as to the time required to pass between the conferring of any two degrees; that is, can a candidate who has been initiated, say, November 19th, be passed to the Second Degree on December 17th, which is just a four-week period?

I ruled as follows:

"That a Second or Third Degree may be conferred at any time during the twenty-eighth day after the conferring of the previous degree, provided the necessary qualifications as to proficiency have been complied with."

(3). R.W. Bro. E. G. Southon, D.D.G.M. of District No. 11, asked if the "vote" for restoration of a brother suspended for N.P.D. should be taken by secret ballot or by a show of hands.

My ruling in this case was:

"That in the absence of a qualifying explanation in the Constitution as to method, 'vote' means a show of hands."

(4). W. Bro. C. A. Drummond, of Conquest Lodge No. 132, asked if the Inner Guard should be instructed to collect the grip from the D.D.G.M. when entering the Lodge when on his official visit.

I ruled:

"That all who enter the Lodge must give the P.G. and P.W. of the degree, excepting the Grand Master in person."

(5). The D.D.G.M. of District No. 11 submitted the facts surrounding a condition existing in Mount Herman Lodge No. 124, Pennant, in respect to alleged irregularities in acting upon a petition for initiation. Following a favorable ballot in this case, it was discovered that the question respecting the record of the petitioner in petitioning a Masonic Lodge previously had not been filled in, the fact being that such petitioner had been previously rejected in another Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction. Apparently the petitioner had been informed by a Past Master of the Lodge, who took the petition, that it was unnecessary to fill in this blank. Objection was made to the initiation on the ground that Sec. 149 of the Constitution had been violated, and I was appealed to through the D.D.G.M. for a ruling.

Sec. 166 provides that in case of objection being taken by any member of the Craft to the initiation of a candidate after he has been balloted for, the Master may decline to initiate such candidate until the objection has been removed, or he may call a meeting of a Board of Installed Masters to investigate the cause of the objection, and if they find the same well founded the applicant shall be considered rejected. Obviously, if such Board of Installed Masters find that there is no valid objection against the petitioner and report accordingly, the Master could proceed to initiate the candidate.

I ruled that the matter should be referred to a Board of Installed Masters who should satisfy themselves as to whether failure to fill in the blank in the petition form was a deliberate attempt to mislead, or otherwise. If this Board decided that no such intention existed, I held that the objection was not well founded as it was primarily the duty of the Secretary to see that the form was properly completed before submitting it to the Lodge, and in any event for the investigating Committee to obtain all the information on the case before reporting. If the petition form was incomplete they should have investigated the reason.

(6). Strasbourg Lodge No. 46, Strasbourg, amended its by-laws consolidating the offices of Secretary and Treasurer and asked if it were necessary to have and give notice of an election for the office of Secretary-Treasurer in view of the Secretary at the time of the amendment being continued in office, the Treasurer at that time having resigned. I decided an election was necessary.

BY-LAWS APPROVED

By-laws of the following Lodges having been submitted for approval, were given favorable consideration:

Prince Rupert Lodge No. 35, Victoria Lodge No. 82, Loverna Lodge No. 149, Pleasantdale Lodge No. 195, Lacadena Lodge No. 196.

Amendments to By-laws of the following Lodges were also approved:

Moose Jaw Lodge No. 3, Yorkton Lodge No. 12, Carlyle Lodge No. 17, Strasbourg Lodge No. 46, Touchwood Lodge No. 51, Imperial Lodge No. 60, Rocanville Lodge No. 61, Wynyard Lodge No. 66, Doric Lodge No. 71, Victoria Lodge No. 82, Twin City Lodge No. 89, St. John's Lodge No. 106, Landis Lodge No. 115, Ceylon Lodge No. 116, St. George Lodge No. 136, Leader Lodge No. 142, Elfros Lodge No. 145, Asquith Lodge No. 146, Elstow Lodge No. 147, Bredenbury Lodge No. 157, Springside Lodge No. 159, St. Luke's Lodge No. 165, Osage Lodge No. 184, Mazenod Lodge No. 193.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS NOT APPROVED

Tyrian Lodge No. 137, located at Edam, sought approval of an amendment to its By-laws by adding the following:

"No. 19B. The Examining Board must satisfy themselves as to the capability of the Senior Warden-elect to open and close the Lodge and to exemplify the three degrees, and, if he has not previously done so, his knowledge of the work of the Junior Warden."

I refused to approve of this amendment on the ground that it would be in excess of the requirements of the Constitution, holding that the By-laws of a constituent Lodge are made primarily to cover the "business workings" of the Lodge, and that in respect to ceremonial matters no Lodge should be permitted to dictate the requirements of any office beyond those enacted by Grand Lodge.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS

Apart from the routine Dispensations issued from time to time, as will be reported to you by the Grand Secretary, I granted Special Dispensations as follows:

Saltcoats Lodge No. 162 initiated a candidate on July 18th and passed him on August 14th without having obtained a Dispensation to confer the Second Degree in shorter period of time by one day than that required by the Constitution. The Secretary having explained that it was intended to initiate this candidate on the regular meeting date for July, namely July 17th, but owing to local interference an emergent meeting was called for that purpose the following night. Having satisfied myself that it was purely an oversight that the Second Degree was irregularly conferred, I granted a Special Dispensation, without charge, to heal the irregularity and instructed the Grand Secretary to advise Saltcoats Lodge that this action must not be regarded as a precedent and that in future the requirements of the Constitution must be strictly lived up to.

Dinston Lodge No. 131, Dinsmore, conferred the Third Degree on a candidate within one day of the minimum period required by the Constitution to elapse after the conferring of the previous degree. The circumstances were similar to those surrounding the Saltcoats Lodge case. I granted a Special Dispensation, without charge, to heal the irregularity and instructed the Grand Secretary to warn the Lodge that the requirements of the Constitution must be lived up to in the future.

Progressive Lodge No. 141, Tompkins, balloted for and initiated a candidate the same night. I finally granted a Dispensation to heal the irregularity in this case, but finding that it occurred with the full knowledge of those responsible and evidently as a matter of expedience, I refused to remit the usual \$10 fee.

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW LODGES

Acting on the recommendations of the D.D.G.M.'s in respective districts in which it was proposed to form new Lodges, and the formalities and requirements of the Craft having been complied with, I was pleased to grant Dispensations for the institution of three new Lodges as follows:

Colfax Lodge U.D.—Colfax.
Chaplin Lodge U.D.—Chaplin.
Admiral Lodge U.D.—Admiral.

The Institution Ceremonies were performed by the respective D.D.G.M.'s interested, who will include reference thereto in their several reports.

Reports indicate that the Brethren of these new Lodges are active and competent and I am assured that they have the support and assistance of all the neighboring Lodges and good territory from which to draw new members.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Pursuant to the resolution passed by Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication authorizing the petitioning of the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan to amend the charter of this Grand Lodge so as to provide that Constituent Lodges may hold or dispose of or otherwise deal with property, I was pleased to appoint M.W. Bros. W. M. Martin and W. B. Willoughby (with the former as Chairman), a Special Committee to draft all necessary documents and attend to all matters incidental to the accomplishment of the desired object. These Brethren performed their task with the utmost fidelity and efficiency, as we now have on the statute books of this Province a special Act containing the privileges sought by this Grand Lodge. I am sure the Brethren of Saskatchewan join me in formally expressing to the personnel of this Committee sincere thanks and appreciation for splendid services rendered.

COMMISSION APPOINTED

M.W. Bro. N. B. Williams, on behalf of Abernethy Lodge No. 77, of which he is a member, requested that a Commission be appointed to investigate a complaint made by W. Bro. Sam Lowe against W. Bro. A. W. Brereton, both of that Lodge, urging that the best interests of all concerned would be better served if the case were handled in that manner. While opposed on principle to the appointment of such a Commission, I consented to do in this case out of deference to the expressed wish and recognized good judgment of M.W. Bro. Williams and accordingly selected and authorized the following Brethren to proceed with the investigation: W. Brother H. M. P. DeRoche and R.W. Bros. H. Bateman and A. G. Rawlinson. Owing to the residence of the defendant being in British Columbia, I issued a commission to R.W. Bro. Jas. E. Beck, Grand J.W. of the Grand Lodge of B.C., authorizing and empowering him to take the deposition in writing of W. Bro. A. W. Brereton.

The Commission reported as follows: "It looks to your Commissioners very much as if these Brethren were trying to introduce Masonry into their business; that the whole trouble arose from a misunderstanding on Bro. Lowe's part, which might have been avoided had Bro. Lowe acted more promptly. Had he, for instance, taken steps to get the matter cleaned up when he knew Bro. Brereton was to be moved away from the district. We find that W. Bro. Brereton has not been guilty of any Masonic offence, or of conduct unbecoming a Mason."

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

Acting upon the recommendation of the Grand Masters of the various Grand Bodies affected, I made the following appointments of Grand Representatives of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges, commissions being issued as follows:

Bro. Luis Quiroga, near the Grand Lodge of Chile.
Bro. B. T. Dawkins, near the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

Appointments of Grand Representatives of other Grand Lodges near this Grand Lodge were recommended by me as follows:

Chile—R.W. Bro. F. W. Hart, Indian Head.
Nova Scotia—M.W. Bro. J. H. Anderson, Saskatoon.
Texas—R.W. Bro. A. G. MacLean, Raymore.
Idaho—V.W. Bro. J. A. Newman, Regina

MASONIC EDUCATION

The Committee on Masonic Study and Research, composed of R.W. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson, Chairman; M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, R.W. Bro. C. L. Riach, V.W. Bro. G. H. Glover, V.W. Bro. H. M. Underhill, and W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine, which served this Grand Lodge faithfully and well last year, was re-appointed by me and has continued its important work. Splendid contributions have been made from time to time with a view to meeting the ever-increasing desire of Lodges for more "light in Masonry," and Grand Lodge is indebted to these Brethren for their unselfish efforts. Much of the interest prevalent in many of our Lodges today and the revival of others can be traced to the work of this splendid Committee.

Our worthy Grand Secretary, ever ready to increase his wealth of Masonic knowledge, consented, at my request, to attend the annual meeting of Masonic Librarians and Educational Workers held at Philadelphia in May last, and I am convinced that the benefits derived because of his presence there will be directly reflected in our local Craft, particularly at the District Meetings. Further, I am satisfied his attendance will have done much to continue the enviable reputation this Grand Jurisdiction enjoys among the world's leaders in Masonic Education.

During the year a number of letters of appreciation of our work along this line have been received from other Jurisdictions. One writer says: "It seems to me that the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan leads the world in Masonic education." While M.W. Bro. Canon S. H. Middleton, Grand Master of Alberta, in a letter dated April 3rd, 1930, says, in part: "First, I must congratulate you and the Jurisdiction on the whole outline of your Proceedings. It is about the most interesting volume I have read for a long time. Secondly, your system of imparting Masonic education is one of the most comprehensive given in any of the proceedings. Many Jurisdictions are just touching the fringes—worse luck. It is, therefore, refreshing to find a sister Province forging ahead in that direction."

May I at this juncture offer some thoughts in support of this important phase of our activities.

The superiority of man today over the man of a century ago is not so much that he is a different individual, or a greater one, standing isolated and alone either physically or mentally, but is rather due to a wider and fuller union of individual effort. If the association of individuals into organizations for the study and practice of definite moral

teachings lifts humanity in the moral scale, it is equally true that Freemasonry is a potent factor in the dissemination of knowledge.

Education is the development of the whole man, in body, mind and heart. Man has advanced intellectually in proportion to the development of the social quality in his nature, for only by exchange of thought is progress possible. The subject of Masonic education holds great interest with earnest members of our Fraternity, who realize the necessity of informing the Brethren of the fundamental principles of the Craft and their application in daily life.

The soul of Freemasonry, however, is not in knowledge learned from books. Unless the initiate has in his heart the true Masonic spirit, unless he has previously divested himself of gross materialism and selfishness, and unless, groping in the darkness of ignorance though he may be, he honestly seeks the light to truth, he may conceivably rise to the highest office in the gift of the Craft and yet be less a Mason than the humblest apprentice who is imbued with an earnest desire for truth.

"What makes you a Mason, O brother of mine?
It isn't the dueguard, nor is it the sign;
It isn't the jewel that hangs on your breast,
It isn't the apron with which you are dressed;
It isn't the step, nor the token, nor grip,
Nor lectures that fluently flow from the lip,
Nor yet the possession of that mystic Word
On five points of fellowship duly conferred.
Though these are essential, desirable, fine,
They don't make a Mason, O brother of mine.

"That you to your sworn obligation are true—
'Tis that, brother mine, makes a Mason of you,
Secure in your heart you must safeguard your trust.
With Lodge and with brother be honest and just,
Assist the deserving who cry in their need,
Be chaste in your thought, your word and your deed,
Support him who falters, with hope banish fear,
And whisper advice in the erring one's ear.
Then will the Great Lights on your path brightly shine,
And you'll be a Mason, O brother of mine.

"Your use of life's hours by the gauge you must try,
The gavel to vices with courage apply;
Your walk must be upright, as shown by the plumb,
On the level to bourne whence no travellers come;
The Book of your faith be the rule and the guide,
The compass your passions shut safely inside;
The stone which the Architect placed in your care
Must pass the strict test of His unerring square,
And then you will meet with approval divine,
And you'll be a Mason, O brother of mine."

—George H. Freed, Algoma, Iowa.

The purpose of Masonic education is that members of the Craft shall realize themselves as sons of the Supreme Architect and live a life of service in the world, which must be recognized as the dwelling place of Deity. To the studious and earnest workers, those who make themselves a part of our great Fraternity, there comes a sense of joy from

the knowledge that they are parts of a structure which extends its branches throughout the world, giving light to those in darkness, hope to the discouraged, and teaching charity, love, democracy and brotherhood.

THE SELECTION OF MATERIAL

Brethren, let me remind you most emphatically that the choice of material is of vital importance to the future of the Craft. The strength of our Institution depends upon the worth of its individual members. We need not of necessity accept any and all kinds of material; we have the privilege of choosing and selecting. We do not expect perfect men by any means, but we should insist on men who have already laid a foundation upon which we may build, men who are not decayed by the wrong living of years, men who have character and intellect sufficient to grasp the richness of the moral banquet which Masonry spreads before them. Let us have clean men! We do not want the libertine, the man of loose habits or unclean tongue. The man who deals lightly with virtue and whose eyes do not turn with reverence to God, cannot be made a perfect ashlar. Masonry cannot reform him and he will be a blight to the Craft.

Too often evidence develops, after it is too late to act upon it, that some men enter the Craft chiefly because they have an ambition to gratify or an idea to exploit, or possibly because it seems to be the fashion to join. The principal thought in such cases seems to be to gain something rather than to give something.

Our Fraternity ought to be a body of specially selected men, consecrated to a certain set purpose; therefrom it follows that only those who possess the qualifications for its work should be permitted membership. True, Masonry takes the rough ashlar and makes it into a perfect ashlar, but the process of selection takes place before the stone is cut and polished.

Unfortunately, in many Lodges this process of selection is given scant attention and no system or guidance whatever is provided for Investigating Committees in the performance of their important duties.

When addressing the District Meetings, I pointed out these matters and offered suggestions for remedies, and also requested the various District Deputies to investigate carefully the methods employed by the Lodges under their jurisdiction, and to report their findings.

My conclusion is that the interests of the Institution might be well served if the Grand Lodge were to furnish some form of instruction or guide for the use of the Brethren assigned from time to time the responsible task of reporting on petitioners for admission.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

I addressed the following circular to the constituent Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction at the beginning of the New Year, extending the season's greetings and emphasizing the urgent need for the Brethren to do their part, individually and collectively, toward the advancement of universal peace:

Brethren:—

The advent of the New Year causes us to reflect over the events of the past twelve months and vividly recalls to our minds the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of Masonry in Saskatchewan

and all it embraces, which was so fittingly observed at Prince Albert last June.

May this reflection urge you to plan for the future with a view to further worth-while achievements and substantial progress.

May "Peace on earth, Goodwill toward Men," which is the keynote of the Festive Season and of a world-wide movement as represented by the League of Nations, characterize your efforts during 1930.

"To please each other and unite in the grand design of being happy and communicating happiness" is the plain duty of every Mason; but only by an individual effort to make this spirit an integral part of your daily lives can you hope to so influence public opinion at home that our country may become a potential factor in the establishment of a lasting peace, and of harmony and goodwill among the nations of the earth.

As members of a Fraternity "whose branches are spread over the four divisions of the globe" and "on whose Jurisdictions the sun never sets," I trust that individually and collectively the Masons of Saskatchewan will do their part to the end that war may be no more and that the grand principles for which our Brotherhood stands may prevail.

It is with much pleasure that I extend to you one and all the sincere hope that you may merit and enjoy during the coming year every blessing which the Great Architect may see fit to bestow upon you.

INVITATIONS AND COURTESIES

During the year I received numerous kind invitations to be present at special Lodge meetings and various social functions and festivities. While appreciating these opportunities, it was obviously impossible for me, having regard for my public and private vocations, to accept all, and it was with regret that I reluctantly declined in many instances.

It is a pleasure to state that wherever and whenever I attended as your Grand Master I was received with the utmost deference. I acknowledge with thanks the innumerable courtesies and kindnesses shown me and the many acts of hospitality bestowed upon me from time to time during the past year. This generous treatment on the part of the Lodges, the Brethren and their families was indeed a welcome admixture of pleasure to the many duties and responsibilities surrounding my office.

A special invitation was extended to me by the Worthy Grand Matron of the O.E.S. for Saskatchewan to attend the annual meeting of that Grand Chapter to be held at Moose Jaw on May 21st and meet on that occasion the Most Worthy Grand Matron of the General Grand Chapter O.E.S. Reference to the proceedings of previous annual communications of this Grand Lodge indicated to me that my predecessors had deputized capable members of the Craft to represent them under similar circumstances; but in this instance I personally journeyed thither, was most graciously received, and conveyed the greetings of the Ancient Masonic Craft of this Grand Jurisdiction to the assembled fraternalists, who though being no part of the Masonic Institution, are nevertheless related to us by the dearest ties.

Believing that the spirit which prompted the project to be deserving of the support and encouragement of all Craft Masons, I gladly accepted the cordial invitation extended to me as Grand Master by Bro. Austin Needham, Illustrious Potentate of Wa-Wa Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, on behalf of that Temple and the

Imperial Council, to be present at the Unveiling of the Peace Memorial and the several other functions surrounding that outstanding world event at Toronto on June 10-11-12. Wa-Wa Temple generously have paid all my travelling and hotel expenses in connection with this trip. Concluding as it did only a few days prior to this Annual Communication, obviously I have not had an opportunity of including a report in this address.

THE GRAND LODGE OFFICE

It is indeed a pleasure for me to record my appreciation of the efficient manner in which, according to my observations, our Grand Secretary and his able assistant, V.W. Bro. Robert A. Tate, discharge their duties and manage the Grand Lodge office.

Possessed of native ability, an academic training, wide experience and a broad general knowledge of the Craft at large as well as an extensive and intimate acquaintanceship with and love for Saskatchewan Masons and Masonry in general, M.W. Bro. Tate is unquestionably an invaluable aid to Grand Masters as they come and go year after year.

It was a delight for me to witness repeated expressions of appreciation, love and loyalty to him by the Brethren at the many gatherings at which we were present throughout the year.

As your Grand Master, I am much indebted to M.W. Bro. Tate for the splendid assistance, courtesy and co-operation given me at all times during my term of office and I shall cherish the memory of my Masonic association with him.

The duties of the Grand Secretary especially during that strenuous period of attendance at District Meetings are most onerous, and make a heavy drain on his nervous energy. In view of this, I was pleased to grant him a few weeks leave of absence during February last in order that he might recuperate. I feel that every reasonable consideration ought to be given M.W. Bro. Tate in recognition of the valuable service he renders.

LODGE FINANCES

My attention has been drawn to the unfavorable financial condition of some of our constituent Lodges, brought about evidently because of the lack of adequate accounting methods and budgeting plans.

While I do not approve of undue interference by Grand Lodge in the internal affairs of local Lodges, yet I would suggest that a Committee on Financial Research might well be appointed. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, evidently experiencing in a marked degree a similar condition in many of its Lodges, appointed such a committee with a view to investigating the financial methods and conditions of all Lodges in that State. The 1928 report of this committee is most informative and would serve as a splendid guide for any similar committee which might be appointed by this Grand Jurisdiction.

The question of arrearages of dues continues to be a problem with our Lodges and is more or less the cause of their financial difficulties. I suggest that the principle employed by the United Grand Lodge of England of automatically suspending members in arrears of dues and restoring them only by ballot, be given serious consideration by this Grand Lodge.

CONCLUSION

It has always appeared to me that Masonry must have a practical application of its truths and principles; unless it can do this it will be weighed in the balance and found wanting. Masonry cannot withdraw itself into the chill and sterile regions of formalism if it is to accomplish its allotted mission. As Masons we must keep in touch with the great currents of thought and action that flow around us, and justify our calling with continuous proofs of our progressive humanitarian spirit.

Masonry was never meant to be merely an ornamental tree; it was designed to bear fruit. It is, or should be, a combination of the ideal and the real. Its idealism can never be too high; its realism should never descend to the level of sordidness and selfishness.

The idealism of Freemasonry is of the highest type. Running through the entire history of the Craft will be found the principles that have been the guiding motives of every great movement for the betterment of mankind. It teaches unselfishness, it instills friendship, it promotes brotherhood, it brings about good will, it furthers toleration, it broadens the human vision and enlarges the human heart. It lifts humanity out of the slough of despondency and helplessness and points to a better life on earth and a firmer hope beyond the grave.

Non-Masons are often tardy with commendation, yet quick with condemnation. They judge us too often by their conception (frequently warped), of the faults and remissnesses of the individual. Our personal conduct, both in private and public life, ought to be at all times in strict conformity to those high ideals and teachings which characterize the Craft, so that our example will merit respect and emulation.

I regard our Institution as a great school of picked men—a Craft—bound together for mutual benefit and instruction in the science of morality and good citizenship. It charges its votaries with personal responsibility in respect to the duties and obligations it imposes. As contributors, therefore, to community and world betterment, let us do our part as individual Masons, then, as a chain with links tried and strong, our Fraternity can be a mighty power among the forces for the betterment of mankind.

As I am about to relinquish the gavel of authority to my successor, may I express the hope that, guided and inspired by the Supreme Grand Master, our efficiency as Craftsmen will daily increase, and that by "practising outside the Lodge those excellent precepts which are ever inculcated within it" we may demonstrate to the world that Saskatchewan Masons are eminently fitted to be and are in the broadest sense "Community Builders."

Faternally submitted,

J. ORVILLE CLARKE,
Grand Master.

GREETINGS AND REGRETS

Letters and telegrams of hearty fraternal greetings were read from the Grand Lodges of Manitoba and North Dakota, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, the Grand First Principal of the Grand Chapter of Saskatchewan, R.A.M., and R.W. Bro. J. Obed Smith, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan near the United Grand Lodge of England.

Letters and telegrams were read from the following Brethren regretting their inability to be present and conveying best wishes for a successful Communication: M.W. Bro. J. A. Ovas, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba; R.W. Bro. T. R. McKee, D.D.G.M., District No. 1; R.W. Bro. F. P. Anderson, D.D.G.M., District No. 13; W. Bro. S. C. Burton, a member of the Board of General Purposes; R.W. Bro. J. C. Carter, and V.W. Bros. T. Skerratt and J. E. Walker.

A letter was read from W. Bro. J. L. Hilton, D.D.G.M.-elect for District No. 3, regretting that owing to his removal from the province he would be unable to assume the duties of D.D.G.M. of District No. 3, and tendering his resignation.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

On motion of M.W. Bros. W. B. Tate and J. H. Anderson, it was resolved that the sympathy of this Grand Lodge be extended to R.W. Bros. F. P. Anderson, D.D.G.M. of District No. 13, and T. R. McKee, D.D.G.M. of District No. 1, who were prevented from being present through sickness and death in their respective families.

Grand Lodge was then called from labour at 12.05 p.m. until 1.45 p.m.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Grand Lodge resumed labour at 1.45 p.m., M.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke, Grand Master, on the Throne; Grand Officers, Members and Representatives present.

Reports of District Deputy Grand Masters

The District Deputy Grand Masters of the several Masonic Districts read the following reports, which, on motion of M.W. Bros. W. B. Wiloughby and C. O. Davidson, were referred to the Committee on Condition of Masonry:

DISTRICT No. 1

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 1.

On July 31st it was my privilege to be with the M.W. Grand Master and the Grand Secretary when they constituted and consecrated Pleasantdale Lodge No. 195 at Pleasantdale. The following day, August 1st, the District Meeting was held at Melfort. Representatives from all Lodges but three were present. The Second and Third Degrees were exemplified by the Officers of Pleasantdale and Nipawin Lodges respectively, in a very efficient manner. After each degree, the Grand Secretary gave a very instructive talk on "The Symbolism of These Degrees." At the close of the afternoon session a Board of Installed Masters was opened at which the Grand Secretary gave a very instructive address, after which the meeting adjourned and the Brethren of the District were the guests of Melfort Lodge at a banquet in the Town Hall. Labor was

resumed at 7.30 p.m. and W. Bro. Sutherland, of Shellbrook Lodge No. 171, elected D.D.G.M. The M.W. the Grand Master, on behalf of District No. 1, presented R.W. Bro. Hodson with a set of P.D.D.G.M. regalia, and the R.W. Bro. suitably acknowledged same. The Grand Master then delivered a very instructive and uplifting address; also, W. Bro. Sutherland and Bro. F. L. Barnett gave two very interesting addresses, which brought to a close one of the most successful district meetings ever held in District No. 1.

It was my privilege to visit every Lodge in the District at least once during my term of office, and I am pleased to be able to report that, without exception, I found that real fraternal and Masonic spirit was there. The average attendance was not what it should be, and the large amount of outstanding dues has not been reduced. I feel that we may look for an improvement this coming year.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation for the honour conferred upon me, and I wish to thank all the Lodges in District No. 1 for the hearty welcome extended to me on my official visits.

Fraternally submitted,

T. R. McKee,
D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 2

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 2.

District No. 2 at the present time has fifteen regularly chartered Lodges and one Lodge working under Dispensation.

The District Meeting was held in the Masonic Temple, Regina, on Monday, August 12th, 1929. With one exception, all Lodges in the District were represented and 109 Brethren signed the register. The Second Degree was exemplified by Officers provided by Banner Lodge No. 154. Later, the Third Degree was exemplified by Officers from Emulation Lodge No. 186. After the work in each of these degrees, instructive criticism was given by the Grand Secretary. Questions regarding the work were also cheerfully answered by M.W. Bro. Tate. A Board of Installed Masters was also opened for the purpose of enlightening the Worshipful Brethren present.

At the evening meeting and on the first ballot, W. Bro. D. A. MacRae, of Corinthian Lodge No. 72, Lumsden, was elected to be the next District Deputy.

At this session, two interesting and much appreciated addresses were given. The first was by W. Bro. D. D. Ross, of Wascana Lodge, on "The Future of Masonry in Saskatchewan," and the second by R.W. Bro. W. R. McConnell, of Banner Lodge, on "Freemasons as Community Builders." Other brief addresses were given by R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly, Grand Junior Warden; R.W. Bro. J. C. Moore, Grand Treasurer, and V.W. Bro. R. A. Tate, Grand Director of Ceremonies. After these came the pleasing, instructive and inspiring address of the M.W., the Grand Master.

That the District Meeting for 1929 in District No. 2 was a success, there can be no doubt, if I judge by the remarks of M.W. Bro. D. A. Kingsbury, M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson and R.W. Bro. A. C. Garner, who were present, and in brief addresses gave expression to these sentiments.

A dispensation having been granted for the formation of a Lodge at Colfax, I visited there on Monday, October 14th, and conducted the instituting ceremony. I was accompanied by the Grand Secretary, R.W. Bro. J. C. Moore, R.W. Bro. K. W. Ross, V.W. Bro. Rev. S. Farley, and other Brethren from the city. Visitors were also present from the neighboring Lodges, and in all about 65 Brethren signed the register.

On November 6th I attended an Especial Communication of Grand Lodge held in the Masonic Temple at Imperial, and assisted with the ceremony of dedicating the new Masonic Temple of Acacia Lodge No. 101.

During my term, I found it impossible to personally visit all the Lodges, and for this shortcoming I must plead as my excuse pressure of my public and private avocations. However, I was able to visit 13 Lodges and at my request, R.W. Bro. A. C. Garner, Past D.D.G.M. for this District, visited N.W.M.P. No. 11, while Wor. Bro. T. A. Andrew visited Corinthian No. 72. Full information as to the activities of these Lodges was supplied to me by these Brothers. The only Lodge not visited was Emulation No. 186. However, I am satisfied from information secured that all is well in this Lodge.

As a result of information gained, I can report that Masonry in this District is a real factor in the life of the communities. In no case did I find any but earnest and well-skilled Masters, able to do their work very impressively. It is true that for some months past, several Lodges have had few, if any, candidates, and this tends to slacken interest in the meetings. Notwithstanding this, good interest is maintained in the majority of the Lodges and more time devoted to Masonic study and research.

On May 9th, I visited Colfax Lodge, U.D. This Lodge at institution had 13 members. There are now 30. The Officers do their work exceptionally well and great credit is due to Bro. L. Smith and his Officers for the work that has been accomplished. I can most heartily recommend that Colfax Lodge be given a Charter.

In conclusion, may I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Brethren in this District for the honour done in electing me; for the kindness and co-operation extended at all times; for the opportunity of making more warm friends, and to express further my sincere regret at not finding it possible to have given more time and attention to the duties.

Fraternally submitted,

R. J. WESTGATE,
D.D.G.M., District No. 2.

DISTRICT No. 3

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 3.

The Annual District Meeting was held in the Masonic Temple, Moose Jaw, on Thursday, July 25th, 1929, one hundred and twenty being registered in attendance.

The afternoon session was opened at 2.30 p.m. by the D.D.G.M. Parts of the Second and Third Degree were exemplified by Caron Lodge No. 42 and Mossbank Lodge No. 129. Valuable instructions on the symbolism of the Degrees were given by the Grand Secretary, M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate.

The evening session had a large attendance. The first order of business was the selection of the D.D.G.M. for 1930-1931, W. Bro. J. L. Hilton, of Moose Jaw Lodge No. 3 being the choice of the District. The meeting was then addressed by the Grand Chaplain, V.W. Bro. J. A. MacKeigan, R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig, and W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine, after which a most instructive and helpful message was delivered to the Brethren by the M.W. the Grand Master, which concluded another very successful District Meeting.

I have visited each Lodge in my District at least once during the year and was privileged to be present and assist at the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in Mossbank. The Brethren of this Lodge are to be congratulated on the erection of this fine building.

Acting on instruction of the M.W. the Grand Master, I instituted Chaplin Lodge on October 28th, 1929, and desire to thank the Past Masters who assisted me on that occasion. I have since visited this Lodge and take pleasure in recommending they be granted a Charter at this communication of Grand Lodge.

Masonry throughout the District is in a healthy condition. Most of the Lodges are endeavouring to create more interest in their meetings by Masonic study and research and fully appreciate the work of the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education.

The instruction given at the meeting of D.D.G.M.'s in Regina was of great value and assistance to me during my year of office. I wish to express to the Brethren of District No. 3 sincere thanks for the many courtesies extended.

Fraternally submitted,

S. R. STEPHENS,
D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 4

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 4.

District No. 4 has nine subordinate Lodges with a total membership of 594, 397 resident members and 197 non-resident.

The Annual District Meeting was held at Moosomin on July 24th, 1929. The attendance was 51—25 Past Masters, 2 Masters, 2 Wardens

and 22 Master Masons. The M.W. the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary were present and carried out the program for the meeting. There were two sessions, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. The Second Degree was exemplified by Wapella Lodge and common errors corrected by the Grand Secretary. The Question Box brought forth a few questions for discussion. At the evening session W. Bro. F. M. Hewgill, of Moosomin Lodge, was elected D.D.G.M. for the term 1930-31. At this meeting the Grand Master gave a very practical address covering many subjects of vital interest to subordinate Lodges. I would like to point out that at this District Meeting there were only 22 Master Masons, and emphasize the fact that the Master Masons of today are the Masters and Past Masters of tomorrow, and if they are to prepare themselves to assume the responsibilities of office when their turn comes, they would be well advised to attend these District Meetings so they will be able to do so.

A Lodge of Instruction for the benefit of the new District Deputies was held at Regina on October 22nd, 1929. This Lodge of Instruction is a splendid feature, and considerable information of importance and benefit was given by the Grand Lodge Officers present. I would like to suggest that these Lodges of Instruction be held much earlier, so that the District Deputy would have this information before commencing his official visits. When the District Deputy can travel by motor car it saves considerable expense and adds considerable to his comfort and convenience.

Masonry, as a whole in the District, is in a healthy, prosperous condition. It is true some Lodges are not as efficient as they should be, but there is always the faithful few who endeavour to keep up the interest and enthusiasm. The arrears of dues is \$100.00 less than last year, and the average attendance a trifle better. Few Masters confer Degrees, leaving this duty to some well-skilled Past Master, which is a bad mistake. Every Master, during his term of office, should either exemplify or confer the three Degrees. Two Lodges in the District own their own quarters, and nearly all the rest are arranging to do so. For a Lodge to own its own Home is one of the first steps for permanency. The admission of new membership was not large during the last year, but the Lodge Members are fast realizing that a good type of citizen is preferable to large membership.

In concluding my report, let me say that the science and study of Masonry is here to stay—a beautiful system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols; that each Lodge is the property of its own members to do with as they will, and the results obtained will depend on the activity, energy and enthusiasm they inject into it. Let us preserve our ancient landmarks, usages and customs, so that we can pass them on to posterity with that same pride and pleasure we had in receiving them.

In relinquishing the office of District Deputy, I want to express my thanks to those who honoured me, and my sincere appreciation of those courtesies and considerations extended to me by the Brethren on my official visits to them.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD J. BOWLBY,

D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 5

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 5.

The District Meeting was held in the Masonic Temple, Saskatoon, on Tuesday, July 30th, 1929. The meeting was opened in due form at 2.30 p.m. The exemplification of parts of the Second and Third Degrees was entrusted to the officers of Ishpaming Lodge No. 43, and Victory Lodge No. 144 respectively. M.W. Bro. Tate, Grand Secretary, explained the symbolism of the various parts exemplified and congratulated the Officers of both Lodges on their efficiency. The meeting adjourned at 6.10 p.m. and resumed at 7.45 p.m. with the M.W. the Grand Master in the chair. The election of D.D.G.M. for 1930-31 was then proceeded with, and W. Bro. F. B. O'Neil, of Ishpaming Lodge No. 43 was declared elected. Worshipful Bro. Jas. McLean, of Twin City Lodge No. 89, delivered a fine address, the subject being "Freemasons as Community Builders." The M.W. the Grand Master then delivered a very interesting and instructive address, and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the Grand Master and W. Bro. McLean.

I wish to commend very highly the work done at the meeting called for the instruction of D.D.G.M.'s at Regina, and to thank M.W. Bro. Tate for his prompt attention and co-operation with the D.D.G.M. in the discharge of his duties.

It was my pleasure to visit every Lodge in District No. 5, in accordance with instructions from Grand Lodge, and I am pleased to report the work to be fairly uniform and the condition of Masonry satisfactory.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Brethren of District No. 5 for the privilege and honour of serving them, and especially for the very kind and courteous reception given me during my term of office.

Fraternally submitted,

R. T. JONES,
D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 6

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 6.

The District Meeting was held in the Masonic Temple at Weyburn on July 22nd, 1929, the following Grand Lodge Officers being in attendance: M.W. Bro. J. O. Clarke, Grand Master, and M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Grand Secretary. The registered attendance was 121, constituting a most satisfactory showing.

At the afternoon session portions of the Second Degree were exemplified by Radville Lodge No. 175, and of the Third Degree by Weyburn Lodge No. 20, both in a most creditable manner, and an interesting and instructive address was delivered by Bro. J. C. Martin.

A Board of Installed Masters was opened when many portions of the work were exemplified and explained.

The Brethren were much indebted to the Grand Secretary, who, throughout the proceedings, gave most valuable instruction in his usual informative and inimitable manner.

At the evening session, W. Bro. J. R. Wylie, of Yellow Grass Lodge No. 96, was elected D.D.G.M., and thereafter the M.W. the Grand Master delivered a most inspiring address.

During the year I visited all Lodges in the District once and found most of them in a healthy and progressive condition.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Brethren of the District for the uniform kindness and courtesy accorded to me on all occasions.

Fraternally submitted,

O. S. BLACK,
D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 7

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 7.

This District comprises eleven Lodges. I visited each Lodge once. The Annual District Meeting was held in Lloydminster on July 18th, 1929. The meeting was opened by the D.D.G.M., after which the M.W. the Grand Master and M.W. Bro. Tate were received in due form. Every Lodge in the District was represented, with a total attendance of 101, which was very encouraging and showed the great interest the Brethren take in the District Meetings. The Third Degree was exemplified by the W.M. and Officers of Ionic Lodge No. 31. The Grand Secretary, in his usual skilled manner, addressed the Brethren on several points on the degree work, which was highly appreciated. At the afternoon session, W. Bro. W. L. Clink gave a paper on "The Future of Freemasonry in Saskatchewan," and Bro. J. C. Davis gave a paper on "Freemasons as Community Builders," both of which proved very interesting. In the evening, the new Lodge Room of Britannia Lodge was dedicated by the M.W. the Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Secretary and other Officers.

On the afternoon of July 17th, 1929, by special request, the Grand Secretary laid the corner stone of the new Temple of Landmark Lodge No. 44, after which he gave a very inspiring address to a large gathering of Masons and the general public. In the evening the Lodge Room was dedicated and the Grand Secretary gave another splendid address which should be an inspiration to all Masons. The visiting Brethren were entertained by Landmark Lodge in a very splendid manner.

The Lodge of Instruction held in Regina in October was a great help to me. In making my visits I tried to uphold the dignity and high importance of Freemasonry. I had nothing but kindness shown me on all occasions, and I trust my labours were not in vain.

Fraternally submitted,

HUGH HILL,
D.D.G.M., District No. 7.

DISTRICT No. 8

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 8.

This District comprises 11 Lodges, 9 of which were represented at the District Meeting held at Wawota on July 23rd, 1929. The meeting, which was opened by the D.D.G.M. at 2.30 p.m., was honoured by the presence of the M.W. the Grand Master, M.W. Bro. Tate, Grand Secretary; R.W. Bro. E. J. Bowlby, D.D.G.M. of District No. 4, and V.W. Bro. F. C. Wilson, Grand Steward. The large attendance at this meeting was very gratifying and tends to show a keen interest in the fraternity and a desire for Masonic knowledge by the Brethren of the several Lodges within the District.

After the meeting was opened, portions of the Second and Third Degrees were exemplified in a very efficient and capable manner by the W. Master and Officers of Wawota Lodge No. 150 and R.W. Bro. Steele and Officers of Composite Lodge No. 103 respectively. The work of these two Lodges was highly commended by the Grand Secretary, after which he explained the different parts and symbolism of the two degrees in his usual concise and capable manner.

Two interesting papers were then given and well received by the Brethren; the first on "The Future of Masonry," by W. Bro. J. W. McKay, of Wawota No. 150, and the second by Rev. Bro. Challis, of Maryfield No. 94.

At a Board of Installed Masters presided over by the D.D.G.M., the Grand Secretary went over this work very thoroughly and the information and instruction received by the Masters on this work alone was well worth the trip to the District Meeting.

After enjoying a very splendid banquet provided by the Brethren of Wawota Lodge, the meeting proceeded to elect W. Bro. T. A. Patterson, Arcola No. 21, as the next D.D.G.M. A very interesting and inspiring address was then given by the M.W. the Grand Master which was greatly appreciated by all present and brought to a close one of the largest and most instructive District Meetings ever held in this District.

It was my privilege and pleasure to visit all the Lodges in the District and to note the efficient and uniform manner in which the work is being carried on. I was particularly impressed with the high standard attained by the Secretaries of the respective Lodges and would like to take this opportunity of thanking them for their assistance. It was particularly noticeable and very pleasing to note that those prominent in Lodge work were also prominent in community and civic affairs in their respective districts. My only regret is the amount of arrears which have accumulated in the District, and I trust, before another year has passed, these arrears will be greatly reduced.

On October 22nd, 1929, I attended a Lodge of Instruction held in Regina, presided over by the M.W. the Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Secretary and M.W. Bro. Gorrell. The information and instruction received at this meeting was indeed very helpful to me during my visits to the several Lodges in the District.

The Committee on Masonic Research and Study are to be commended

on their work and I found, with one or two exceptions, the Lodges in the District were carrying out the study as outlined by this Committee.

I would like to thank all those who assisted at the District Meeting and especially the Officers and Members of Wawota Lodge for the able manner in which they contributed to making this meeting a success.

In conclusion, I wish to express to the Brethren of District No. 8 my appreciation of the honour conferred upon me and for the kindness and many courtesies which have been shown me during my term of office.

Fraternally submitted,

P. W. DOAKE,
D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 9

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 9.

This district comprises nine Lodges, all of which I have visited during my term of office.

The District Meeting was held in Abernethy on August 13th. Seven Lodges in the district were represented and eighty-eight Brethren signed the register, including nine Grand Lodge Officers. During the afternoon session Cupar Lodge exemplified portions of the Second Degree, and Melville Lodge, portions of the Third Degree, after which a very instructive talk on the work was given by M.W. Bro. Tate. A number of questions were asked, and valuable information received in this way.

During the evening session, which was in charge of the M.W. the Grand Master, W. Bro. G. Grant, of Abernethy, was elected D.D.G.M. for the ensuing year, and W. Bro. G. Jennings, of Fort Qu'Appelle, was elected to the office of District Secretary. Two splendid papers were then read, the first by W. Bro. Penfold, of Cupar, on "The Future of Masonry," and the second by Bro. F. Rhodes, of Balcarres, "Masons as Community Builders," both of which were very much appreciated. On behalf of District No. 9, the M.W. Grand Master then presented R.W. Bro. Bateman with D.D.G.M. regalia, the R.W. Bro. thanking the district for same. The M.W. the Grand Master then gave a very splendid address, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all the Brethren present.

I find that the condition of Masonry in District No. 9 is satisfactory, and judging by past reports, some progress has been made during the past year. I found the Officers in the various Lodges very enthusiastic and performing their duties well. The financial standing of all Lodges is good and the books are well kept.

During my visits I tried to impress upon the Brethren the wishes of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge in regard to greater efficiency of all work in the Lodge, and I am glad to report that the Brethren have expressed their desire to carry out these wishes.

I would recommend that some system be arranged for the better preservation of the records of all Lodges.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Brethren of District No. 9 for the honour conferred upon me in electing me their District Deputy, and for the very kind and courteous treatment given me during my term of office.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN F. WHITE,
D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 10

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 10.

The Annual Meeting of District No. 10 was held at Lanigan, July 16th, 1929. Only six of the ten Lodges were represented. The meeting was honoured by the presence of the M.W. the Grand Master and M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Grand Secretary.

Wynyard Lodge No. 66 was called upon to exemplify the Third Degree, while the Second Degree was exemplified by Lanigan Lodge No. 84. The instruction work was under the direction of the Grand Secretary, who was in his usual good form. A question box was conducted and proved profitable to those present and also to the Lodges not represented, since they had sent in questions to be answered. A Board of Installed Masters was then opened by the D.D.G.M. and valuable instructions were given by the Grand Secretary.

Very able addresses were given by V.W. Bro. T. G. Bethell, of Lanigan Lodge No. 84 and V.W. Bro. E. J. Hopper, of Wynyard Lodge No. 66,—“The Future of Masonry in Saskatchewan,” and “Masonry as a Community Builder.”

V.W. Bro. John McCulloch, of Lanigan Lodge No. 84, was elected District Deputy Grand Master for 1930-31.

The Grand Master then delivered an inspiring address on “Citizenship” and our responsibilities as Masons regarding the material admitted to our Lodges.

During the year I paid official visits to all our Lodges as representative of the Grand Master and was received everywhere with loyal courtesy.

I would refer the Grand Lodge to the recommendation made last year by R.W. Bro. R. A. Dick, D.D.G.M. of District No. 15, for a rearrangement of boundaries between Districts No. 10 and No. 15. My suggestion, which is only slightly different from that already presented to you would be that a district be made of the Lodges at Theodore, Springside, Yorkton, Saltcoats, Bredenbury (all of No. 10), and at Togo, Kamsack, Canora, Buchanan, Preeceville, Norquay (these from No. 15), which would leave the second district to comprise the following from No. 10—Foam Lake, Elfros, Wynyard, Lanigan, Viscount; and these from No. 15—Humboldt, Quill Lake, Wadena, Invermay and Kelvington. This arrangement would make it more likely that we would secure representation of all Lodges at District Meetings, and this will be further facil-

itated by the improvements to our highways. I would also point out that R.W. Bro. Geo. Grant, this year's D.D.G.M. of District No. 15, informs me that he approves of my suggestion.

My intercourse with the Masons of this District leads me to feel that the condition of the Craft is healthy and with the coming of better financial conditions throughout the country, will show considerable growth.

Fraternally submitted,

W. W. GIBSON,
D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 11

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 11.

In District No. 11 there are now 12 Lodges, all of which I found to be doing their work in a satisfactory manner. I paid one visit to each Lodge with the exception of Gull Lake, and that I visited twice with the permission of Grand Lodge.

There is no doubt that the improvement noticed in Lodge work is brought about by the great interest taken in the District Meeting. I found evidence of this in every Lodge visited. The District Meeting was held in Pennant on July 5th, 1929. Opening sharp on time, the meeting went with a snap from start to finish. Excellent papers were given by Bro. G. C. Thomson and H. Cathrea. A most excellent address was given by the M.W. the Grand Master. M.W. Bro. Tate, Grand Secretary, worked hard to make this meeting a success. W. Bro. George Cox, of Morse Lodge, was elected D.D.G.M. for 1930-31.

On July 6th the Grand Lodge Officers journeyed to Vanguard to consecrate the Lodge at that point. This impressive ceremony was conducted by the M.W. the Grand Master assisted by M.W. Bro. Tate, Grand Secretary, and other Grand Lodge Officers. After the ceremony, Bro. Crouch, the acting W.M., was duly installed as the first W.M.

It has been a year of hard work and pleasure and the end of my term of office came all too soon.

Respectfully submitted,

E. G. SOUTHERN,
D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 12

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 12.

The District Meeting of District No. 12 was held at Lacadena on Monday, August 5th, 1929, and was very well attended, there being

representatives from all the Lodges in the District as well as visitors from District No. 11. At this meeting Lacadena Lodge U.D. was constituted and consecrated by the M.W. the Grand Master assisted by M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Grand Secretary, and given number 196 on the Grand Register. The Officers were installed by R.W. Bro. S. F. L. Partridge, of Eston Lodge No. 134. The Second and Third Degrees were exemplified by Eston and Lacadena Lodges in a very creditable manner. M.W. Bro. Tate then gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the different degrees, and explained all questions asked. A very interesting talk was given by the M.W. the Grand Master which was enjoyed by all, also two talks given by W.M.'s of the District. An excellent luncheon was served by the ladies. The Officers of Lacadena Lodge and Ladies are entitled to a great deal of credit for their untiring efforts in making this meeting a success.

On November 15th I had the honour of assisting the M.W. the Grand Master and M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Grand Secretary, in dedicating the new Masonic Hall at Eston. After the ceremony very interesting and instructive talks were given by the Grand Master, Grand Secretary and V.W. Bro. Parker, of Eston Lodge. The new hall and furnishings are a great credit to the Lodge. An excellent luncheon was served in the basement by the Ladies and was appreciated by all. The Lodge and Ladies are to be complimented on the success of all.

Wor. Bro. A. Ellis, of Victoria Lodge No. 82, was elected D.D.G.M. for District No. 12 for 1930.

I visited all the Lodges in the District except Tuberoze, which was on account of their failing to receive my notice. They were called to Lacadena and assisted in degree work at that meeting. I made a trip to Tuberoze and inspected their new home and find it complies with all requirements and is a credit to the Lodge.

In all my visits I found an excellent feeling of goodfellowship existing, Lodges in excellent shape, the future of Masonry very promising, research work existing in all Lodges, and Officers well versed in their work.

Finally, I wish to thank all in District No. 12 for the honour of serving them as D.D.G.M., the assistance rendered me during my visits, and the fraternal feeling existing. The work has been a great pleasure to me and will long be remembered.

Fraternally submitted,

W. I. LAMPORT,

D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 13

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 13.

The District Meeting was held in Wilkie on July 19th, 1929, and was well attended, every Lodge in the District being represented. We were honoured with the presence of the M.W. the Grand Master and M.W. Bro. Tate, Grand Secretary.

In the afternoon, portions of the Second and Third Degrees were exemplified by the Officers of Prairie and Landis Lodges respectively and the Grand Secretary conducted a very interesting and instructive discussion on each degree.

In the evening, R.W. Bro. G. A. Wyness was presented with the regalia and jewel of a P.D.D.G.M., the presentation being made by the M.W. the Grand Master. W. Bro. G. S. Lake, of Gothic Lodge No. 105, Luseland, was elected D.D.G.M. for the year 1930-31. The M.W. the Grand Master gave a very interesting and inspiring address which was greatly appreciated by the Brethren.

I visited every Lodge in the District and find Masonry in a good, healthy condition, although a better average attendance and a more thorough knowledge of the work on the part of Masters and Officers is desirable.

During the year, Masonry in this District suffered a great loss by the death of R.W. Bro. J. W. Attewell, P.P.D.G.M., whose body was laid to rest with full Masonic honours on Sunday, April 20th, 1930, M.W. Bro. Tate officiating. A large number of Brethren assembled from practically every part of the District to pay their last respects to our departed Brother.

I would recommend that Grand Lodge provide a form for the report of the Committee examining the Master-elect, stating the extent of his knowledge of the work and the duties of the office of Master, the form to be prepared in duplicate, one copy to be sent to the D.D.G.M. and the other to be retained by the Lodge.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the honour conferred on me and to thank the Brethren of District No. 13 for the hearty welcome extended to me on my official visits.

Fraternally submitted,

F. P. ANDERSON,
D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 14

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 14.

This District comprises 12 Lodges, one of which has just recently been instituted (Admiral Lodge U.D., Admiral, Sask.)

The District Meeting was held at Cadillac, August 8th, 1929, and was well attended, the attendance and enthusiasm shown by the Brethren at the District Meeting proves beyond a doubt that they are of great value and should, in my opinion, be looked to as an inspiration to lovers of the Craft.

The afternoon session might be termed a Lodge of Instruction. The exemplification of the Second Degree was entrusted to Aneroid Lodge, and the Grand Secretary gave instructions on this, as well as other degrees. M.W. Bro. Tate has the happy faculty of putting his whole

soul into his work, thereby creating an atmosphere long to be remembered in the hearts of the Brethren. A Board of Installed Masters was opened by Past Masters of the various Lodges and addressed by M.W. Bro. Tate, who stressed in particular guarding the secret work of the order. This proved very instructive to the Masters and Past Masters present and was well worth while any effort made to attend.

At the evening session W. Bro. Stanley, of Cadillac Lodge, was chosen D.D.G.M., and his election confirmed by the Grand Master.

The outstanding event of the evening session was the address by the M.W. the Grand Master, who endeavoured to hold before the Brethren the ideals of higher and greater efficiency in our Masonic work as well as in our everyday lives.

A pleasant event before the close of the evening session was the presentation to R.W. Bro. G. W. Pomeroy, Past D.D.G.M. of District No. 14, of a P.D.D. regalia from the District. The presentation was made by the Grand Master who has the natural gift of saying the right thing at the right time.

It was my privilege to attend a school of instruction for D.D.G.M.'s in Regina, and I wish to most heartily express my appreciation and thanks for information obtained therefrom.

It was also a privilege and pleasure to have the honour of assisting in laying the corner stone of Shaunavon United Church, presided over by M.W. Bro. Smith, of Shaunavon, P.G.M., assisted by other Grand Lodge Officers.

Acting on the instructions of the M.W. the Grand Master, I instituted a Lodge at Admiral on April 28th, 1930. I wish to thank W. Bro. Stanley and Members of Cadillac Lodge, W. Bro. Cox, D.D.G.M.-elect of District No. 11, and W. Bro. Fred Fleck, of Aneroid Lodge, for assistance on this occasion. Bad roads prevented M.W. Bro. Smith, P.G.M., and other Grand Lodge Officers from attending. I believe there is a very bright future before this Lodge.

I visited each Lodge in the District once officially, and have visited quite freely through the District, particularly the neighboring Lodges. I have endeavoured to pass along the lessons taught at Regina and to hold before the Brethren the spirit of greater efficiency in our Masonic life.

I have tried to impress the ideals of Masonic citizenship in our various communities, and pointed out that as Masons our duty is to ever hold high and help maintain the ideals that mean and stand for the best in our every day life.

A deeper interest seems to be taken throughout the district in Masonic study and research, and the work is quite uniform and impressively put on. I am pleased to report that the true Masonic spirit prevails and Masonry in general is in a healthy condition.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Brethren of District No. 14 for electing me as their D.D.G.M.; to thank the Brethren of Cadillac Lodge for their hospitality and sumptuous banquet provided for the District Meeting, and to thank each Lodge for many kindnesses shown me on my visits.

I should be ungrateful unless I expressed my hearty thanks to the members of Aneroid Lodge who so generously accompanied me on many of my official visits. No D.D.G.M. has had more loyal local support.

And finally, let me pass along a few lines (author unknown):
 "Life is sweet just because of the friends we have made,
 And the things which in common we share;
 We want to live on, not because of ourselves, but because of the people
 who care:
 It's giving and doing for somebody else, on that all life's splendor
 depends,
 And the joy of this world when you've summed it all up
 Is found in the making of friends.

Fraternally submitted,

J. A. COULTER.

D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 15

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand
 Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master
 for District No. 15.

The District Meeting was held at Quill Lake on August 2nd, 1929, and for once the roads were in good condition. All the Lodges in the District, but one, were represented; some of the Brethren came as far as 150 miles to attend. There were over 70 Brethren present and we had one of the best meetings ever held in District No. 15. At this meeting it was the pleasure of the Brethren to welcome the M.W. the Grand Master and M.W. Bro. Tate, Grand Secretary. The Second Degree was exemplified by the W.M. and Officers of Quill Lake Lodge No. 169, M.W. Bro. Tate explaining the symbolism of the degree. The Third Degree was then exemplified by the W.M. and officers of Prince Rupert Lodge No. 35, which was also explained by M.W. Bro. Tate. At the close of the afternoon session a Board of Installed Masters was opened by the D.D.G.M. and the work was fully explained by M.W. Bro. Tate. On resuming labor at 7.30 the election of D.D.G.M. was proceeded with, and on a ballot being taken W. Bro. Smethurst, of Prince Rupert Lodge No. 35, was declared elected for the ensuing year. Addresses were then given by two of the Brethren, one on "The Future of Masonry in Saskatchewan," by W. Bro. Gillespie, of Wadena Lodge No. 87, and one on "Freemasons as Community Builders," by W. Bro. Smethurst, of Prince Rupert Lodge No. 35, which were both greatly appreciated by all the Brethren present. We also had the pleasure of listening to a very instructive and inspiring address given by the M.W. the Grand Master.

On October 22nd, 1929, I attended a meeting at Regina called for the purpose of instructing the D.D.G.M.'s on the work and other points, which was of great benefit to me. I know I was able to undertake my duties much better equipped for instructing the Lodges on the work and answering questions with authority.

During the year I have had the opportunity of visiting every Lodge in this District, and it is gratifying to know that the rendition of the ritual in all the Lodges has reached a very high degree of excellence. The Brethren realize that the essence of the work is to create a proper impression on the candidate which necessarily entails the habit of care and attention in even the most minor parts.

The Brethren in all the Lodges in this District are very interested in Masonic research work and are possessed with a desire for better fellowship and understanding. Also, inter-Lodge visiting is developing on a large scale. I take great pleasure in reporting Masonry in a sound, steady and prosperous condition as regards District No. 15.

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Brethren for the honour conferred on me in electing me to the honourable position of their D.D.G.M., and also for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received on every hand, and the splendid attendance of the members at all meetings that I had the pleasure of visiting.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE GRANT,
D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 16

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 16.

The District Meeting was held at Govan on July 15th, 1929, where there was a record attendance. Notwithstanding the poor condition of the roads in the northern part of the District, every Lodge was represented and the total attendance was over 120.

At this meeting we were honoured by the presence of the following Grand Lodge Officers: The M.W. the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, the Grand Senior and Junior Wardens and the Grand Senior Deacon. On this occasion the dedication of the splendid Masonic Temple which the Brethren of Govan Lodge had just completed took place, the dedication being carried out according to the ancient usages and established customs.

The Second Degree was exemplified by the Brethren of Tuscan Lodge in a very efficient and dignified manner. The Grand Secretary then explained the various parts of the work and the desire to have the work of a uniform manner.

The Govan Brethren then exemplified portions of the Third Degree, which was done in perfect form and afterwards explained by the Grand Secretary to the satisfaction of the Brethren present. The Brethren then retired to the Town Hall to partake of the splendid banquet which had been provided for them. The Grand Secretary gave a splendid dedicatory address; the R.W. Grand Junior Warden also addressed the Brethren, both of whom were tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

The evening session was continued in the Temple with the election of W. Bro. Davidson, of Simpson Lodge No. 121, as the D.D.G.M. for the coming year. An interesting and instructive address was given by the M.W. the Grand Master on the subject of efficiency. R.W. Bro. J. McGregor also addressed the Brethren. This brought to a close probably the most successful District Meeting held in District No. 16.

It was my pleasure and privilege to visit each of the Lodges once and on six occasions to have the honour to be accompanied by the

M.W. the Grand Master, from whom we received an inspiring address which was much appreciated by the Brethren.

I find Masonry to be in a flourishing condition in District Number 16. This cannot be wondered at in a district that has produced two Grand Masters in succession, M.W. Bro. Rev. Canon Irwin and M.W. Bro. J. O. Clarke. This is a distinction that the Brethren of this District are justly proud of.

The work in the Lodge rooms is carried on in an efficient and uniform manner; the Officers and Brethren endeavour to carry out their several duties according to the established customs and the newly-made Brethren receive careful instructions in the various degrees. In every Lodge there is a real expression of brotherhood and the visitor is always welcome. Such Lodges must influence for good the communities in which they are situated.

In all the Lodges the matter of Masonic research is taken up at some time or other, generally at the Fourth Degree, where the Brother feels more at ease to ask further information on the subject. These papers are based on those sent out by the Grand Lodge Committee, whose efforts along these lines are appreciated.

At each of the visits the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund was brought to the attention of the Brethren, also the desire to have the work done in a uniform manner throughout the District.

The School of Instruction held at Regina for the D.D.G.M.'s was of great benefit to me and gave me more confidence in the work to be undertaken. I would recommend that the practice be continued.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Brethren of the District for their kind and courteous treatment to me at all times. To serve District No. 16 is an honour and a great pleasure.

Fraternally submitted,

E. J. MEDLAND,

D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 17

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 17.

The District Meeting was held at Outlook on July 26, 1929; the M.W. the Grand Master and M.W. Bro. Tate, Grand Secretary, were present, as well as a representative number of the Brethren of the District. The Second Degree was exemplified by the Officers of Broderick Lodge No. 113, and the Third Degree by Outlook Lodge No. 65. M.W. Bro. Tate corrected any errors that occurred. W. Bro. Munro, of Lucky Lake, was elected as my successor. R.W. Bro. J. C. Carter was presented with the regalia and jewel of a Past D.D.G.M. by the District, the presentation being made by the M.W. the Grand Master. The M.W. the Grand Master then gave a very inspiring address.

I have visited all the Lodges in the District with the exception of Lucky Lake Lodge No. 187. The Officers of that Lodge kindly complied with a request to attend the meeting at Macrorie and took charge of the Second Degree, which they did in a very creditable manner. I am glad to be able to report that the condition of Masonry in District No. 17 is very satisfactory and encouraging. More than half of the Lodges of the District own their own Masonic Homes, and in every case they are a credit to the Craft. The reception which I received at each and every meeting was of the most kindly nature and convinced me of a truly Masonic spirit existing throughout the District.

I wish to thank the Brethren of the District for the honour of being permitted to fill this position and for all the kindness shown me.

Fraternally submitted,

ALEX. J. MCPHERSON,
D.D.G.M.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1929

DISTRICT No. 1

Lodge	No.	Meetings Held Regular	Meetings Held Emergency	Average Attendance	Am't Paid for Local Relief	Contributions to G.L.B.F. (not inc. levy)	Members 12 M. in Arrears	Total Arrears	Cash on hand	Assets	Liabilities	Ins. in Force	No. Visits by D.D.C.M.	Does Lodge Own its Hall?
Kinistino	1	10	14	27	192.00	50.00	42	424.00	1,428.61	5,000.00		4,000.00	1	No
Duck Lake	13	12		9		160.00	14	125.00	74.25	1,200.00		600.00	1	No
Melfort	18	13	4		410.00	100.00	24	290.00	530.00	2,540.00		825.00	1	No
Rosthern	22	12	5	18		5.00	3	31.00	172.43	5,291.56	2,940.00	3,600.00	1	Yes
Prince Albert	63	10	10	28		84.90	27	394.35	712.05	4,000.00		4,000.00	1	No
Carrot River	69	12	4	24			45	450.00	642.09	2,300.00	500.00	1,500.00	1	No
Tisdale	76	11	3	25	60.00		22	102.30	229.50	4,000.00		3,150.00	1	Yes
Birch Hills	127	13	1	21	20.00		9	175.00	90.64	1,100.00		300.00	1	Yes
Star City	152	13	0	13		100.00	11	130.00	144.00	4,000.00		3,000.00	1	Yes
Blaine Lake	153	5	0	8			5	94.75	137.72	404.75		400.00	1	No
Wakaw	166	12	1	9			11	305.75	127.03	832.80	59.00	500.00	1	No
Shellbrook	171	12	3	21			3	30.00	522.20	1,356.95		200.00	1	No
Nipawin	183	13	2	14			2	37.00	3.22	300.00		350.00	1	No
Pleasantdale	195	12	6	14	682.00	50.00	2	20.00	37.00	510.00			1	No
	160	53	231											

DISTRICT No. 2

Wascana	2	12	10	60		200.00	142	1,514.14	871.89	17,068.53	5,715.67	300.00	1	Yes
N.W.M.P.	11	11	10	55	60.00		76	756.15	587.40	12,393.55	4,733.22	200.00	1	Yes
Golden Rule	32	12	3	15			23	243.00	77.07	1,500.00		600.00	0	No
Rouleau	40	10	2	27	32.35		7	44.00	567.82	4,136.82	145.00	4,000.00	1	Yes
Drinkwater	41	13		20	20.60		25	258.50	565.56	1,250.00		950.00	1	No
Assiniboia	49	13	12	44		50.00	33	436.00	54.74	12,351.74	2862.42	200.00	1	Yes
Corinthian	72	12	3	21			17	236.50	407.76	1,300.00		1,020.00	1	No
Acacia	101	11	7	23			2	16.00	54.25	3,500.00	1,450.00	2,000.00	1	Yes

King Hiram..	104	12	10	41	50.00	68	675.75	721.04	11,378.79	453.50	300.00	1	Yes	
Long Lake ..	108	10	8	25		2	14.00	92.00	4,500.00	2,000.00	1	Yes		
Banner ..	154	10	16	50	144.00	97	1,203.95	1,250.02	14,516.86	2,730.83	250.00	0	Yes	
Milestone ..	164	12	6	19		5	160.00	17.41	5,311.00	4,450.00		1	Yes	
St. Andrews ..	174	10	9	36		61	783.95	803.01	11,596.20	6,997.19	350.00	1	Yes	
Gray.	176	12	2	14				447.19	2,000.00	1,500.00	1	Yes		
Emulation ..	186	10	6	22		50.00	64	1,172.75	125.00	212.00	200.00	1	Yes	
Colfax ..	U.D.	3	0	10				580.00	1,745.00	1,600.00	1	Yes		
DISTRICT No. 3														
Moose Jaw ..	3	10	12	47	50.00	200.00	8	93.00	2,872.56	63,598.48	185.00	Full	2	Yes
Caron ..	42	12	2	26		50.00	1	5.00	50.09	4,350.00	2,500.00	1	Yes	
Eyebrow ..	67	13	0	11		25.00	12	153.50	2,349.63	350.00	22.65	400.00	1	No
Doric ..	71	10	5	28	135.00	100.00	41	749.25	305.60	3,526.64	305.15	500.00	2	No
Tugaske ..	78	11	3	30	32.65	50.00	19	261.00	158.02	600.00	112.50	550.00	1	No
Briercrest ..	88	10	0	12		24	168.00	42.31	3,500.00	2,100.00	2,625.00	1	Yes	
Mortlach ..	107	11	4	19	100.00	50.00	36	435.00	240.02	2,000.00	92.05	320.00	2	No
Central Butte ..	114	13	1	21		50.00	23	264.00	1,338.42	300.00	121.00	430.00	1	No
Mossbank.	129	12	3	19		100.00	42	578.00	1,505.10	4,402.85	347.00	200.00	2	Yes
St. George ..	136	10	10	39			5	136.00	66.78	6,350.00	3,250.00	4,500.00	1	Yes
Avonlea ..	156	11	10	21		50.00	1	17.50	117.42	4,500.00	500.00	3,250.00	1	Yes
Sharon ..	170	12	3	19		25.00	8	216.75	749.02	1,568.25	167.75	300.00	2	No
Memorial..	172	10	4	22		25.00	1	10.00	76.54	1,500.00	181.00	1,725.00	1	Yes
Mazenod ..	193	12	2	18			0		144.22	500.00	375.00	700.00	2	Yes
Chaplin ..	U.D.	7	7	13										
DISTRICT No. 4														
Indian Head.	5	10	4	27	100.00	10	100.00		204.40	700.00	500.00	1	No	
Our Appelle ..	6	13	5	20	276.75	11	175.00	138.19	4,178.19	338.22	3,000.00	1	Yes	
Moosomin ..	7	13	1	16	30.00	13	372.50	276.42	2,459.38		1,220.00	1	No	
Ashlar ..	8	13	12	25	25.00	50.00	4	28.00	107.99	1,542.99	302.40	1,200.00	1	Yes
Evening Star ..	10	11	2	17	70.00		8	174.00	43.77	700.00	500.00	1	No	
Sintaluta ..	14	12	1	21			16	265.00	186.40	1,200.00	1,200.00	1	No	
Wolseley.....	24	11	15	15	10.00		17	218.00	69.20	300.00	250.00	1	No	
Wapella ..	37	11	2	16			12	83.00	158.00	460.00	200.00	1	No	
Ekanoo ..	38	13		12			17	302.00	305.84	200.00		1	No	

PROCEEDINGS

Lodge	No.	Meetings Held Regular	Meetings Held Emergency	Average Attendance	Am't. Paid for Local Relief	Contributions to G.L.B.F. (not inc. levy)	Members 12 M. in Arrears	Total Arrearages	Cash on hand	Assets	Liabilities	Ins. in Force by D.D.G.M. No. Visits	Does Lodge Own its Hall?	
DISTRICT No. 5														
Saskatchewan	16	11	15	37	85.00			708.00	1,451.67	11,873.67	128.00	300.00	1	Yes
Hanley	28	11	4	14			29	357.75	263.43	1,700.00		800.00	1	No
Davidson	33	12	6	22	129.10	25.00	7	336.00	231.03	2,328.03		700.00	1	No
Ishpaming	43	9	3	13.5			16	227.50	177.82	440.50	432.98	300.00	1	No
Craik	55	12	2	24			10	134.00	187.40	4,007.91	111.00	2,925.00	1	Yes
Imperial	60	11	13	28	305.10	100.00	82	1,199.00	637.98	6,020.20	315.75	500.00	1	Yes
Twin City	89	12	4	15	185.00	50.00	22	182.00	221.08	1,300.00		500.00	1	No
Lodge Progress	92	12	21	48	811.03	50.00	67	852.85	239.09	5,854.39	725.00	300.00	1	Yes
Evergreen	95	9	1	9.7			11	226.15	691.72	1,726.15		1,000.00	1	Yes
Goose Lake	99	10	3	14	145.00	50.00	12	300.00	902.42	250.00		200.00	1	No
Dundurn	117	11	1	18			9	182.25	314.03	1,584.28		300.00	1	No
Victory	144	10	10	26.75		50.00	75	1,173.00	212.40	2,265.34	195.40		1	Yes
Asquith	146	12	2	15.28		50.00	12	180.00	413.90	600.00		400.00	1	No
Elstow	147	8	6	18.5	60.00		10	102.00	660.00	1,562.00		600.00	1	No
Lakeview	173	12	2	12	50.00	50.00	1	17.50	335.22	742.72	70.00	250.00	1	No
DISTRICT No. 6														
Amity	15	13	1	14			7	35.00	429.38	1,629.38		700.00	1	No
Weyburn	20	10		31		50.00	40	548.00	2,456.77	7,456.77		4,000.00	1	Yes
Estevan	25	12	2	25	30.00	50.00	33	328.00	762.05	1,742.84	50.75	700.00	1	No
Alameda	27	10		14	20.00	64.00	11	264.00	178.15	599.00		250.00	1	No
Lang	34	13		16			14	324.00	122.00	2,537.00		2,100.00	1	Yes
Boscawis	39	13	3	18	25.00	50.00	9	120.00	250.00	858.36	227.75	600.00	1	Yes
Golden Fleece	50	11	1	13			18	210.00	104.48	475.00	142.75	100.00	1	No

Border	7	11	70.00	245.88	545.88	300.00	1	No
Yellow Grass.....	12	12	10.00	250.09	625.09	200.00	1	No
Ceylon	10	10			2,000.00	1,500.00	1	Yes
Ogema	3	22		67.50	7,010.00	4,650.00	1	Yes
Latonia	1	15		561.25	5,561.25	4,000.00	1	Yes
Radville.....	3	16	50.00	119.02	588.56	300.00	1	No
DISTRICT No. 7								
Battle.	5	20	10.00	914.66	1,757.66	300.00	2	No
Britannia	6	30	46.00	346.77	7,546.77	2,297.61	2	Yes
Ionic...	11	10	200.60	459.53	1,833.46	525.27	1	No
Landmark	5	25		128.78	6,999.78	3,400.00	2	Yes
Radisson	2	15	50.00	485.63		200.00	1	No
Tyrion	12	14		91.96	2,000.00	800.00	1	Yes
Borden	4	29	69.95	231.88	2,369.38	1,800.00	1	Yes
Cut Knife	7	11		170.67		250.00	1	No
Lonach..	1	11		189.36		250.00	1	No
Loyalty	12	12	8.75	213.94	400.00	200.00	1	No
Turtleford	3	18	50.00	321.57	200.00	200.00	1	No
DISTRICT No. 8								
Carlyle	1	18	80.00	357.82	750.00	450.00	1	No
Arcola...	2	10	60.00	507.42	450.00	300.00	1	No
Heward...	1	14.4	15.00	841.74	1,381.49	300.00	1	No
New Hope..	11	15		536.98	250.00	200.00	1	No
Bruce.....	9	15	50.00	153.00	243.00	200.00	1	No
Connaught.....	8	12		133.54	850.00	750.00	1	No
Maryfield	7	2		501.33	550.00	300.00	1	No
Composite	11	15.3		254.49	919.94	450.00	1	No
Wawota	3	9.8		493.15	600.00	400.00	1	No
Fillmore.....	12	3		389.98	654.98	300.00	1	No
Osage.....	1	13.3		465.75	400.00	250.00	1	No

Lodge	No.	Meetings Held Regular	Meetings Held Emergent	Average Attendance	Amt. Paid for Local Relief	Contributions to G. L. B. F. (not inc. levy)	Members 12 M. in Arrears	Total Arrears	Cash on hand	Assets	Liabilities	Ins. in Force	No. Visits by D. D. C. M.	Does Lodge Own the Hall?
DISTRICT No. 9														
Qu'Appelle Valley....	4	11	19	154.65			8	88.00	80.81	2,668.80	280.00	3,000.00	2	Yes
Cupar.	47	12	18	50.00					492.30	3,500.00		2,500.00	1	Yes
Grayson	48	13	12			25.00	2	13.75	297.20	450.00		300.00	2	No
Nanatah	53	14	3	12.00		50.00	23	239.00	2,596.95	3,519.20	25.00	350.00	1	No
Rocanville	61	11	2	90.00			5	99.50	20.84	325.00		150.00	1	No
Melville	62	13	1	120.00			46	499.00	338.14	14,029.68	5,480.77	10,000.00	1	Yes
Abernethy	77	13	6	75.70			15	115.00	119.79	1,759.79	501.70	350.00	1	No
Welwyn	161	11	1	50.00		25.00	9	230.00	84.90	300.00	110.00	250.00	1	No
Earl Grey..	168	13	3	16		27.00	3	48.00	170.21	2,000.00	500.00	2,000.00	1	Yes
Entire District 1929....	111	17	164	552.35		127.00	111	1,332.25	4,201.14	28,552.47	6,897.47	18,900.00		
1928....	109	10	166	197.42		25.00	87	1,222.00	4,974.15	24,717.50	6,911.75	18,595.00		
DISTRICT No. 10														
Yorkton	12	11	1	231.00			53	1,000.00	880.00	3,631.00		200.00	1	No
Aurora	45	12	4	90.00			4	81.00	129.00	710.00	60.00	300.00	1	No
Wynyard	66	13	2	20.3			11	77.00	214.37	2,700.00		500.00	1	No
Foam Lake	79	13	1	133.13		15.15	3	35.00	475.76	1,199.00		150.00	1	No
Lanigan	84	12	5	35.00			3	30.00	81.00	1,200.00		500.00	1	No
Elfrs	145	12	2	134.57			19	472.00	186.55	2,743.05		200.00	1	No
Viscount	151	13	1				14	762.50	435.38	2,000.00		1,000.00	1	No
Bredenbury	157	12	2	75.00		50.00	15	305.00	343.40	1,200.00		500.00	1	No
Springside	159	13	2	60.00		25.00	10	205.00	197.48	936.48		476.00	2	No
Saltcoats	162	11	1	758.70			2	40.00	176.41	2,000.00	90.00	1,600.00	1	Yes
District No. 10	10	122	21	705.00		90.15	134	3,007.50	3,119.35	18,319.53	150.00	5,426.00		
Increases.....						90.00	24			334.00				
Decrease								403.00	1,479.00		2,097.00	2,749.00		
The hall at Elfrs was burned.														
Increase in net assets—\$2,431.00.														

The hall at Elfrs was burned.

Increase in net assets—\$2,431.00.

DISTRICT No. 11

Maple Leaf.	9	11	1	22	67.55	50.00	17	310.00	1,041.96	1,860.00		1,500.00	1	No
Swift Current.	26	13	12	27	120.00	50.00	12	120.00	1,543.80	14,843.46	7,966.00	7,500.00	1	Yes
Cypress.	70	12	1	18		50.00	19	337.00	152.81	6,500.00	2,500.00	5,500.00	2	Yes
Morse.	93	13	2	15	77.00	50.00	13	165.00	236.44	9,000.00	1,745.00	6,500.00	2	Yes
Cabril.	119	13	1	17½		50.00	21	280.00	8.00	1,367.52		500.00	1	No
Lancer.	123	10	5	17		50.00	11	125.00	375.85	2,075.55		1,200.00	1	Yes
Mt. Hermon.	124	12	1	18	22.70	50.00			566.28	4,593.65	540.00	800.00	1	No
Septre.	140	12	3	17	20.00	50.00	2	20.00	169.24	769.24		300.00	1	No
Progressive.	141	11	5	21	32.50		5	90.00	514.06	869.50		800.00	1	No
Leader.	142	12	4	14	50.00	50.00	23	396.00	97.78	7,384.00	100.00	5,500.00	1	Yes
Herbert.	180	11	1	16		50.00	3	30.00	741.29	400.00		300.00	2	No
Vanguard.	194	12	3	14	26.50				105.00	350.00		350.00	1	No

DISTRICT No. 12

Victoria.	82	10	7	16		50.00	10	75.00	35.00	5,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	4	Yes
Zealandia.	85	12	15				6	119.50	840.00	4,840.00	40.50	3,100.00	1	Yes
Kindersley.	86	12	3	24	100.00		38	510.00	42.97	3,500.00	2,711.00	4,100.00	15	Yes
Rosetown.	91	13	6	28			15	179.00	485.52	6,750.00	1,646.25	5,100.00	2	Yes
Eston.	134	13	3	19			12	133.00	713.18	9,247.78	2,397.70	5,225.00	3	Yes
Elrose.	135	13	3	15			12	200.00	35.00	5,000.00	1,500.00	4,700.00	1	Yes
Tuberose.	181	12	1	18		40.50	3	31.50				3,600.00	1	Yes
Herschel.	189	12	3	16					253.00	400.00		400.00	1	No
Lacadena.	196	11	1	11	10.35	25.00			190.93	259.80		240.00	1	No

DISTRICT No. 13

Prairie.	57	12	1	16			10	225.00	424.57	3,000.00	1,100.00	2,000.00	1	Yes
Unity.	73	12	2	20			17	144.00	389.43	350.00		200.00	1	No
Kilwinning.	74	11	3	19		25.00			241.42	1,350.00		750.00	1	No
Harmony.	75	12	3	13		50.00	11	299.00	385.04	785.04		300.00	1	No
Meridian.	83	12	0	13	55.00	50.00	7	134.00	152.28	2,000.00		1,200.00	1	Yes
Kerrobert.	90	12	2	20		50.00	53	112.00	640.20	5,459.65	4,951.15	1,600.00	1	No
Biggar.	100	10	1	23			14	320.00	68.74	2,000.00		300.00	1	No

PROCEEDINGS

Lodge	No.	Meetings Held Regular	Meetings Held Emergent	Average Attendance	Am't. Paid for Local Relief	Contributions to G.L.B.F. (not inc. levy)	Members 12 M. in Arrears	Total Arrearages	Cash on hand	Assets	Liabilities	Ins. in Force	No. Visits by D.D.G.M.	Does Lodge Own its Hall?
DISTRICT No. 14														
Gothic	105	13	0	17		50.00			754.40	1,454.40		500.00	1	No
Landis	115	12	0	13			4	40.00	163.54	600.00		400.00	1	No
Paragon	118	13	3	14			13	160.00		300.00		300.00	1	No
Loverna	149	11	1	16		50.00	3	79.15	768.69	1,168.29		300.00	1	No
St. Luke's	165	12	2	14	125.00		10	72.00	380.57	780.57		300.00	1	No
DISTRICT No. 14														
St. John's	106	11	5	24	25.00	200.00	17	136.00	102.59	1,486.00		600.00	1	Yes
Limerick	109	12	1	20		100.00	9	350.00	398.63	1,948.63		1,100.00	1	No
Shaunavon	110	10	8	25	75.00	100.00	30	572.00	681.37	5,774.30	30.00	1,200.00	2	Yes
Aneroid	111	12	2	18			21	230.00	111.46	3,311.00		400.00	1	No
Woodrow	112	13	3	28	50.00	100.00	9	90.00	2,041.15	1,949.02	61.00	500.00	1	No
Azure	122	12	1	20		50.00	9	152.00	220.00	2,093.14		300.00	1	No
Cadillac	126	12	3	17	70.00		5	60.00	163.20	1,373.20	128.40	200.00	1	No
Meyronne	128	12	2	23			8	61.35	108.70	250.00		150.00	1	No
Kincaid	138	12	4	25		75.00	3	30.00	1,850.00	2,750.00		250.00	1	No
Verwood	177	12	2	24			29	290.00		1,053.85		1,000.00	1	No
Glensedyth	188	12	3	14			2	40.00	308.05	1,080.00		500.00	1	No
Admiral	U.D.													
DISTRICT No. 15														
Prince Rupert	35	12	2	22.29	84.60		25	300.00	532.64	4,850.00	90.55	1,000.00	1	No
Buchanan	54	10		9.9		109.25	7	110.00	29.51	1,730.14	209.80	1,000.00	1	Yes
King Solomon	58	12	2	22			20	240.00	904.32	3,500.00		2,500.00	1	Yes
Canora	59	12		16			1	5.00	55.00	2,600.00	864.00	3,500.00	1	Yes
Wadena	87	13	1	16.23		50.00	13	110.00	38.09	1,000.00		800.00	1	No
Invermay	102	10	2	12.9	9.30	66.30	4	50.00	151.56	2,968.56	181.56	1,200.00	1	Yes
Togo	130	12	5	15	61.00		14	105.00	209.01	711.17		300.00	1	No

Preeceville	167	11	5	17	68.00	50.00	8	138.00	188.00	1,500.00	800.00	1,600.00	1	Yes
Quill Lake	169	12	2	15.29	25.00		5	40.00	327.37	1,481.37		400.00	1	No
Norquay	178	10	4	14.5	25.00	50.00	12	200.00	145.00	5,000.00		3,000.00	1	Yes
Kelvington	179	12	4	16		50.00	2	24.00	290.98	646.69	195.00	500.00	1	Yes
DISTRICT No. 16														
Strasbourg.	46	9	3	15		50.00	22	184.50	334.82	1,159.57	48.25	600.00	1	No
Touchwood	51	12	1	12	60.00		15	341.00	572.52	471.50		600.00	1	No
Manitou	64	11	4	18	59.00		8	335.00	325.00	1,500.00		1,000.00	1	No
Govan	68	11	8	27			7	66.00	341.61	7,767.00	2,384.50	5,940.00	1	Yes
Tuscan	81	12	1	18	75.00		17	356.00	144.00	750.00		500.00	1	No
Union	98	12	2	24	67.00		6	52.00	146.73	642.04	12.04	300.00	1	No
Simpson	121	12		15	50.00		12	270.00	422.81	300.00		250.00	1	No
Philathea.	133	12	4	16	80.00		18	275.00	30.25	1,600.00		1,100.00	1	Pt.
Raymore	155	10		14	80.00		5	88.00	112.40	250.00		200.00	1	No
	101	23	159		471.00	50.00	110	1,967.50	2,430.14	14,440.11	2,444.79	10,490.00	9	
DISTRICT No. 17														
Elbowview	56	8	1	10	50.00		2	20.00	631.00	1,575.00		650.00	1	No
Outlook	65	11	2	16		235.00	8	110.00	350.00	500.00		300.00	1	No
Broderick	113	9	2	13.6			4	95.00	450.00	3,000.00		1,450.00	1	Yes
Dinston	131	13	5	19.25			8	95.75	292.00	4,000.00	500.00	2,650.00	1	Yes
Conquest	132	13	5	17.25		58.00	6	159.00	518.00	1,350.00		300.00	1	No
Riverhurst.	139	13	2	16		50.00	6	110.00	80.00	2,800.00	900.00	2,500.00	1	Yes
Hawarden	143	12	1	14.7			1	65.00	163.00	3,000.00	1,600.00	2,050.00	1	Yes
Dunblane	148	9	2	16	80.00		3	90.00	425.00	3,800.00	450.00	3,100.00	1	Yes
Lucky Lake	187	12	4	14					300.00	300.00		240.00	1	No
Macrorie	191	12	5	11.8			2	20.00	90.00	500.00		500.00	1	No
Sovereign	192	12	5	20					7.41	4,000.00	1,110.00	2,250.00	1	Yes

Report of Grand Treasurer

The Grand Treasurer, R.W. Bro. J. C. Moore, submitted the following report, which on motion of R.W. Bros. J. C. Moore and R. J. Westgate was received, and with the Auditor's Report referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Brethren:

Herewith I submit my annual report of receipts and expenditures for the year ending 31st March, 1930.

RECEIPTS:

GENERAL FUND

Balance in Bank, 31/3/29	\$ 3,851.05
Cash on Hand	28.00
Cash in Grand Secretary's Contingent Account	50.00
Received from Grand Secretary for:	
Membership Dues	\$8,680.20
Initiation Fees	2,412.00
Affiliation Fees	237.00
L.M. Certificates	572.00
P.M. Certificates	158.00
	12,059.20
Dispensation and Charters	155.00
Special Dispersations	282.00
Interest	995.51
Repayment of Investments	2,074.41
Sale of Publications	234.00
Sale of Constitutions	362.00
	\$20,091.17

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries and Honoraria:

Grand Secretary	\$3,400.00
Grand Secretary's Assistant	2,200.00
Stenographer	940.00
Grand Treasurer	200.00
Auditor	500.00

Com. Foreign

Correspondence

Grand Tyler

Rent

Travelling:

Grand Master, 28/29 Spl. ...	48.15		
Grand Master, 29/30 Spl. ...	33.65		
Masonic Research Convention	134.85		
Grand Secretary Spl.	47.05		
Representative to G. L. Manitoba	31.95		
District Meetings	416.90		
Benevolent Fund Trustees ...	93.55		
Research Committee	13.50		
Trial Commissions	35.00		
Board General Purposes	703.30		
D.D.G.M.'s	1,238.85		
D.D.G.M.'s Instruction	234.40	3,031.15	3,031.15

By Grand Through
Treasurer Contgt. Acct. Total

*Printing, Stationery and General**Office Expense:*

Stationery, etc.	322.67	9.79	
Printing Proceedings	665.24		
Postage and Excise	3.00	444.85	
Safety Deposit Box	10.00		
P.O. Box		8.00	
Light		13.79	
Telephone (office)	65.00		
Telephone (L.D.)		39.45	
Photo and Frames	10.00		
Telegrams		13.22	
Express and Cartage		17.95	
Insurance	7.00		
Officials' Bonds	12.50		1,642.46

Miscellaneous:

Rent of Hall for G. L., 1929	125.00		
Special Expense re Jubilee	591.70		
Relief	423.10		
Entertainment	52.60		
Presentation Regalia	175.00		
Flowers	18.00		
Expense Charter Amendments	189.01		
List of Regular Lodges	79.59		
Exchange	5.12		1,659.12

Capital Expenditure:

G. L. Paraphernalia	23.25		
Table Lamp	7.70		
Publications	225.00	6.57	
Investments	1,522.87		1,785.39
	\$16,409.50	\$553.62	\$16,963.12
Balance in Bank			3,078.05
Cash Grand Secretary's Contingent Account			50.00
			\$20,091.17

BENEVOLENT FUND

RECEIPTS:

Balance in Bank 31/3/29	\$ 510.58
Cash on Hand 31/3/29	70.00
Contributions	2,148.67
Initiation Levy	6,030.00
Per Capita Levy	5,786.80
Interest	12,421.09
Redemption of Investments	3,698.40
Refunds of Grants	153.00
Balances Received on Bonds Exchanged	788.95

EXPENDITURE:*Relief Paid Through:*

Lodge No. 1	\$240.00	
10	200.00	
11	240.00	
16	300.00	
17	225.00	
19	200.00	
21	300.00	
25	50.00	
26	200.00	
31	200.00	
33	105.00	
35	180.00	
51	480.00	
60	300.00	
61	150.00	
62	220.00	
67	200.00	
70	300.00	
71	180.00	
73	200.00	
76	180.00	
81	300.00	
83	120.00	
86	480.00	
92 (3 cases)	1,150.00	
98	390.00	
99	300.00	
107	200.00	
126	300.00	
130	300.00	
133	200.00	
139	105.00	
142	100.00	
147	240.00	
151	200.00	
154	90.00	
155	600.00	
161	308.00	
174	120.00	
189	240.00	\$10,393.00
Balances Paid on Bonds Exchanged	6,432.81	
Investments	14,244.34	
Accrued Interest Paid on Investments	141.92	
Exchange	.15	
Balance in Bank 31/3/30	395.27	
		\$31,607.49 \$31,607.49

Audited and found correct:

C. O. DAVIDSON,
Auditor.

J. C. MOORE,
Grand Treasurer.

Auditor's Report

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Brethren:

The accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer have been duly examined and I submit the following statements, which I believe set out the correct financial position of Grand Lodge as at 31st March, 1930.

The Securities held by Grand Lodge have been examined and are as they appear in schedule to the Balance Sheet.

I have verified the Bank Balances and find them correct.

It will be noted that the General Fund revenue account shows a deficit on the year's operations, which is explained by the following comparative table:

	Actual Year 1928/29	Actual Year 1929/30	Increase	Decrease
RECEIPTS:				
Interest	\$ 1,048.96	\$ 1,003.82		45.14
Fees, Dues, etc.	12,136.80	12,059.20		77.60
Charters and Dispensations	215.00	155.00		60.00
Special Dispensations	279.00	282.00	3.00	
Profit on Sale of Constitutions	101.65	96.79		4.86
Profit on Sale of other Publica- tions	50.00	53.37	3.37	
Profit on Exchange of Bonds	431.75			431.75
	<u>\$14,263.16</u>	<u>\$13,650.18</u>	<u>6.37</u>	<u>\$619.35</u>
				6.37
Decrease in Receipts				<u>\$612.98</u>
EXPENDITURE:				
Depreciation Account	\$ 153.94	\$ 153.25		\$.69
Printing, Stationery, etc.	1,617.38	1,722.05	\$ 104.67	
Travelling	2,690.28	3,031.15	340.87	
Relief	450.00	423.10		26.90
Miscellaneous	441.23	1,151.31	710.08	
Salaries and Honoraria	7,165.00	7,465.00	300.00	
Rent	1,380.00	1,380.00		
Loss on Sale of Bonds		21.50	21.50	
	<u>\$15,347.36</u>	<u>\$1,477.12</u>	<u>\$ 27.59</u>	<u>1,477.12</u>
Increase in Expenditure				<u>\$1,449.53</u>
Total Loss				<u>\$2,062.51</u>
Less gain 1928/29				365.33
Net Loss				<u>\$1,697.18</u>

GENERAL FUND—*Revenue Account*
From April 1st, 1929, to March 31st, 1930.

CREDIT:	
Interest	\$ 1,003.82
Profit on Sale of Constitutions	96.79
Profit on Sale of other Publications	53.37
Fees, Dues, etc., from Constituent Lodges	12,059.20
Charters and Dispensations	155.00
Special Dispensations	282.00
DEBIT:	
Loss on Sale of Bonds	\$ 21.50
Salaries and Honoraria	7,465.00
Rent	1,380.00
Printing, Supplies and General Expense	1,722.05
Travelling	3,031.15
Relief	423.10
Depreciation	153.25
Miscellaneous	1,151.31
Loss	1,697.18
	\$15,347.36 \$15,347.36

GENERAL FUND—*Balance Sheet*
As at 31st March, 1930.

ASSETS:	
Investments:	
Saskatchewan 5½/36.	
Face Value	\$ 2,000.00 \$ 2,120.00
Saskatchewan 5½/46.	
Face Value	2,000.00 2,080.00
City of Regina 5/57.	
Face Value	2,000.00 2,015.60
Saskatchewan R.S. 4/51.	
Face Value	1,946.64 1,784.50
Sask. Bonds 4½/49.	
Face Value	10,706.64 10,193.79
Saskatchewan 5/59.	
Face Value	2,000.00 2,000.00
Wheatwyn S.D. Debentures 57/8/31.	
Face Value	603.01 603.01 \$20,796.90
	\$21,256.29
Furniture (depreciation allowed for)	2,352.69
Regalia (depreciation allowed for)	590.19
Constitutions on Hand	1,280.58
Other Publications on Hand	50.94
Interest Accrued not Due	325.09
Cash in Bank	3,078.05
Cash Gd. Secretary's Contingent Fund	50.00
LIABILITIES:	
Surplus 31/3/29	\$30,221.62
Loss as per Revenue Account	1,697.18
Net Surplus	\$28,524.44
	\$28,524.44 \$28,524.44

BENEVOLENT FUND—*Revenue Account*

From April 1st, 1929, to March 31st, 1930.

CREDIT:

Contributions	\$ 2,148.67
Initiation Levy	6,030.00
Per Capita Levy	5,786.80
Interest	12,569.88
Profit on Sale of Bonds	547.50

DEBITS:

Relief	\$10,240.00
Transferred to Revenue Surplus	2,329.88
Transferred to Capital	14,512.97
	\$27,082.85
	\$27,082.85

BENEVOLENT FUND—*Balance Sheet*

As at March 31st, 1930.

ASSETS:

Investments as per Schedule	\$267,820.47
Interest Accrued Not Due	3,132.91
Interest Due Not Paid	32.67
Balance in Bank	395.27
Suspense Account	107.16

LIABILITIES:

Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	\$ 4,587.78
Net Capital 31/3/29	\$238,970.20
Gain as per Revenue Account	14,512.97
Net Capital	253,483.17
Revenue Surplus 31/3/29	\$ 11,087.65
Gain as per Revenue Account	2,329.88
Revenue Surplus	13,417.53
	\$271,488.48
	\$271,488.48

BENEVOLENT FUND—*Schedule of Investments*

As at 31st March, 1930.

	Face Value	Book Value	Interest Accrued Not Due
C.N.R. Dom. Gtd. 5/54	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,436.85	\$ 394.60
C.N.R. Dom. Gtd. 4½/68	45,000.00	43,082.50	351.58
C.N.R. Dom. Gtd. 4½/69	5,000.00	5,000.00	84.86
City of Moose Jaw 5/51	1,460.00	1,129.82	17.60
Regina S.D. 6½/51	2,000.00	2,206.00	20.65
City Regina 6½/41	2,000.00	2,258.00	64.45
City of Port Arthur 5/31	973.32	832.87	11.86
Town of Moosomin 7/40	354.21	354.21	12.29
Saskatchewan 5½/46	21,000.00	22,262.50	410.46
Saskatchewan F.L. 5/50	1,000.00	1,025.00	21.92
Saskatchewan F.L. 5/54	20,000.00	19,248.00	328.80
Saskatchewan F.L. 5/50	1,000.00	1,047.90	16.44

BENEVOLENT FUND—*Schedule of Investments—Continued*

	Face Value	Book Value	Interest Accrued Not Due
Saskatchewan F.L. 5/60	10,000.00	9,950.00	402.32
Saskatchewan F.L. 5/60	23,000.00	22,885.00	
Saskatchewan R.S. 4/51	25,549.54	22,841.65	249.20
Saskatchewan R.S. 4½/54	21,259.54	20,123.01	233.27
Saskatchewan Bonds 4/49	9,733.23	8,117.73	94.95
Saskatchewan F.L. 4½/57	2,000.00	1,905.00	17.61
Saskatchewan F.L. 4½/57	3,000.00	3,049.20	5.70
City of Regina 6/34	500.00	512.50	7.30
City of Regina 5/57	3,000.00	3,023.40	36.58
City of Regina R.S. 5/63	2,919.96	2,962.47	35.60
City of Regina 5/59	5,000.00	4,875.00	60.96
City of Regina 4½/49	2,000.00	1,874.40	36.11
City of Saskatoon 5/59	1,000.00	950.50	20.54
City of Saskatoon 4½/59	10,000.00	8,758.00	184.93
Saskatoon S.D. 6/50	1,000.00	1,119.90	12.33
Agreement for Sale	4,587.78	4,587.78	
Title to N.E. 33-31-7-w2	1,401.28	1,401.28	
	<u>\$275,738.86</u>	<u>\$267,820.47</u>	<u>\$3,132.91</u>

SCHOLARSHIP FUND—*Revenue Account*

From April 1st, 1929, to March 31st, 1930.

CREDIT:

Interest Earned \$90.62

DEBIT:

Net Gain \$90.62

\$90.62 \$90.62

SCHOLARSHIP FUND—*Balance Sheet*

As at 31st March, 1930.

ASSETS:

Saskatchewan 4½/54. Reg. Stk. \$1,561.90

 Face Value \$1,787.38.

Advances to Teachers 824.50

Interest Accrued Not Due 17.14

Balance in Bank 586.72

LIABILITIES:

Surplus 31/3/29 \$2,899.64

Gain 90.62

2,990.26

Surplus 31/3/30 2,990.26

\$2,990.26 \$2,990.26

CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

As at 31st March, 1930.

Total Surplus 31/3/29	\$283,084.40	
Net Loss General Account		\$ 1,697.18
Net Gain Benevolent Fund— <i>Capital Account</i>	14,512.97	
Net Gain Benevolent Fund— <i>Surplus Account</i>	2,329.88	
Total Surplus 31/3/30		298,230.07
	<u>\$299,927.25</u>	<u>\$299,927.25</u>

Fraternally submitted,
C. O. DAVIDSON,
Auditor.

Grand Secretary's Report

The Grand Secretary, M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, submitted the following report, which, on motion of M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate and R.W. Bro. R. J. Westgate, was received and adopted:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Brethren:

I herewith present my sixteenth Annual Report as Grand Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

The Proceedings of the Twenty-third Annual Communication were compiled, printed and distributed within six weeks after the Communication.

Commissions to fill vacancies as Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan near the Grand Lodges of Chile and Tennessee were prepared and forwarded to the Brethren recommended by their respective Grand Masters, upon the recommendations having been approved by our Grand Master.

All recommendations to fill vacancies as Grand Representatives of Sister Grand Jurisdictions near this Grand Lodge made by the M.W. the Grand Master were communicated to the Grand Jurisdictions concerned, and as Commissions were received they were forwarded to the newly appointed Grand Representatives.

Blanks for making reports on their visits to the Lodges in their District were sent to the D.D.G.M.'s early in the year. As these reports were received they were forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee on Condition of Masonry. Forms for making their general reports were also sent to the D.D.G.M.'s on or about April 1st. When these reports were received they were also forwarded.

A number of circulars in connection with the District Meetings, Especial Communications of Grand Lodge, Semi-Annual Returns, and a variety of other subjects, were prepared and mimeographed in the office during the year and mailed to all Lodges, D.D.G.M.'s and Grand Officers concerned.

The notice calling this Annual Communication of Grand Lodge and the notices of motion to come before same were mimeographed and sent out within the time set by the Constitution.

Lists of all suspensions, restorations and rejections were compiled, mimeographed and sent out to the Lodges immediately after the receipt of the August, 1929 and February, 1930, returns, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution.

637 M.M. Certificates, 158 P.M. Certificates, and 52 L.M. Certificates were issued during the year. Certificates were also issued to all elected and appointed Grand Lodge Officers and to all P.D.D.G.M.'s.

All correspondence has been promptly attended to and the work of the office is up to date.

CHARTERS ISSUED

In compliance with the instructions of Grand Lodge, Charters were prepared and issued for Vanguard Lodge No. 194, at Vanguard; Pleasantdale Lodge No. 195, at Pleasantdale, and Lacadena Lodge No. 196, at Lacadena, and these Lodges were duly Constituted and Consecrated and their Officers installed by the M.W. the Grand Master.

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW LODGES

Dispensations for the formation of new Lodges were issued by order of the M.W. the Grand Master as follows:

Colfax Lodge, at Colfax, in District No. 2, thirteen Charter Members. Instituted October 14th, 1929, by R.W. Bro. R. J. Westgate.

Chaplin Lodge, at Chaplin, in District No. 3, twelve Charter Members. Instituted October 28th, 1929, by R.W. Bro. S. R. Stephens.

Admiral Lodge, at Admiral, in District No. 14, ten Charter Members. Instituted April 28th, 1930, by R.W. Bro. J. A. Coulter.

MASONIC TRIALS, APPEALS, ETC.

During the year the transcript of a new trial held in Aurora Lodge No. 45, in the matter of a charge laid against W. Bro. J. C., in accordance with the finding of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals last year, was received and transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

In accordance with the action of Grand Lodge at the last Annual Communication, Bro. G. A. B., of Canora Lodge No. 59, has been duly summoned to appear at this Communication and show cause why he should not be expelled from Freemasonry.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS

The following Dispensations have been issued during the past year by direction of the M.W. the Grand Master:

To Attend Divine Service Wearing Regalia—Kinistino No. 1, Moose Jaw No. 3, Indian Head No. 5, Qu'Appelle No. 6, Moosomin No. 7, Maple Leaf No. 9, Amity No. 15, Carlyle No. 17, Melfort No. 18, Battle No. 19, Britannia No. 23, Heward No. 29, Golden Rule No. 32, Bruce No. 36, Wapella No. 37, Boscurvis No. 39, Caron No. 42, Landmark No. 44, Aurora No. 45, Strasbourg No. 46, Assiniboia No. 49, Nanatah No.

53, Craik No. 55, Elbowview No. 56, King Solomon No. 58, Imperial No. 60, Prince Albert No. 63, Kilwinning No. 74, Harmony No. 75, Tisdale No. 76, Abernethy No. 77, Tugaskie No. 78, Wadena No. 87, Radisson No. 97, Goose Lake No. 99, Biggar No. 100, Invermay No. 102, Long Lake No. 108, Aneroid No. 111, Woodrow No. 112, Ceylon No. 116, Paragon No. 118, Cabri No. 119, Ogema No. 120, Azure No. 122, Cadillac No. 126, Birch Hills No. 127, Meyronne No. 128, Mossbank No. 129, Togo No. 130, Conquest No. 132, Philathea No. 133, Kincaid No. 138, Sceptre No. 140, Progressive No. 141, Leader No. 142, Elfros No. 145, Asquith No. 146, Elstow No. 147, Dunblane No. 148, Loverna No. 149, Banner No. 154, Bredenburg No. 157, Borden No. 158, Fillmore No. 163, Preeceville No. 167, Earl Grey No. 168, Quill Lake No. 169, Shellbrook No. 171, Lakeview No. 173, Verwood No. 177, Kelvington No. 179, Tuberosa No. 181, Nipawin No. 183, Osage No. 184, Glenedyth No. 188, Herschel No. 189, Turtleford No. 190, Macrorie No. 191, Sovereign No. 192, Mazenod No. 193, Pleasantdale No. 195.

To Install at Other Than Date Set by Constitution—Amity No. 15, Unity No. 73, Lanigan No. 84, Morse No. 93, Radisson No. 97, Gothic No. 105, Woodrow No. 112, Eston No. 134, Tyrian No. 137, Elfros No. 145, Blaine Lake No. 153, Quill Lake No. 169, Sharon No. 170, Radville No. 175, Verwood No. 177, Herbert No. 180, Lonach No. 182, Loyalty No. 185.

To Elect or Elect and Install at Other Than Date Set by Constitution—Saskatchewan No. 16, Carlyle No. 17, Invermay No. 102, Togo No. 130, Saltcoats No. 162, Sharon No. 170.

To Transact Regular Business at an Emergent Meeting—Tugaskie No. 78, Latomia No. 125, Bredenburg No. 157, Wakaw No. 166.

To Act on Petition from Without Jurisdiction of the Lodge—Lanigan No. 84, Conquest No. 132, Philathea No. 133, Progressive No. 141, Spring-side No. 159, Sharon No. 170.

To Receive Applicant Without Necessary Residence Qualifications—Govan No. 68.

To Confer Degrees Short of Time—Conquest No. 132.

Healing Irregularity of Degrees Conferred Short of Time—Dinston No. 131, Progressive No. 141, Saltcoats No. 162.

To Hold Emergent Meeting at Other Than Place Named in Charter—Moose Jaw No. 3.

To Reconsider Rejected Application—Paragon No. 118.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS OF GRAND LODGE

Grand Lodge was convened in Special Communication by the Officers noted and at the times and places following:

By the M.W. the Grand Master—At Govan, July 15th, 1929, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of Dedicating the new Masonic Temple erected by Govan Lodge No. 68, at Govan.

At Lloydminster, July 18th, 1929, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of Dedicating the new Masonic Temple erected by Britannia Lodge No. 23 at Lloydminster.

At Pleasantdale, July 31st, 1929, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of Constituting and Consecrating Pleasantdale Lodge No. 195 and Installing its Officers.

At Lacadena, August 5th, 1929, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of Constituting and Consecrating Lacadena Lodge No. 196 and Installing its Officers.

At Vanguard, August 7th, 1929, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of Constituting and Consecrating Vanguard Lodge No. 194 and Installing its Officers.

At Ogema, August 9th, 1929, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of Dedicating the new Masonic Temple erected by Ogema Lodge No. 120 at Ogema.

At Imperial, November 6th, 1929, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of Dedicating the new Masonic Temple erected by Acacia Lodge No. 101 at Imperial.

At Eston, November 15th, 1929, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of Dedicating the new Masonic Temple erected by Eston Lodge No. 134 at Eston.

By *M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate*—At Lashburn, July 17th, 1929, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone of the new Masonic Temple erected by Landmark Lodge No. 44 at Lashburn. After the laying of the Corner Stone Grand Lodge was adjourned until 7.30 p.m. the same day, when it reconvened for the purpose of Dedicating said Temple.

At Mossbank, November 14th, 1929, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of Dedicating the new Masonic Temple erected by Mossbank Lodge No. 129 at Mossbank.

By *M.W. Bro. W. J. Smith*—At Shaunavon, September 29th, 1929, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone of the new Union Church being erected at Shaunavon.

BENEVOLENT FUND

Every Mason in Saskatchewan should know something of the work being done to relieve distress through the agency of the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund. The only way that our membership can fully realize the magnitude of this task is to understand something of the administrative work involved.

Nine new applicants have been added to the list of beneficiaries since we last met, in every case involving a large amount of correspondence. An average of forty-five cheques were sent out each quarter to Lodges, and in each of these instances a statement had to be obtained from the beneficiary and a return from the Lodge before the Board could intelligently determine whether the grant should be continued. In all, three hundred and forty-seven letters were sent out from the office during the year in connection with the administration of this Fund. Three full meetings of the Board were held during the year, each meeting occupying about ten hours, and much time and attention had to be given in preparation for these meetings. In addition to this the matter of investing and reinvesting the funds at the disposal of the Board demands much careful thought and investigation.

If we compare the fact that in 1915 the capital fund was \$11,362.17 while at March 31st, 1930, it was \$253,423.17, and that in 1915 there were no claims for assistance while this year we paid out grants to fifty-three beneficiaries, one will get some idea of what we are doing.

DISTRICT MEETINGS

Acting on instructions from the M.W. the Grand Master, we sent out notices to all Constituent Lodges calling the Annual District Meeting for each of our Masonic Districts as soon after the meeting of Grand

Lodge as a working itinerary could be prepared. The tour was planned so as to enable the Grand Master and Grand Officers to get from place to place without loss of time, in order that the schedule might be completed if possible before the commencement of harvesting operations.

Commencing at Govan, the home town of our Grand Master, where the first meeting was held on July 15th, four strenuous weeks were spent in making the itinerancy, with five meetings each week, beginning at 2 p.m. and lasting until 10 or 10.30 p.m. But notwithstanding the amount of travel involved—1,200 miles by train and 2,000 by auto—it is a matter of great satisfaction to be able to report that all appointments were kept on time.

I was able to accompany the Grand Master in attendance at all the meetings, and I have no hesitation in saying that some of the best meetings I ever attended took place this year. Wherever we went we were impressed with the fact that the District Meeting was being looked upon as the outstanding feature of the Masonic year. The interest manifested in these gatherings by the Brethren and the cordiality of the welcome extended to the Grand Lodge Officers upon all occasions was very gratifying and indicated clearly the desire of the Craft for leadership.

The attendance was fully up to the average of previous years, and the discussions that took place, the papers that were read, and the high standard reached in the exemplification of the work were all an evidence of the desire of the Brethren to know more about Masonry, and also of the lasting good accomplished through these gatherings in the past. It was indeed a pleasure to be present at these meetings and to impart such Masonic knowledge and direction as lay within the power of my ability.

The timely address of our Grand Master at the evening session on the subject of efficiency created much interest. The theme was most ably presented and there could be no doubt in the mind of anyone witnessing its reception that the membership is looking for inspiration and guidance. At every meeting I heard many fine compliments on this address.

The District System is an ideal way of interesting the membership in the activities of Grand Lodge and of maintaining contact between the Constituent Lodges and Grand Lodge. Our Lodges cannot afford to miss the inspiration that comes from these meetings. The Worshipful Master who fails to have a large turnout of his members at the meeting in his District need not complain if his membership is lacking in vision. Those who attend these gatherings get a broader viewpoint and the result is always beneficial.

DEDICATIONS, CONSECRATIONS, ETC.

One of the outstanding events of the year was the Dedication of the new Temple of Govan Lodge on July 15th, 1929, at 4 p.m. Our Grand Master is a member of this Lodge and it was fitting that his first official act should be the performance of this ceremony. I had the honour of delivering the dedicatory address on the occasion. This Temple, the planning of which is the result of much thought, is one of the finest and most complete buildings of its kind in the Province and is an ornament to the town and a credit to the Craft. The Brethren of Govan Lodge are to be congratulated on the energy and vision which made such a building possible.

Landmark Lodge No. 44, at Lashburn, having made a special request

that I lay the Corner Stone of the new Temple erected by the Lodge at Lashburn and Dedicate same, the M.W. the Grand Master graciously commissioned me to perform both ceremonies. The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone was performed on July 17th, 1929, at 2 p.m. There was a large gathering of the Brethren, not only from Landmark Lodge, but from all the surrounding Lodges. It was a delightful day and the general public turned out in large numbers to witness the ceremony. After the Stone had been duly laid in accordance with the usages and customs of the Craft, I addressed the gathering on "What a Masonic Lodge May Mean to a Community." At 8 p.m. the same evening the impressive ceremony of Dedicating this beautiful little Temple was duly performed. This Temple is ideal for Lodge purposes, being beautifully proportioned, and the Brethren of Landmark Lodge are to be complimented on their successful effort in erecting their own home.

The M.W. the Grand Master being unable at the last moment to attend in person, I opened an Especial Communication of Grand Lodge at Mossbank on November 14th, 1929, at 8 p.m., and Dedicated the new Temple of Mossbank Lodge No. 129. This fine new Temple is beautifully designed, nicely furnished and equipped with every convenience. It is a building of which any Lodge in the Province might well feel proud. There was an exceptionally large turnout of the members of surrounding Lodges at Mossbank to felicitate with the Brethren of Mossbank Lodge on the completion of their splendid enterprise.

I accompanied the Grand Master and assisted in the Dedication of the new Temples erected by the Brethren of Britannia Lodge No. 23, at Lloydminster, Ogema Lodge No. 120 at Ogema, Acacia Lodge No. 101 at Imperial, and Eston Lodge No. 134 at Eston respectively. These Temples are all commodious and well equipped and the Lodges owning them have every right to feel proud of their enterprise. The erection of these buildings is an evidence of the growing desire on the part of Lodges to own their own homes.

I also accompanied the Grand Master and took part in the Constituting and Consecrating of Vanguard Lodge No. 194, at Vanguard, on August 7th; Pleasantdale Lodge No. 195, at Pleasantdale, on July 31st, and Lacadena Lodge No. 196 at Lacadena on August 5th.

During the year I received many kind invitations to attend Masonic functions in different parts of the Jurisdiction, but my time was so occupied with official duties that I was compelled to forego the pleasure of meeting with my Brethren on many of these occasions.

SEMI-ANNUAL RETURNS

The usual blanks upon which to make the semi-annual Returns were mailed to the Secretaries of all Lodges on the first days of August and February with an accompanying circular pointing out the urgency of same being filled out and returned to the Grand Secretary's office on or before the last day of the month, as required by the Constitution. Most of the Secretaries were quite prompt in sending in their Returns, but a few, as usual, were dilatory. However, I am glad to be able to report that all Returns were eventually received and all corrections attended to before the books closed.

The following information is furnished from the Returns:

Membership February 28th, 1929, on whom G.L. Dues Payable	14,216
Initiated	603
Affiliated	262
Reinstated	59
	924
Demitted	338
Died	89
Suspended	211
Commuted Life Members	52
	690
Net Gain	234

Membership February 28th, 1930, on whom G.L. Dues Payable	14,450
Commuted Life Members	417

Total Membership February 28th, 1930	14,867
Total Number Chartered Lodges	196

We show the smallest net gain this year recorded in the last sixteen years with the exception of the years 1925 and 1926, when the net gain was 173 and 122 respectively. The figures are very interesting.

	Net Gain			Net Gain	
1915	753	1923	422		
1916	346	1924	404		
1917	501	1925	173		
1918	678	1926	122		
1919	854	1927	515		
1920	1,034	1928	237		
1921	1,204	1929	373		
1922	592	1930	234		

The number of Brethren removed by death we are happy to say, has decreased this year, while the number S.N.P.D. is also slightly lower, but the number added both by initiation and affiliation has fallen down considerably.

For the purposes of comparison, I give herewith a statistical table covering the last five years.

	Increase				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Initiations	660	778	646	697	603
Affiliations	248	487	243	393	262
Restorations	65	63	70	73	59
Total	973	1,328	959	1,163	924
	Decrease				
Resignations	462	395	376	369	338
Deaths	66	84	94	113	89
Suspensions	285	282	196	268	211
Com. L. Mbrs.	38	52	56	40	52
Total	851	813	722	790	690

From this it will be seen that the problem regarding suspensions for non-payment of dues is still facing us. During the last five years we have suspended 1,242 of our members or almost 10% of our total membership. We would like to see a campaign started to stop this leak and at the same time to secure the reinstatement of a number of these suspended Brethren. I feel satisfied that there are many of these Brethren who might be urged to reinstate themselves with benefit to themselves and the Craft. I would also like to see a greater effort put forth to secure the affiliation of non-affiliated members in our midst.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

All fees, dues, etc., owing to Grand Lodge for the year ending March 31st, 1930, have been paid in full. The following is a summary of the financial transactions of the office:

Receipts

General Fund:

Cash on Hand	\$ 28.00
Fees, Dues and Certificates	12,059.20
Charters and Dispensations for New Lodges	155.00
Special Dispensations	282.00
Supplies Sold	596.00
Repayment on Investments and Interest	3,069.92

Benevolent Fund:

Cash on Hand	\$ 70.00
Contributions	2,148.67
Per Capita Levy	5,786.80
Initiation Levy	6,030.00
Refunds on Grants	153.00
Repayment on Investments and Interest	16,908.44

Scholarship Fund:

Repayment of Advances and Interest	592.49
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Total \$47,879.52

Disbursements

General Fund—Deposits	\$16,156.26
General Fund—Bank Interest	33.86
Benevolent Fund—Deposits	31,058.04
Benevolent Fund—Bank Interest	38.87
Scholarship Fund—Deposits	580.05
Scholarship Fund—Bank Interest	12.44

Total \$47,879.52

Benevolent Fund

Donations have been received towards this Fund since our last Annual Communication as follows:

Towards Fiftieth Anniversary Appeal:

Long Lake Lodge No. 108	\$ 20.00
Limerick Lodge No. 109	100.00
Emulation Lodge No. 186	50.00

Total \$170.00

Towards 1917 Allotment:

Prior to March 31st, 1930, Boscurvis Lodge No. 39	\$ 50.00
Since the close of the fiscal year, Boscurvis Lodge No. 39	50.00
Total	\$100.00

Other Contributions:

Anonymous (K)	\$ 10.00
Total Contributions from all sources	280.00

The following is a list by Districts of the four Lodges with outstanding balances on 1917 allotment as at this date:

District No. 5—Hanley Lodge No. 28	\$189.00
District No. 6—Boscurvis Lodge No. 39	112.00
District No. 10—Yorkton Lodge No. 12	100.00
District No. 15—Wadena Lodge No. 87	80.00

Total outstanding indebtedness	\$481.00
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Refunds on Grants

The following amounts were received during the year in refunds on grants:

Riverhurst Lodge No. 139	\$ 93.00
St. Luke's Lodge No. 165	60.00
Total	\$153.00

GRAND LODGE LIBRARY

Our Library is being carefully looked after and is becoming more and more valuable every year from a reference point of view. As Proceedings of the various Grand Jurisdictions with which we are in fraternal relations were received during the past year they were duly catalogued and placed on the shelves. A number of new editions of the Constitutions and Codes of various Grand Lodges were also received and placed on our shelves.

SON OF P.G.M. MADE A MASTER MASON

On June 6th, 1930, I had the very great privilege of attending Yorkton Lodge No. 12 and assisting in the conferring of the Third Degree on Allan McCauley, the second son of M.W. Bro. J. McCauley, P.G.M., President of the Board of Trustees of our Benevolent Fund for the past twelve years, and whom we have come to look upon as the father of this Fund.

In deference to the occasion the chairs of Yorkton Lodge were all occupied by Past Masters. In addition to the part taken in the Ceremony by M.W. Bro. McCauley himself, W. Bro. J. McAllister, of St. George Lodge No. 136, Moose Jaw, (a life-long friend of M.W. Bro. McCauley's), R.W. Bros. J. M. Clark and J. F. Moritz, P.D.D.G.M.'s, W. Bro. Bull, and M.W. Bro. McCauley's oldest son, Bro. W. McCauley, also shared in the work. W. Bro. G. Anderson, Worshipful Master of Moose Jaw Lodge No. 3, journeyed all the way from Moose Jaw to be present on this occasion. A further token of respect was evidenced by the presence of R.W. Bro. W. W. Gibson, D.D.G.M. of District No. 10.

The presence of a very large turnout of the members from surrounding Lodges was an unquestionable evidence of their appreciation

for the years of unselfish service which M.W. Bro. McCauley has rendered to the Craft. While the presence of many old personal friends gave a beautiful lesson on friendship, and the spirit of Masonic comradeship and brotherhood that went out from the meeting will be long remembered by all those who had the privilege of being present.

VISITS OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

Cascade Lodge No. 12, A.F. & A.M., Vancouver, B.C. made arrangements to hold a Lodge meeting of an international nature on the night of September 30th, 1929, and extended a cordial invitation to the M.W. the Grand Master and other Officers of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan to be their guests on that occasion. They expected the Governors of the States of Washington and Oregon, accompanied by State and Grand Lodge Officials, and also Cabinet Ministers and Grand Lodge Officers of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to be present.

Our Grand Master expected to be able to represent Grand Lodge at this function and instructed us to so advise Cascade Lodge. Having occasion, however, to be in Vancouver in the latter part of September and finding on my arrival that the Grand Master would not be able to attend, I felt it my duty to remain over, and, having arranged with M.W. Bro. G. M. Weir, P.G.M., to accompany me, we attended the meeting and represented the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan. M.W. Bro. Leonard Morris, an Honourary P.G.M. of our Grand Lodge now residing in Vancouver, was also present and was received as a representative of this Grand Lodge.

His Honour, Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and several Provincial Cabinet Ministers and Judges of the British Columbia Courts adorned the gathering with their presence. The M.W. the Grand Master of British Columbia and a large number of the Brethren from all over the Province, including many Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers, were present. There was also a large turnout of Brethren from Bellingham, Seattle and other points to the south of the boundary line, including such outstanding Masons as M.W. Bro. J. H. Begg, P.G.M., and R.W. Bro. H. W. Tyler, Grand Secretary of Washington.

The representatives of the different Grand Lodges were received in turn and cordially welcomed in the Lodge Room, after which we repaired to the large banqueting hall of the Hudson's Bay Company where between nine hundred and a thousand Masons sat down to a sumptuous banquet, and where addresses on matters of international importance were subsequently delivered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and by the Representatives of the various Grand Lodges present.

Greetings and best wishes from the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan were conveyed to the gathering by M.W. Bro. Weir and myself. It was indeed a pleasure to have associated with me in extending these greetings M.W. Bro. Weir, who delivered a most interesting address. It was also a real pleasure to meet a large number of former Saskatchewan Masons at the banquet and to note the loyalty of these Brethren to the mother Grand Lodge. The way they gathered around one at the close of the banquet and the cordiality of their hand-shake and the pride they all appeared to take in the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was most touching.

I desire to pay high tribute to the spirit of hospitality extended by the good Brethren of British Columbia on this occasion. They had the

happy faculty of making each individual visitor feel that he was their particular guest. The good fellowship and brotherly love shown and engendered at this meeting could not fail to result in good. I am a strong believer in the value of these international exchanges of Masonic courtesies, ideals and views. Events of such Masonic significance as the wonderful gathering held in Vancouver last September must assist in promoting that mutual understanding between the countries represented that is so important in the interests of humanity and civilization.

At the urgent request of the M.W. the Grand Master, I attended the fourth informal conference of Masonic Educational Workers held at Philadelphia on May 8th, 9th and 10th. In many ways this conference was the most instructive and profitable that has yet been held. An agenda of topics for discussion had been prepared and Brethren had been selected to open and direct the discussion. In this way ideas were exchanged on many subjects of timely interest and concern. I feel that these conferences are of inestimable value not only for the exchange of ideas but for the inspiration that comes from personal touch with the type of men who take part in them.

CONCLUSION

I cannot close this account of the year's work without expressing my appreciation of the splendid co-operation which has been extended to me by the M.W. the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge Officers. I desire to thank the Grand Master especially for his many courtesies during the year. The Grand Lodge business and activities are increasing year by year, but my endeavour has been to serve you to the best of my ability, and while I realize that I have fallen short in many respects, "It is what I aspired to be, and was not, that comforts me."

Fraternally submitted,

W. B. TATE,

Grand Secretary.

Report of Board of General Purposes

R.W. Bro. C. P. Moore presented the report of the Board of General Purposes, and upon motion of R.W. Bros. C. P. Moore and J. McGregor the same was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.
Brethren:

Your Board of General Purposes held two meetings during the past year. The first meeting was held in Prince Albert on Thursday, June 20th, 1929, immediately following the close of Grand Lodge. James McGregor, Grand Senior Warden, was elected vice-president of the Board, the various Standing Committees were appointed and routine business given the necessary attention. The second meeting of the Board was held in the City of Moose Jaw on Tuesday, June 17th, 1930. The reports of the various Standing Committees were received and considered and general business completed to date. The Chairmen of the Standing Committees will submit their reports at this Communication of Grand Lodge and we desire that you give these reports the attention they merit.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES P. MOORE, *President.*

Report of Committee on Grievances and Appeals

R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig presented the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, and on motion of R.W. Bros. N. R. Craig and J. McGregor, the same was adopted as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Brethren:

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, consisting of M.W. Bros. W. B. Willoughby, W. M. Martin and W. J. Smith, and R.W. Bros. James McGregor, A. G. Rawlinson and N. R. Craig (Chairman), beg to report as follows:

1. Aurora Lodge No. 45, Theodore, versus J. C.

This matter was before your Committee last year and was remitted by the Committee to the Lodge for a new trial.

J. C. was at the new trial, as before, accused of unmasonic conduct. We find the proceedings at the new trial regular and J. C. properly committed on his plea of guilty to the charge. This Lodge sentenced him to indefinite suspension. The Committee confirms the action of the Lodge and recommends expulsion.

2. Gothic Lodge No. 105, Luseland, versus J. O. W.

Bro. J. O. W. was charged by a member of his Lodge with unmasonic conduct. The charge was laid on April 5th, 1929, and the trial concluded on July 22nd, 1929, when the Lodge found him guilty of the charge laid and sentenced him to indefinite suspension.

The Committee finds the proceedings entirely regular and that the evidence amply warrants the verdict and sentence of the Lodge which the Committee confirms, and recommends expulsion.

Fraternally submitted,

N. R. CRAIG, *Chairman.*

Expulsions

Bro. George A. Blakely, Canora Lodge No. 59, having been summoned to appear at this meeting of Grand Lodge to show cause why he should not be expelled from Freemasonry in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals at the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge in 1929, and having failed to put in an appearance, the M.W. the Grand Master declared George Austin Blakely expelled from all the rights, privileges and benefits of Freemasonry.

Report of Committee on Condition of Masonry

R.W. Bro. J. R. Yorke presented the report of the Committee on Condition of Masonry, and upon motion of R.W. Bro. Yorke and M.W. Bro. Davidson, the same was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Brethren:

Your Committee on Condition of Masonry desires to present the following report:

At the outset we are constrained to say that as we survey the activi-

ties of the year just closed, we cannot but distinguish a splendid advance in all lines of thought and action.

From all points of the compass there has been little indication of turbulent weather. Our skies are bright, and peace, harmony and good will obtain throughout the Grand Jurisdiction.

Those faithful labourers in the vineyard of the Craft, the D.D.G.M.'s, have without exception exhibited wisdom, skill and experience in the discharge of their duties. Their work, while a labour of love, has been exacting in the demands of their time and energy, and stands as an impressive exemplification of a meritorious performance of responsibilities. Their reports are well compiled, interesting and illuminative in character, and show a breadth of vision as well as a keen sense of gratitude and appreciation of the honour conferred upon them, and a very clear understanding of the dignity and responsibility of the position of trust in which they have been placed.

The care with which a selection of a new member is made has always been recognized as one of the safeguards of our institution, and has not only resulted in a singularly harmonious and vigorous membership, but has won for the Fraternity a well-deserved place in public favour as representing a very commendable type of citizenship.

Where Masonry has been cheapened by the influx of undesirable members, the influence of these was soon reflected in the local and general attitude of the Craft toward those essential principles which inspired the Founders of the Order, and upon which its ideals have been based. An easy laxity in admitting members is quite as harmful as the unfair use of the ballot, which results in the rejection of suitable material because of private rancour.

The superficial student of Masonry who thinks so little of the Order that he is willing to open its doors to allcomers, deals the Institution as deadly a blow as a Member who allows his personal prejudices to dethrone his better judgment. One lets the poor material in and the other keeps the best material out. One is misled by a shallow breadth of view that would reduce the Masonic Lodge to a common meeting place, and the other is obsessed with narrowness that would retain the privileges of the Fraternity only for himself and the few who have been intimately associated with him and who are sharers in his distorted outlook on the problems of life.

The only safe course, and the one which has ever been taught and practised by the protectors of the Craft, is to consider the moral and mental fitness of the applicant. If he is one to whom the teachings of Masonry will be congenial and whose general conduct is in accord with its traditional ideals, then he should be admitted. If, on the other hand, his daily life is not in accord with our teachings and his peculiarities of disposition are such as to make a center from which trouble and bickerings are sure to come, then he has no place in a Masonic Lodge.

It is a mistake to suppose that moral fitness alone should be the test; sound judgment should also exercise its weight in the determination of eligibility.

We are pleased to note that the prevailing sentiment in this Grand Jurisdiction is not "more members" but "better members"—a desire to admit only those who may pass successfully the acid test of character that they may become as silver and gold material for our Mystic Temple, and though we sometimes see and must expect the evidence of human frailty in our ranks, yet we are moving towards that high destiny for

which our Institution exists. We would fain persuade ourselves that our Craft is today on a higher plane in all particulars.

The Golden Rule seems more and more to actuate our Lodges in all their dealings one with the other, and its influence is being reflected in the daily lives of the individual Members. They are becoming more studious in the literature, history and traditions of our Craft. For these conditions thanks are due to a great extent to the Committee on Masonic Education and Research.

A better knowledge of The Work is becoming more and more widespread. Peace and good will toward all men is the Divine Command, and the desire to propagate this sentiment permeates our ranks to a very substantial extent. If our Order stands for anything, it is surely to be found on the side of good citizenship, the promotion of patriotism and the uplift of character.

Our Members must be brought to a full realization that the beautiful lessons which we endeavour to present in an impressive manner to all who assemble under our banners, are not intended merely to provide a vehicle for a display of ritualistic talent, nor yet just a part of an attractive and interesting yet sincere ceremonial, but are intended to awaken within their breasts a desire to qualify as true Craftsmen who are sincere in act, word and purpose, who are willing to take the erring and less fortunate Brother by the hand and lead him over the rugged road of trial and tribulation to a higher plane of peace, usefulness and happiness.

Our numerical growth, then, while of some importance, must not be permitted to eclipse the need for development along other lines. While difference in belief and practice must ever be expected, yet we must confess that the difference very often leads to greater interest, if not greater progress.

Care in the selection of our membership is the first essential to success, followed by the need of equal caution in the selection of our officers and leaders. "He who would wear the spurs, must first earn them," applies here very forcibly.

Upon their interest, energy and application depends the success or failure of the Lodge to either attract new members or retain the interest of those already enrolled. There is no excuse for indifference, lack of enthusiasm, or for poor workmanship. The surroundings and equipment may vary, but the fundamental principles and basic doctrines are the same.

Kipling, in "The Mother Lodge," gave poetic expression to this sentiment when he said:

"We hadn't good regalia, and our Lodge was old and bare,
But we knew the ancient landmarks and kept them to a hair."

Precept and example should ever advance with equal pace. Regular attendance, proficiency in work, and attention to the affairs of the Lodge generally, may be accepted as evidence of an officer's desire to serve. It also provides an excellent example for others to emulate.

Our path of duty may not always run over level ground, nor is it always bordered with pleasant meadows and attractive flowers, but a rigid adherence to the obligation to serve carries its own reward, leads at last to the goal of serene satisfaction, and contributes in no small measure to the success of the Lodge.

The D.D.G.M. must have certain outstanding qualifications to properly

perform his work. The Constitution specifies that all Lodges shall be visited during the year, and to see that they are working in *authorized manner*. The well-skilled D.D.G.M. will refrain from placing too literal interpretation on these words. He will shun the obvious examination of the outer shell, and will not fail to ascertain if within lies a real kernel, or only a shrivelled core of ceremony and fantastic pretence.

BENEVOLENCE:

Our Fraternity exists for the purpose of teaching those deep lessons so often brought before us in the three virtues—faith, hope and charity. We extol these virtues but consider Charity the greatest because it is active. One may be filled with faith and hope, yet not build; but one cannot love the true principle of charity and not serve.

How quickly a truly benevolent act is repaid by the consciousness of having done it, and while we agree with the words of Cicero—"That we should be careful that our benevolence does not exceed our means"—we also agree that benevolent affections owe much of their vigour to the frequency with which they are being exercised, and where the need is, true benevolence gives to the straining point.

"The lessons of Prudence have charms,
And slighted, may lead to distress,
But the man whom Benevolence warms
Is an angel who lives but to bless."

LODGES OWN THEIR BUILDINGS:

It is most encouraging to see so many Lodges occupying their own buildings, and are listed by districts as follows:

District No. 1, 4; District No. 2, 13; District No. 3, 8; District No. 4, 2; District No. 5, 6; District No. 6, 5; District No. 7, 4; District No. 8, 0; District No. 9, 4; District No. 10, 1; District No. 11, 5; District No. 12, 7; District No. 13, 2; District No. 14, 2; District No. 15, 7; District No. 16, 2; District No. 17, 6, making a total of 78.

The seventeen Districts comprise 196 Chartered Lodges and three under Dispensation.

DUES AND ARREARS OF DUES:

Your Committee regrets to learn that the following Lodges receive insufficient dues to cover their ordinary expenses, and desires to recommend that the same be at once remedied, either by increasing the dues or by lowering the overhead expense:

Border Lodge No. 52, Radville Lodge No. 175, Central Butte Lodge No. 114, Memorial Lodge No. 172, Elfros Lodge No. 145, Wynyard Lodge No. 66, Golden Fleece Lodge No. 50, Yellow Grass Lodge No. 96, Ceylon Lodge No. 116, Alameda Lodge No. 27.

One D.D.G.M. stresses the point that a certain Secretary is lax in the collection of dues. Your Committee wish to point out that the Secretary is not alone responsible for the collection of dues, the W.M. shares equal responsibility. All Masons are aware that dues are required of them.

After a comprehensive survey and an intensive study of the internal affairs of the various Lodges, as revealed in the statistical report, we are prompted to place before you some interesting figures, and again to emphasize the need of closer attention to the question of arrears of dues.

As proof of this, we find at the close of 1929 an amount of outstanding dues totalling the sum of \$41,501.85, which represents the various amounts owing by 2,872 Members. No doubt, this sum has since been materially reduced, yet we are of the opinion the amount which is uncollectable is sufficiently large to cause embarrassment. We attribute the cause to the financial condition in the various Districts.

However, taken as a whole, our financial strength is quite favourable, when we realize the effect of the crop and stock market conditions of 1929.

CONFERRING DEGREES:

Your Committee regrets to learn from information furnished us that some W.M.'s were not capable of conferring any degrees during their term of office. The Representatives of the three Lodges thus affected will please note the feelings of this Committee.

While the assistance of the Past Masters is very commendable, yet the responsibility of being capable of conferring all the Craft Degrees devolves upon the W.M., and to this proficiency he agreed at the time of his installation, and your Committee views these three instances with much concern.

Past Master's rank is only coming to a Worshipful Master for having faithfully discharged his duties in a Craft Lodge. Laxity on the part of an Examining Board as to the proficiency of the Master-elect cannot and must not be encouraged.

Your Committee wishes to stress the folly of political strife in one or two Lodges of the Grand Jurisdiction, and suggests that a little toleration on the part of each of the Brethren affected will soon heal their differences, as politics are prohibited in a Masonic Lodge.

One Lodge is reported as lacking in interest, attendance and payment of dues. Yet the D.D.G.M., in the closing remarks of his report says: "Prospects are excellent."

Another Lodge is reported as being in a healthy condition but showing evidence of carelessness, indifference and disinterestedness on the part of some of its members. We hope the members thus affected are few in number.

SOCIAL HOUR:

The Social Hour in Masonry has many things to commend it and provides opportunities for the cultivation of good fellowship and educational purposes. Care should be taken, however, to avoid that competitive tendency among Lodges which leads to lavish and costly entertainment, if our grants to benevolence suffer thereby.

"Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hate therewith."

MASONIC STUDY:

Every assistance should be given to the Masonic student. At a small outlay and with the co-operation of the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education and Research, the nucleus of a Masonic Library may be created wherein all will benefit.

Your Committee's study of the various items and conditions appertaining to Masonry in Saskatchewan during the past year has convinced it that there is cause for honest pride and heart-felt congratulation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

R.W. Bro. J. F. White, of District No. 9, recommends that a better system of preserving Lodge records be inaugurated by the various Lodges. In this your Committee concurs, and suggests that Lodges secure the use of steel vaults or safes for this purpose.

R.W. F. P. Anderson, of District No. 13, recommends that Grand Lodge provide a form for the report of the Examining Board of a Worshipful Master-elect, stating the extent of his knowledge of the work and his duties as Worshipful Master, this form to be prepared in duplicate, one copy sent to the D.D.G.M. of the District, and one copy to be retained by the Lodge. Your Committee desires to refer this recommendation to the Custodians of the Work.

R.W. Bro. W. W. Gibson, of District No. 10, makes reference to the recommendation made last year by R.W. Bro. R. A. Dick, relative to the redistribution of Lodges in Districts Nos. 10 and 15, and further recommends that the following Lodges situated in Theodore, Springside, Yorkton, Saltcoats, Bredenbury, Togo, Kamsack, Canora, Buchanan, Preeceville and Norquay compose District No. 10; and that the Lodges situated in Foam Lake, Elfros, Wynyard, Lanigan, Viscount, Humboldt, Quill Lake, Wadena, Invermay and Kelvington compose District No. 15.

Your Committee is of the opinion that railway facilities were taken into consideration when Districts Nos. 10 and 15 were first formed, to facilitate visiting on the part of the D.D.G.M., but that changing conditions make the rearrangement advisable.

A rigid adherence to duty, combined with the desire to serve, marks the work of the D.D.G.M.'s. Frequent meetings, absence from home and business all speak of the zeal and fidelity of these conscientious officials having faithfully performed their trust in the discharge of their duties, and we desire to recommend to Grand Lodge that the rank of Past D.D.G.M. be conferred on the following Brethren:

R.W. Bros. T. R. McKee, R. J. Westgate, S. R. Stephens, R. T. Jones, Edward J. Bowlby, O. S. Black, Hugh Hill, P. W. Doake, John F. White, W. W. Gibson, E. G. Southon, W. I. Lampert, F. P. Anderson, J. A. Coulter, Geo. Grant, E. J. Medland, Alex. McPherson.

In conclusion, your Committee desires to pay tribute to all our Grand Lodge Officials, whose devotion to this Grand Jurisdiction has inspired all with whom they have come in contact.

To our M.W. Grand Master, we express our appreciation of his leadership. His many qualities as a man and a Mason have endeared him to his Brethren.

Of him we may truthfully say: "Quiet, unassuming, yet possessing forceful characteristics, a deep current of friendship and love for the Brethren about him;" and now as his tenure of office draws to a close, may he be enabled to pass the mantle of authority to his successor with the words:

"Where my caravan has rested—
Flowers, I leave thee upon the grass;
All the flowers of love and memory,
You will find them when you pass."

Fraternally submitted,

J. R. YORKE,
Chairman.

Laying Corner Stone St. Barnabas

Grand Lodge was called off at 4 p.m. for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new St. Barnabas Church, Moose Jaw, and was formed in procession by the Grand Director of Ceremonies, V.W. Bro. R. A. Tate, assisted by Past Grand Directors of Ceremonies V.W. Bros. K. McKenzie and E. C. Bird, and proceeded to the site of the new church where they were welcomed by Bro. the Very Rev. G. Nelson Dobie, D.D., Dean of Qu'Appelle, representing the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle, who was in England, and the Rev. F. Pike, Vicar of St. Barnabas Church, the latter of whom presented the M.W. the Grand Master with a beautiful silver Trowel and a Gavel and requested him, on behalf of the Rector and Wardens of the church to lay the corner stone.

The Acting Grand Chaplain, M.W. Bro. Rev. Canon J. K. Irwin, invoked a blessing, and the Grand Secretary read the following scroll:

IN THE NAME AND BY THE FAVOUR OF THE GREAT ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE

on the 18th day of June, A.D. 1930, A.L. 5930, the twentieth
year of the reign of Our Gracious Sovereign GEORGE THE FIFTH
by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the
British Dominions Beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of The Faith,
Emperor of India

HIS EXCELLENCY FREEMAN VISCOUNT WILLINGDON
K.G.C.I., K.G.C.S.M.S.G., K.G.C.B.E.

being the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE HENRY WILLIAM NEWLANDS
being the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan

RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING
being Premier of the Dominion of Canada

HONOURABLE JAMES THOMAS MILTON ANDERSON
being Premier of the Province of Saskatchewan

HIS WORSHIP JAMES PASCOE
being Mayor of the City of Moose Jaw

THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP SAMUEL PRICHARD MATHESON
D.D., D.C.L., Primate of all Canada

THE RIGHT REVEREND MALCOLM McADAM HARDING, D.D.
The Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle

THE VERY REVEREND G. NELSON DOBIE, D.D.
Dean of Qu'Appelle

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON F. WELLS JOHNSON, D.D.
Archdeacon of Moose Jaw

THE REVEREND A. E. AVERY
Rural Dean of Moose Jaw

THE REVEREND FREDERIC PIKE
Vicar of St. Barnabas Church, Moose Jaw

M.W. BRO. J. ORVILLE CLARKE
being Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

R.W. BRO. CHARLES PELHAM MOORE
being Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan
A.F. & A.M.

R.W. BRO. SAMUEL ROYNON STEPHENS
being District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District

THIS CORNER STONE

OF THE

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH

was laid by M.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke, Grand Master,
assisted by the Grand Officers, and in the presence of a large
concourse of Brethren, and Citizens of Moose Jaw

W. B. TATE,

Grand Secretary.

Dated at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, the 18th day of June A.D. 1930.

This scroll was then deposited in the cavity of the stone, together with a history of the first fifty years of Masonry in Saskatchewan, the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan for 1929, a copy of the Constitution, a copy of the Moose Jaw daily paper, the Times-Herald of June 18th, 1930, and coins of the realm by the Grand Treasurer and the Grand Secretary, and the Grand Master laid the corner stone in accordance with the ancient custom of the Craft.

Appropriate incidental music was rendered by the choir of St. Barnabas Church, led by the Canadian Legion Band under the direction of W. Toddington.

M.W. Bro. N. B. Williams, P.G.M., delivered the following eloquent and forceful oration:

M.W. Grand Master, My Brethren and Fellow Citizens:

In many different ways do we give expression to those things that our hearts conceive or our minds comprehend. Poets, artists, musicians, workers in wood and stone, designers, architects and inventors all strive to give form and substance to those conceptions which stir their souls so that humanity at large may, by the exercise of its several senses, understand and enjoy that which formerly was but a vision in the author's mind.

And is it not true that our hopes and aspirations are, in a measure, revealed by such outward expressions of themselves as our homes and home surroundings, our educational institutions, our churches set apart and consecrated to a sacred purpose? And thus this church, the corner stone of which has been laid this afternoon, will stand, in the days that are yet to come, as a monument to the zeal, enterprise and devotion of the members of the congregation of St. Barnabas. As an expression of our faith in the permanency of our national development and our material progress, we erect great buildings set apart for financial, commercial or industrial use; as a memorial to our belief in the benefits to be derived from the moral and educational growth of our people, we erect our schools and colleges and organize our universities, and in many instances endow them with large sums of money so that the largest possible number may be permitted to receive benefit and inspiration from them; and so, too, as monuments to our belief in God and His pentecostal power, our hope of salvation through faith in the atonement, our conviction that we derive spiritual strength and inspiration from public worship and in obedience to what we believe to be His divine will, we, as Christian people, erect our temples and our altars and consecrate them in His name and to His glory.

When completed, this church will symbolize to this community and to all who may pass this way the earnestness, the spirit and self-sacrifice

and the religious faith of those through whose vision, zeal and liberality its erection has been made possible. It is the hope of this Grand Lodge, sincerely expressed, that as good work, true work, square work went into the making of this corner stone, so may the whole structure be an outward and visible sign of an inward grace and power derived from the practise of those Christian virtues which are the fruits of obedience to the divine command, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God and worship Him in sincerity and in truth." May the corner stone of the congregation of St. Barnabas rest upon the bed-rock of righteousness; may peace and harmony prevail in all your deliberations, and may the blessing of the Most High rest upon your continued efforts and abundantly crown them with success.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, may I be granted a few minutes in which to make some reference to that great body of men to be found in every portion of the world where the banner of the cross has been unfurled and justice and mercy have been enthroned, whose public emblem is the square and compasses.

It was fitting and in keeping with traditional practice that this corner stone should have been laid by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons—ancient, as having subsisted from time immemorial; free from the corroding blight of superstition, bigotry or intolerance, and accepted because of their allegiance to those standards of life and conduct which Freemasonry endeavours in its own way to inculcate and maintain. Why? Because out of the loins of an operative art were born many of the usages and customs that today characterize the great Fraternity known as Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

Within the workmen's cottages nestling against the walls of unfinished cathedrals towering above them, we discover our first Masonic Lodges, though we may go backward and ever backward through the dim aisles of tradition to the most ancient of days and there find traces of the practice of rights and ceremonies bearing some similarity to our own. But, leaving that aside and coming down to the twelfth century, we find amongst the Gild Masons in the Mother Land systems of identification, regulations for the government of the Craft and other features of a highly distinctive nature, thus indicating that in the Gilds of operative Masons, both humble laborers and skilled craftsmen, we find the direct progenitors of our present day Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

And, as we come down the centuries, may we pause for a moment at a page in Masonic history bearing date something over two hundred years ago, whereon is written a brief record of the birth of the Mother Grand Lodge of England, whose daughters have now established their own firesides in all English-speaking countries of the world. It would seem to have been prophetic of the world-wide leadership of English-speaking people in the cardinal virtues of truth, honour and duty that those who laid deep and well the foundations of speculative Masonry as we know it today, should have met within the precincts of St. Paul's churchyard, under the shadow and within the hallowed sphere of that great edifice destined to become in after years the cathedral of a world-wide Empire. One might well linger over that scene where members of four Lodges met on that historic evening of June 24th, 1717, and began a work which gave birth to a Speculative Science, to a Fraternity whose influence and ideals are ever spreading in widening circles around the homes and the haunts of men.

Once again let us pause for a moment to view the corner stone of

Freemasonry which has at all times given, and is now giving, unity and solidarity to its temple by joining and sustaining its several parts. In the words of Bro. Joseph Fort Newton, that eminent member of the Craft who has done so much to hold aloft the torch of our ideals on the North American continent. "The corner stone of Freemasonry, the basis of its purpose and its prophesy, is the old and simple faith in God which finds its purest revelation and clearest interpretation in the volume of the Sacred Law—God the Great Architect and Master-builder of the Universe, the Father of humanity, the Maker of heaven and earth before whom silence is eloquence and wonder is worship." It is upon this foundation stone that Freemasonry builds its temple of brotherly love, relief and truth.

The story of Freemasonry to which I briefly referred a moment ago, is one of the great romances of the world. It has come to us out of the mists of the past, and next to the home, the school and the church—none of which it professes or pretends to supplant—it has been a creative and blessed influence in the making of mankind, and after the ceremony in which we have just taken part, we, as Masons, may well renew our vision and our vows.

Craft Masonry has to do with the building of the individual man. Freemasonry, in all its branches, seeks to lay the foundation of social life in that simple and fundamental morality which is the corner stone of national growth and national worth in the highest sense.

The strength of Freemasonry lies not in its numbers or its wealth, its trappings or its temples. The greatest service which the Craft can render to Saskatchewan or to Canada lies in the cultivation of the spiritual quality in our national life. It can, if it will, build a bulwark against fanaticism, hatred and bigotry which storms of time cannot destroy. Yea, more, it can build a bulwark against materialism which is its one greatest enemy and possibly our greatest national temptation.

As Canadian citizens, we must keep the flame of spiritual vision aglow in our hearts if we are to rightly discriminate among the values of life; we must build a temple worthy of the corner stone upon which it is erected, and Freemasonry by its moral insight and inspiring fellowship must be one of the builders.

For it isn't the marble nor is it the stone;
Nor is it the columns of steel,
By which is the worth of an edifice known,
But by something that's living and real.

After all, ladies and gentlemen, the temple of Freemasonry is the temple of upright human character. In that temple there is no place for the agnostic or the atheist, because on the part of each individual there must be faith in the Giver of all good, faith in himself, faith in mankind and faith in the unlimited possibilities of human development. There is no place for the pessimist or fatalist because he must have hope for the present, for the future; hope that buoys up the human heart and looks beyond the narrow confines of earthly existence of a life beyond the grave. There is no place for the selfish man because there must be on his part charity toward all men born of a consciousness of the need of a like charity toward his own shortcomings. Without faith there is no reason to build; without hope, no incentive, and without charity, no foundation, because selfishness is too mean a foundation upon which to erect a noble or lasting superstructure.

As we have today laid the corner stone of this new church building, and, according to our time-honoured ceremony, Consecrated it to its sacred purpose with the corn of plenty, the wine of joy and the oil of comfort and consolation, may we, as Freemasons, consecrate ourselves anew to the building of a nobler temple of the Craft so that when at last it is finished the humblest craftsmen as well as the most skilled architect within our ranks may be proud and happy, knowing that it will symbolize the true spirit of our Fraternity—that moral vision which like the rays of the rising sun, adds new splendor to the rich man's dwelling while at the same time it touches with a sweet and tender grace the lowly cottage of the poor.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Grand Officers and Members of Grand Lodge were entertained at a very pleasing dinner in the basement of St. Andrew's United Church by the Moose Jaw Brethren.

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION

Grand Lodge resumed labour at 8 p.m., M.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke, Grand Master, on the Throne; Grand Officers, Members and Representatives present.

Address—Grand Chaplain

V.W. Bro. Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, Grand Chaplain, delivered the following address:

"LOOK TO THE EAST"

REV. J. A. MACKEIGAN, *Grand Chaplain.*

It was a favourite saying of the great Plato that a "Harper should harp." In other words, he meant that every man should stick to his appropriate job. By the same token a builder should build and a Chaplain should chaplain. As you have honoured me with the high office of Grand Chaplain I suppose my obligation is to enquire into the workings of our Craft, and, like the village preacher, point the way to higher things.

And that is no simple task. We are a group of selected men. We selected ourselves! Like the little girl home from school declaring her goodness, "I noticed it myself." "Here's to us! Wha's like us!" But we are a selected group—perhaps even a select group. We have elected to study well the designs upon the trestle board of the universe, and vowed to begin no undertaking without invoking the aid of the Supreme Architect Himself. Surely no Chaplain could desire more sympathetic students of duty.

Brethren, "Look to the East." That is my message tonight. It is brief, direct, and definite. But alas! It is familiar! Is it more than a phrase, correct in ritual, but lacking in motivating force? "As the sun rises to begin the day," etc. There's a peril in beautiful phrasing. It may become a lamp to be protected rather than a light to be followed. The East surely stands for new light, a new day, and a better day because of the good yesterdays. East is the attitude of the builder—of all true Masons, when "Free," and "Accepted" by the Great Master.

In contrast with the East, the West stands for a day that is done. "Gone West" means death and darkness. It is the region of memory, dreams but not visions. There the antiquarian revels. He lives in the past. Absorbed in the past he is oblivious of the living present, unconscious of tomorrow's needs and today's obligation.

Fascinating, indeed, is the work of the antiquarian. And Masonry, symbolic of architecture and the builders' art, is in its genius as old as civilization itself. The march of man is marked by the ruins of his habitations and temples. "Free" Masons were free to travel as Guild Masons were not. Their organizations were attractive to other than operative Masons, and so selected men were "accepted" as Masons. Surely accepted Masons are "free" today to explore the unfamiliar realms of thought. They are not rooted to the present attainments of their fraternity. *They are free to think.*

Plato again pictured men as not seeing the reality of things but only their shadows. They were as men seated on a bench at the entrance of a cave looking inward and seeing only the shadows of real things cast on the walls of the cave. "Look to the East." Face the light, and in the light of the growing day let us examine the three great tenets of our Fraternity.

We first set forth Brotherly Love, the world's great need. The Great War revealed the ghastly full fruitage of the spirit of Cain. The biological loss by war is appalling. The world's 12,000,000 dead for nothing! And the suffering! Then, relief for a "distressed worthy Brother." Relief is the logical issue of Brotherly Love. "Who seeth his brother in need and shutteth up his compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" To make less the sum of human suffering. Third, Truth! Geometry? or Life?

"O warden with the Plumb upraised,
What doth thy emblem teach?
Do all the Craft uprightly walk
And practise what they teach?"

Let us take these tenets and "Look to the East." Examine them in the light of the rising sun of conscience. Are they, in their present form and content, finished? Could the most enthusiastic of us maintain such a claim? A finished thing is a dead thing. What lives grows. Where there is no growth, "death worketh."

"Look to the East." Let the light shine. Brotherly love! But whom shall we brother? Those who brother us, or those who need our brothering most? The 19th century made the world a neighborhood. Will the 20th century make it a brotherhood, as many pray? As Masons, what part shall we have in the building? Shall we display the fact that we have been in the school of brotherhood, and build, actually build this war-torn world into a brotherhood?

"He drew a circle that shut me out—
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout;
But Love and I had the wit to win!
We drew a circle that took him in!"

Relief! A mutual benefit organization only or mainly? The collection of reparations from our enemies in the Great War has emphasized the solidarity of humanity. For our own sake, we had to help our enemies! In the light of the new Light we learn that to relieve distress is no

longer considered an adequate solution of the problem of human need. We must so build as to make relief unnecessary.

Truth! Is it the lamp or the light that concerns us most? Are our energies exhausted in polishing our lamps or used for walking in the light? Are we suffering from a holy (or unholy) discontent with things as they are? Are we bending soul and sense to spell out the mysteries of life? Are we promoters of a better day, or only custodians of others' labours into which we have entered?

The peril of every good movement is that it may become a spent inspiration, no better and just as useless, and frequently as dangerous, as a vermiform appendix. Masonry is not exempt from this tendency. The one safeguard is to remember that we are not custodians of a "word" but promoters of a life. Ritualism may become as destructive as the shell to a crustacean fish. The form must be adapted to the growing life. Life is shown by growth, and growth by change.

What then? "Look to the East." Aggressive governments, universities and industries have research committees. Their purpose is not to dig into the ruins of the past but to study how to build a better future. Their method is to examine and analyze difficult problems and discover more effective remedies. The blessing of the anaesthetic and antiseptic surgery is the result. The progress of the race is the result of research, wresting vitalizing secrets from primitive nature. Operative Masonry has pierced the heavens with its daring structures, and all the result of research. What of "Free" and "Accepted" Masonry? Will it be less free, less enterprising, less energetic in the more noble and glorious purpose of building better lives?

If we are to build better we must exchange the spade for the test tube and "Look to the East," making that, indeed, the constant attitude of life whether at labour or refreshment. Then we can take the achievements and lessons of the past and make them live again more nobly.

"In minds made better by their presence, live
In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable aims that end with self,
In thoughts that pierce the night-like stars,
And with their mild persistence *urge man's search*
To vaster issues."

On the conclusion of Bro. MacKeigan's instructive and eloquent address, on motion of M.W. Bros. J. K. Irwin and J. McCauley, it was resolved that he receive the very hearty thanks of this Grand Lodge and that his address be printed in the Proceedings.

Report of Board of Benevolence

M.W. Bro. J. McCauley, President, presented the report of the Board of Benevolence, and, upon motion of M.W. Bros. McCauley and Kingsbury, the same was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A F. & A.M.
Brethren:

It is again my privilege to submit for your approval the report of the activities of the Benevolent Fund Trustees for the year 1929-30.

Four full meetings of the Board were held during the year and \$10,978.00 expended for relief to fifty-three applicants through forty-five Lodges recommending the same, an increase of \$360.00 and nine applications over last year.

It has been truly said that charity is the brightest jewel in the Masonic crown. Charity is the Corinthian pillar, the entablature that adds strength, grace and beauty to the fabric. Charity is a radiant spark emanating from God's inexhaustible love; teaching every Mason that "None of us liveth to himself." If Masonry is to flourish and abound, and to continue to merit the respect of all men whose respect is worth having, it can only be because we continue to cherish the thought that we live not each to himself, but to others. We must make it plain to our Brethren first by habitual courtesy and graciousness of demeanor—and this by no mere conventional politeness, but the outward sign of sympathy ever ready and sincere with all members of the Craft, whatever position in the social scale, showing that the term of brotherhood is no mere figure of speech but an inward reality to the mind of each one of us; by open-handed generosity according to the means with which the providence of God has blessed us, to every worthy object and every needy and deserving Brother, or those depending on him, lest our example may lead others to think lightly of the privileges and obligations of the Fraternity.

In the second place, we must make the outside world recognize that Masonry widens rather than narrows our sympathies and our sense of duty, by a strict discharge of the obligations of citizenship, an observance of the ties of the home and family, an unselfish willingness to help those who need and claim our service, not less but more scrupulous than before, so that when anyone is said to be a Mason the world may know that he is one to whom the burdened heart may pour forth its sorrows, to whom the distressed may prefer their suit, whose heart is guided by justice, and whose hand is extended by benevolence. While this is our ideal and our aim, we may pursue our course in our Order and as individuals in firm and unbroken confidence that our work will be blessed from on high to the welfare of man and glory of Almighty God.

During the year relief has been granted as follows:

1. Kinistino Lodge No. 1.....	Mrs. J. F. B.....	\$ 240.00
2. Evening Star Lodge No. 10.....	Mrs. C.....	200.00
3. N.W.M.P. Lodge No. 11.....	Mrs. E. C. L.....	240.00
4. Sintaluta Lodge No. 14.....	Bro. E. A. P.....	120.00
5. Saskatchewan Lodge No. 16.....	Mrs. B.....	300.00
6. Carlyle Lodge No. 17.....	Mrs. G. P.....	180.00
7. Battle Lodge No. 19.....	Mrs. H.....	200.00
8. Arcola Lodge No. 21.....	Mrs. B.....	300.00
9. Wolseley Lodge No. 24.....	Bro. J. H. B.....	75.00
10. Estevan Lodge No. 25.....	Mrs. S.....	50.00
11. Swift Current Lodge No. 26.....	Mrs. H. A. R.....	200.00
12. Ionic Lodge No. 31.....	Mrs. A. L. P.....	200.00
13. Davidson Lodge No. 33.....	Bro. H.....	105.00
14. Prince Rupert Lodge No. 35.....	Mrs. H. J. F.....	180.00
15. Touchwood Lodge No. 51.....	Bro. G. P.....	480.00
16. Touchwood Lodge No. 51.....	Bro. S. S. M.....	100.00
17. Imperial Lodge No. 60.....	Bro. J. R.....	300.00
18. Rocanville Lodge No. 61.....	Bro. A. S.....	150.00
19. Melville Lodge No. 62.....	Bro. H. G.....	220.00
20. Eyebrow Lodge No. 67.....	Mrs. C.....	200.00

21.	Cypress Lodge No. 70.....	Bro. E. E. L.....	300.00
22.	Doric Lodge No. 71.....	Bro. A. G.....	180.00
23.	Unity Lodge No. 73.....	Orphan Children of Bro. F.....	200.00
24.	Tisdale Lodge No. 76.....	Mrs. C. C. C.....	180.00
25.	Tuscan Lodge No. 81.....	Orphan Children of Bro. MacK.....	300.00
26.	Meridian Lodge No. 83.....	Bro. T. C.....	120.00
27.	Kindersley Lodge No. 86.....	Mrs. W. H.....	240.00
28.	Kindersley Lodge No. 86.....	Mrs. A. F.....	240.00
29.	Lodge Progress No. 92.....	Mrs. T. C. K.....	400.00
30.	Lodge Progress No. 92.....	Mrs. W. P. C.....	300.00
31.	Lodge Progress No. 92.....	Mrs. R. C. M.....	300.00
32.	Union Lodge No. 98.....	Bro. C.....	240.00
33.	Union Lodge No. 98.....	Bro. E. R. J.....	250.00
34.	Goose Lake Lodge No. 99.....	Bro. H. J. E.....	300.00
35.	Mortlach Lodge No. 107.....	Mrs. C. S. F.....	200.00
36.	Paragon Lodge No. 118.....	Mrs. F.....	45.00
37.	Simpson Lodge No. 121.....	Mrs. C.....	120.00
38.	Cadillac Lodge No. 126.....	Mrs. T. H.....	300.00
39.	Togo Lodge No. 130.....	Bro. W. A. A.....	300.00
40.	Philathea Lodge No. 133.....	Bro. J. R.....	200.00
41.	Riverhurst Lodge No. 139.....	Mrs. H. A. H.....	105.00
42.	Leader Lodge No. 142.....	Bro. G. R. T.....	100.00
43.	Elfros Lodge No. 145.....	Bro. M. F. S.....	100.00
44.	Elstow Lodge No. 147.....	Bro. R. F. M.....	240.00
45.	Viscount Lodge No. 151.....	Mrs. B.....	200.00
46.	Banner Lodge No. 154.....	Mrs. A.....	90.00
47.	Raymore Lodge No. 155.....	Bro. P.....	600.00
48.	Welwyn Lodge No. 161.....	Bro. M. L.....	108.00
49.	Welwyn Lodge No. 161.....	Bro. W. L.....	200.00
50.	Welwyn Lodge No. 161.....	Mrs. M. L.....	60.00
51.	St. Luke's Lodge No. 165.....	Mrs. K.....	60.00
52.	St. Andrew's Lodge No. 174.....	Mrs. V. G.....	120.00
53.	Herschel Lodge No. 189.....	Mrs. C.....	240.00

Total\$10,978.00

Grants numbers 4, 9, 16, 36, 37, 43, 50, 51 were made since the books closed on March 31st, 1930, and \$100.00 of grant number 33 was also made since that date.

At the meeting of the Board on April 22nd, 1930, the reports from the various Lodges receiving grants during the year were carefully reviewed and the following grants were made, subject to your approval, for the year 1930-31:

Kinistino Lodge No. 1.....	Mrs. J. F. B.....	\$ 240.00
Evening Star Lodge No. 10.....	Mrs. C.....	200.00
N.W.M.P. Lodge No. 11.....	Mrs. E. W. L.....	240.00
Sintaluta Lodge No. 14.....	Bro. E. A. P.....	480.00
Saskatchewan Lodge No. 16.....	Mrs. B.....	300.00
Carlyle Lodge No. 17.....	Mrs. G. H. P.....	180.00
Arcola Lodge No. 21.....	Mrs. M. E. B.....	150.00
Estevan Lodge No. 25.....	Mrs. S.....	50.00
Swift Current Lodge No. 26.....	Mrs. R.....	200.00
Ionic Lodge No. 31.....	Mrs. A. L. P.....	200.00
Prince Rupert Lodge No. 35.....	Mrs. F.....	90.00
Touchwood Lodge No. 51.....	Bro. G. C. P.....	480.00
Buchanan Lodge No. 54.....	Mrs. C. C. G.....	240.00

Imperial Lodge No. 60.....	Bro. J. R.....	300.00
Rocanville Lodge No. 61.....	Bro. A. S.....	180.00
Melville Lodge No. 62.....	Bro. H. G.....	240.00
Eye-brow Lodge No. 67.....	Mrs. C.....	200.00
Cypress Lodge No. 70.....	Bro. E. E. L.....	300.00
Doric Lodge No. 71.....	Bro. A. G.....	180.00
Unity Lodge No. 73.....	Orphan Child of Bro. F.....	100.00
Tisdale Lodge No. 76.....	Mrs. C. C. C.....	180.00
Tuscan Lodge No. 81.....	Orphan Child of Bro. MacK.....	300.00
Kindersley Lodge No. 86.....	Mrs. A. H.....	240.00
Kindersley Lodge No. 86.....	Mrs. F.....	240.00
Lodge Progress No. 92.....	Mrs. T. C. K.....	400.00
Lodge Progress No. 92.....	Mrs. W. P. C.....	300.00
Lodge Progress No. 92.....	Mrs. R. C. M.....	300.00
Union Lodge No. 98.....	Bro. C.....	300.00
Goose Lake Lodge No. 99.....	Bro. H. J. E.....	300.00
Mortlach Lodge No. 107.....	Mrs. F.....	200.00
Paragon Lodge No. 118.....	Mrs. F.....	180.00
Simpson Lodge No. 121.....	Mrs. C.....	480.00
Cadillac Lodge No. 126.....	Mrs. T. H.....	300.00
Togo Lodge No. 130.....	Bro. W. A. A.....	300.00
Philathea Lodge No. 133.....	Bro. J. R.....	120.00
Elfros Lodge No. 145.....	Bro. M. F. S.....	600.00
Elstow Lodge No. 147.....	Bro. R. F. M.....	240.00
Viscount Lodge No. 151.....	Mrs. B.....	200.00
Banner Lodge No. 154.....	Mrs. A.....	90.00
Raymore Lodge No. 155.....	Bro. P.....	600.00
Welwyn Lodge No. 161.....	Mrs. M. L.....	240.00
St. Luke's Lodge No. 165.....	Mrs. K.....	240.00
St. Andrew's Lodge No. 174.....	Mrs. V. G.....	120.00
Herschel Lodge No. 189.....	Mrs. C.....	240.00

\$12,060.00

In connection with the grant made to Unity Lodge No. 73 for the orphan child of Bro. F., it will, no doubt, be a source of great satisfaction to Grand Lodge to know that of the three children of our late Bro. F. who have been maintained by the fund for some year, the two boys are now self-supporting and are employed on a farm near Perth, Ontario.

Your President had the privilege of visiting with the oldest boy last August on the farm where he is employed and found him in a good home and well contented with his employment. He has since been joined by his younger brother, who is employed on the same farm.

In addition to the amounts reported in the Grand Secretary's supplementary report to Grand Lodge last year, \$230.00 has been received in contributions to the fund up the closing of the books on March 31st, 1930, \$50.00 on the 1917 allotment, \$170.00 on the Fiftieth Anniversary appeal, and \$10.00 voluntary contribution.

During the year the following refunds on grants were received by the Grand Secretary: Riverhurst Lodge No. 139, re Mrs. H., \$93.00; St. Luke's Lodge No. 165, re Mrs. M., \$60.00.

In the matter of the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 33-31-7w2. This is a quarter section of land conveyed to us by one of our beneficiaries who since that time has passed away. It has been sold twice and in each case has returned back. The land is of little value and has now been sold for taxes. Your

Board are of the opinion that it should not be redeemed, but should be allowed to pass to the municipality, and should be written off the books of Grand Lodge.

During the past, the Grand Secretary has experienced some difficulty in getting required information for the use of the Members of the Board in order that they may deal intelligently with applications before them. Let me urge upon you the importance of all correspondence in connection with the Benevolent Fund. The Board requires immediate attention to this correspondence, particularly where specific information is required, failing which the Secretary is authorized to report the matter to the Grand Master for action.

The accounts and securities have been carefully examined and audited by the Grand Auditor and are found to be in order. A detailed statement of the standing of this fund is shown in his report.

The two Trustees whose term expires this year are M.W. Bros. J. H. Anderson and Jas. McCauley.

To do whatever is our duty
And give it strength and give it beauty—
To be to men more nearly Brothers,
To be a bit more help to others,
To speak to men a little kinder,
To little faults a little blinder,
To fill our place, if high or lowly,
With something that will make it Holy—
To make the load a little lighter,
The world around a little brighter,
To make the way a little clearer,
And Heaven bring a little nearer—
These are the matters worth the doing.
To wear a crown, to wear a title;
To win a fortune is not vital.
To have men hate us, children fear us,
Will never bring our neighbor near us—
No, we shall make life worth the living
Not by getting, but by giving.

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. McCAULEY, P.G.M., *President*.

Address—Grand Master Grand Lodge of Manitoba

The M.W. the Grand Master called on M.W. Bro. G. Hunter, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, who addressed Grand Lodge as follows:

It is to me a great pleasure and privilege to be with you this evening and to convey to you the fraternal greetings of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

It is with heartfelt appreciation of your goodwill that I recall the beginning of things Masonic, the way we have come, and from the records and experiences of the past, recognize the possibilities of the present, gaining inspiration and strength for the serious and strenuous days that are coming.

What a wonderful legacy has been bequeathed to us, and which we are pledged to hand down to coming generations, not only unimpaired but enriched and ennobled.

What an inspiring sight to see so many men of high purpose gathered at the Masonic Altar—the Altar of Service—to practice the principles and precepts of the Order which we love. The precepts of the Order touch a high point within the circle of practically every system of moral philosophy known to history, ancient and modern; and to some they constitute the centre around which revolves a whole system of religious thought, belief and practice.

Some assert that Masonry is a religion, others that it is merely the development of a religious ideal. Let each decide this for himself. In my opinion, religion and Masonry should join; both make a tremendous appeal, each supplements the other; Masonry backs up religion; religion is the foundation of Masonry; religion is fundamental in the spiritual. Man is incurably religious; Masonry is fundamental in the fraternal; man is gregarious, he seeks the society of his kind; Freemasonry is the superlative expression of common fraternity. Here we meet on the level and part on the square. Masonry picks out good men to make them useful. Religion seeks out bad men to make them good. Masonry works on the civilization built; religion builds civilization. Masonry is a defence; religion is an aggressive power. There is no substitute for the other.

Masonry's system of morality is based upon the fundamental truths underlying all religious beliefs—truths which may be at once recognized and accepted by men of every race and every religious belief.

Masonry adds neither jot nor tittle to the statement of its fundamental doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, but devotes itself to the task of teaching men the ideals of friendship, morality and brotherly love as the best means of serving the Creator. Masonry would not close the gates of Heaven against any man who reverences God, respects his neighbor, and lives a life of devotion to family and home, regardless of what religious creed he may profess.

Masonry sets its altar no nearer to the church than to the synagogue or the mosque, but rather on the half-way house between, so that good men of every faith and every race may meet at its holy shrine, and there learn of the divine ties that bind them as brothers.

Scholars may disagree as to the age of Masonry but this matters little. It is unimportant whether Masonry is old or young; whether its origin rests in the mysteries of the distant past or the centuries that are more recent. The all-important, compelling fact is that Masonry is here—today—a living, vital, moral force, making its impress on the social structure of the race, influencing the lives of myriads of individuals and playing a part in the destiny of nations.

Abstract propositions and statements of philosophical niceties with which some have sought to surround Masonry do not make any appeal to the average man, and Masonry is an average man's institution. When men speak from the heart they use simple words. The heart of Masonry is not to be found in its antiquity any more than it is to be found in its youth. The mighty spirit of Masonry is not to be found in the web of mythology woven about it, nor in the mantle of mysticism with which it is clothed. The heart of Masonry is to be found in its simple precepts and plain teachings, and it is when, and only when, Masonry speaks from the heart that men are moved to higher aspirations and nobler lives by its power.

We can honour the scholars for their painstaking and persevering research by which they have added a glorious chapter to the life of Masonry, but we should not become so deeply engrossed in their theories and speculations as to forget our simple Masonry; your Masonry and mine; the Masonry of the average man that speaks from the heart and uses simple words. It is the simple precepts of friendship, morality and brotherly love and not the mysticism of Masonry that have ploughed the deepest furrows in the world's social order.

Masonry, to me, suggests building. Building what? *Character*. This is the coping stone of the ideal Mason. It guards against the folly of jerrybuilding in character, and that is the reason why there is so much Masonic symbolism in the volume of the Sacred Law. As speculative Masons, we might learn lessons from this familiar imagery. The foundations must be well and truly laid. The Church of Christ on earth is God's work-room. Here he prepares the living stones for his spiritual temple, and these stones, when shaped and prepared, are put together by the cement of brotherly love.

And so, my friends, the builder's art is a noble one, perhaps the noblest exercised by man. It is the expression of man's highest aspiration, the reflection of his inmost soul, a representation of the mighty forces of the moral world.

It is through no chance that the analogy of the builder has been drawn upon to illustrate the growth of character, the progress of the church or the nature of life beyond the grave. "Thou art Peter and on this rock I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it," said the Master. St. Paul uses the same analogy, "Ye are built upon the foundations of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone, in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth into an holy temple in the Lord."

I think I am right in placing character building as the greatest ideal of the Great Architect. Idealism is the very heart and essence of Freemasonry. It follows that if the spirit of Freemasonry could be apprehended by a people and become a directing force in the life of that people such a nation would possess a spiritual power, a true culture, whose potentiality is illimitable. Idealism cannot be made to order. It is the product of evolution. Habit grows into character and character creates ideals. A grand Masonic quality is charity. Expressed in terms of modern democracy, charity is service. National life without service is the very negation of democracy.

With power goes responsibility. Democracy implies the development of the individual, the quickening of his conscience and the broadening of his sympathy. When right thinking and generous actions become the habit of a people, the collective action of the nation can be predicted with certainty.

Masonry is a great moral force directed towards the making of a better citizenship by the simple but only effective method of making better citizens. It has come down to us through all the changing centuries, itself unchanged, and has extended its influence wherever civilization is to be found; it is not through any conscious purpose in the original fathers of Masonry, but rather because of something inherent in Masonry itself.

Its genius is that it has, in common with religion, the power to appeal direct to the hearts and minds of men; to lift them out of the passing and temporary things which make them many into the presence

of which they are one, and, in the vision of those things, they catch a somewhat deeper understanding of the meaning of life, a broader outlook upon its problems and a renewed inspiration to usefulness and service.

The power and influence of Masonry is just what we wish to make it. It can be a great force in the world for good, uplifting and elevating, bringing light, comfort and happiness to all, or it may become merely a body practising secret signs and symbols, with a ritual beautiful in itself, but meaningless unless it leads to a practice of what is preached.

Our Order never casts a shadow upon a home, never wounds a human heart, never wrongs a human soul. It is never deaf to the cry of the needy nor blind to the wants of the deserving, and its broad and noble heart very promptly responds to the call of the erring and a cry for help from any of its kind. It is one of the mighty forces today working towards the upbuilding of the race of men. It stands for the brotherhood of man and for the home around which cluster the tenderest and best sentiments of the human heart.

The great need of the times is for the practical manifestation of the spirit of fraternity and brotherhood as embodied in Freemasonry—the spirit of giving and doing for others, the spirit of service, the unselfish spirit—more love and less hate—more kindness and less bitterness—more toleration and less bigotry. What a transformation this old world would witness and how it would be filled with joy and peace and thanksgiving if men everywhere would learn and practice and live by The Golden Rule.

Far up among the pine-clad hills of New England there is a little cemetery in which stands a unique monument. It is a great granite boulder just as released from the workshop of nature, untouched and unmarred by the hand of man. Beneath it lies the mortal remains of one of the noblest characters of his day. Rugged of physique, great of heart and a will as impregnable as Gibraltar, he was an inveterate foe of everything that was evil and the intrepid champion of everything that was good. He was a man of iron in the face of adversity, true as steel in every relation where friendship of the purest kind was in demand. One of his most prized possessions was a little case which dangled from his watch chain as a charm. It contained a miniature Golden Rule in three sections, and each section bore one of the three words, Friendship, Truth and Wisdom. It was a favourite custom of his when contemplating any transaction with others to unfold that little Golden Rule and measure every phase of the matter from the standpoint of the three great virtues engraved on it. His whole life was squared by the golden rule of friendship, and the horizon of each daily round was encircled by the accurate compass of truth. The love for others was his guiding star. This old world needs friendship, it needs truth, it needs wisdom, and it needs the cardinal virtues championed by Masonry more than it has ever needed them before. It needs service from its votaries.

Lowell, in his poem "The Vision of Sir Launfal," beautifully portrays the ideal of service given in the right spirit.

"The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me."

And now, let us remember that we as individual Masons are a part

and parcel of this living, vital, moral force, and let us be ever mindful of the duties and responsibilities that rest on us as individuals to keep the stream of this great force running pure, by diffusing the doctrine, maintaining the dignity, protecting the integrity and promoting the progress of Freemasonry, which means so much to us and the whole of mankind.

Report of Committee on Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence

M.W. Bro. N. B. Williams presented the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence, and upon motion of M.W. Bros. N. B. Williams and J. W. MacNeill, the same was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Brethren:

Your Committee begs to submit the following report:

1. Your Committee, as well as all other Members of Grand Lodge, realizes that the suitability of the premises in which our Lodges meet is a subject very dear to the heart of our Grand Master and we commend the attention he has given to this question, and particularly his recommendation that some means be made available for constituent Lodges to get reliable information as to plans and designs for the construction of Masonic Temples.

2. In the matter of proposed amendments to By-laws of Lodges, it would appear to your Committee that in cases where such amendments involve constitutional questions, such amendments should be referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence. (See Section 85 of Constitution.)

3. Regarding the Grand Master's suggestion that the principle employed by the United Grand Lodge of England of automatically suspending Members in arrears for dues and restoring them only by ballot, your Committee is of the opinion that conditions in Saskatchewan are so entirely different to those prevailing in older Jurisdictions that the adoption of such a principle by this Grand Lodge might work an unnecessary hardship upon a large number of our Brethren. While we join with our Grand Master in deploring the large amount of arrears of dues reported from year to year, we are of the opinion that the best judge of this condition is the constituent Lodge itself.

4. Re Ruling No. 1.

The only question here is "Should the Tyler, or must the Tyler, be relieved of his duty and invited into the Lodge room to record his vote."

In the opinion of your Committee the question is not exactly answered. We would recommend that the ruling read as follows:

"It is the primary duty of the Tyler to tyle the Lodge while it is in session and at no time is he entitled to enter the Lodge except at the request of the W.M. in conformity with Section 157 of the Constitution. The matter of his being relieved should be at the discretion of the W.M. who should satisfy himself that the Lodge is otherwise properly guarded."

Re Ruling No. 2. Concurred in by your Committee.

Re Ruling No. 3. Concurred in by your Committee.

Re Ruling No. 4. Inasmuch as the D.D.G.M. is the representative of the Grand Master, we are of the opinion that it is derogatory from his dignity to be asked by the I.G. for the P.G. and P.W. upon his being conducted into the Lodge on his official visit.

Re Ruling No. 5. This is a ruling in which your Committee cannot concur. The omission on the part of the petitioner to state that he had been rejected on two previous occasions in this Grand Jurisdiction made the petition flagrantly irregular and a violation of Section 149 of the Constitution. In the opinion of your Committee, Section 166 of the Constitution did not apply.

Re Ruling No. 6. Concurred in by your Committee.

Regarding our Grand Master's attendance at the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star. We are of the opinion that, as the Order of the Eastern Star is not Masonic and has no connection with the Craft, the said visit should be considered wholly personal.

In conclusion, we congratulate our Grand Master most sincerely on his timely references to the material of which the Craft is to be composed and we recommend that every Member of Grand Lodge read again those paragraphs in our Grand Master's address appearing on pages 18 and 19 of the copy and entitled "The Selection of Material," and we further recommend that attention be particularly directed to these paragraphs in the covering letter accompanying the proceedings.

Fraternally submitted,

N. B. WILLIAMS, *Chairman*.

Report of Committee on Foreign Relations

M.W. Bro. W. B. Willoughby presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which, on motion of M.W. Bro. Willoughby and R.W. Bro. MacKay, was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Brethren:

The Committee on Foreign Relations begs to report as follows:

The Committee has reviewed all the reports received from other Masonic Jurisdictions which have been sent to this Grand Lodge. The Chairman of the Committee begs to report that he will be unable to further review these reports, having now done so for two years, and is pleased to be able to report that M.W. Bro. W. M. Martin is willing to undertake this review for the ensuing year if approved by Grand Lodge.

Our relations with all other Grand Lodges with whom we hold fraternal intercourse are harmonious.

One application was received for recognition from a Grand Lodge of the State of Parahyba, Brazil. On enquiry made, we have ascertained that this Grand Lodge is established in a Jurisdiction which already is covered in whole or in part by another Grand Lodge recognized by the Grand Lodge of England, and for this reason the Committee recommends that the application for recognition be not acceded to.

Seventy-one Grand Jurisdictions were reviewed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. WILLOUGHBY, *Chairman*.

Report of Committee on Finance

R.W. Bro. A. A. Wilson, Vice-chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Finance, and, upon motion of R.W. Bros. Wilson and McGregor, the same was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Brethren:

I present herewith the report of your Finance Committee for the year ended March 31, 1930.

Prevailing financial conditions throughout the continent are reflected to a degree in the adverse balance shown, and brings home to Grand Lodge the need for curtailment in expenditure. Depressions of the kind, however, have occurred in Saskatchewan before and have always been survived, and it is not unreasonable to expect that better times may be with us before the lapse of many months.

Your committee, for the first time in years, reports a deficit, the amount being \$1,697.18. This may be accounted for partially by the extraordinary expenses connected with the celebration last June of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the beginning of Masonry in that part of the North-West Territories now known as the Province of Saskatchewan, which historic and interesting event was held, as you are aware, in the City of Prince Albert. The remainder of the deficit, however, must be laid to increases in expenditure which are out of proportion to the revenues. As already stated, the condition warns Grand Lodge that if income decreases there should be a similar lessening in disbursements.

In each of the past few years Grand Lodge has had funds to invest from its surplus in general account, but this was not possible in the year 1929-30. These were invariably used in the purchase of government and gilt-edged municipal securities, which investment now totals \$20,796.90. This amount should not be confused in any way with the Benevolent Fund, for the accounts are separate and distinct.

Provided that a change in our circumstances should occur before the 31st day of March next, to the extent of our accumulating even a small surplus, your Committee recommends that such should be invested in approved securities.

Under the direction and recommendation of the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary last month journeyed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to attend the fourth informal conference of Masonic Librarians and Educators. A programme of the sessions held on May 8, 9 and 10, 1930, is before your Committee. It includes several Masonic topics. No doubt Most Worshipful Bro. Tate will have an opportunity before Grand Lodge closes, to give the Representatives the benefit of a resume of the conference. It has been suggested that a synopsis of the papers and discussions would be a useful addition to Grand Lodge Library.

Details of receipts and expenditures are set out in the auditors' statement, which is now being distributed.

Following are the estimates for the current financial year:

Brought forward from 1929-1930 \$ 3,929.05

RECEIPTS:

Membership Fees	\$ 8,500.00	
Initiation Fees	2,400.00	
Affiliation Fees	200.00	
Commuted Life Membership Fees	500.00	
Past Masters' Certificates	100.00	
Dispensations and Charters	150.00	
Special Dispensations	250.00	
Interest	1,000.00	
Sale of Publications	600.00	
		13,700.00
		<u>\$17,629.05</u>

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries and Honoraria:

Grand Secretary	\$ 3,400.00	
Grand Secretary's Assistant	2,200.00	
Grand Treasurer	200.00	
Grand Tyler	25.00	
Auditor	500.00	
Committee on Foreign Correspondence	200.00	
Stenographer	960.00	
Office Rent	1,380.00	
		<u>\$ 8,865.00</u>

Travelling:

D.D.G.M.'s	\$ 1,300.00	
Board of General Purposes	500.00	
District Meetings	500.00	
General	500.00	
		<u>2,800.00</u>

Miscellaneous:

Printing	\$ 700.00	
Relief	1,000.00	
Purchase of Publications	150.00	
General Expenses	1,200.00	
		<u>3,050.00</u>

		<u>\$14,715.00</u>
Estimated Surplus at end of year	\$3,414.05	
Estimated Deficit on year's operations	\$1,015.00	

Fraternally submitted,

J. N. BAYNE, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Masonic Relief and Charity

R.W. Bro. W. McCauley presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Relief and Charity, which, on motion of R.W. Bro. McCauley and M.W. Bro. Anderson, was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Brethren:

Your Committee on Masonic Relief and Charity submit the following report:

During the past year three cases have been presented as follows:

Cadillac Lodge No. 126 presented a case wherein one of their members required assistance to pay hospital and doctor bills. Cadillac Lodge was not able to help to any extent on account of having just completed their Temple, leaving their treasury practically empty. In this case your Committee paid the doctor and hospital bills amounting to \$273.10.

Lonach Lodge No. 182 requested that they be reimbursed to some extent what they had paid out during the illness and death of one of their members. They paid out the sum of \$300.00, and there was a balance of \$61.00 still owing on account. They asked for assistance in clearing off the balance owing at least. Your Committee sent them \$100.00, which would reimburse them a little after clearing off the balance owing. These Brethren are to be commended for the splendid spirit which they displayed in this case wherein a Lodge with a membership of 25 was able to assist to such an extent one of their members in his great need.

Qu'Appelle Valley Lodge No. 4 asked for an appropriation for the relief of one of their members who, on account of poor health and bad crops, was unable to support himself and family. After careful consideration your Committee sent the Lodge \$50.00 to supplement any assistance given by them.

Fraternally submitted,

W. McCAULEY, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Charters and New Lodges

M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson presented the report of the Committee on Charters and new Lodges, and, upon motion of M.W. Bro. Davidson and R.W. Bro. Wilson, the same was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Brethren:

Three Dispensations were granted during the year for the institution of new Lodges, one at Colfax, one at Chaplin and one at Admiral. Your Committee has examined the books of the two former Lodges and begs to report as follows:

Colfax. This Lodge was instituted on the 14th October, 1929, with 13 Charter Members. Since institution it has initiated 17 candidates and passed and raised 13. The books are well kept, and the attendance at meetings is almost 100 per cent.

There is a regulation of Grand Lodge making it a condition of the issue of a Dispensation that in respect of a Lodge located in a village, at least \$200.00 over and above fees and dues must be provided to take care of organization expenses. This must have been done, though there is no evidence of it in the books, but in the minute book we find a resolution which provides for the refund of these monies to those contributing it. This is contrary to the intention of the regulation, which is to insure that the Lodge will not have to draw on its regular income to meet these expenses, thus crippling itself financially from the start.

We recommend that a Charter be granted this Lodge, but that before it issues the above circumstance shall be explained and adjusted.

Chaplin. This Lodge was instituted on the 28th October, 1929, with

12 Charter Members. Since its institution 7 candidates have been initiated, 6 passed, 4 raised, and one affiliated.

Its records indicate satisfactory prospects and good management of its affairs.

We recommend that a Charter be granted this Lodge.

In respect of Admiral Lodge, as its Dispensation has only been in operation one month, we recommend that it be continued.

Fraternally submitted,

C. O. DAVIDSON, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Necrology

M.W. Bro. J. K. Irwin presented the report of the Committee on Necrology, which, on motion of M.W. Bro. Irwin and R.W. Bro. Brooks, was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.
Brethren:

Another year of Masonic activity has passed since we last met together and it is fitting that we should now remember before God the lives of those of our Brethren who have finished their course on earth and have been called to higher service in the Grand Lodge Above.

One hundred of our Brethren have signed the register for the last time, and among them we notice the names of five P.D.D.G.M.'s, three other Past Grand Lodge Officers, ten P.M.'s and twenty Charter Members.

R.W. Bro. J. A. McDonald, of Qu'Appelle Valley Lodge No. 4, was one of the early pioneers of that district. He was a member of the Saskatchewan Legislature and a D.D.G.M. of District No. 8, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

It is interesting to note that on the completion of his year of office he nominated Bro. W. B. Tate as his successor and thus was instrumental in making known to the Craft our present Grand Secretary, who has laboured so faithfully for many years.

Bro. McDonald took a very active part in the formation of this Grand Lodge.

He entered into his rest on July 9th, 1929.

R.W. Bro. B. P. Hepp, of Bruce Lodge No. 36, at Francis, was a very enthusiastic Mason and served in his district as D.D.G.M. during the years 1926-27.

He died July 4th, 1929.

V.W. Bro. Latimer, of Welwyn Lodge No. 161, was a tower of strength to his Lodge on its formation and was beloved by all who knew him. Though of a very quiet and unassuming nature, he was always ready to do anything that lay in his power for the good of his fellow men.

He passed away on August 27th, 1929.

V.W. Bro. R. A. Simpson was a Charter Member of Avonlea Lodge No. 156, and Grand Superintendent of Works during the year 1928-1929.

He took a very prominent part in connection with the building of their

Temple, the corner stone of which I was privileged to lay during my year in the Grand East. Though labouring under serious physical disabilities, he threw himself whole-heartedly into the work and rejoiced to see the building completed and Dedicated to the service of Freemasonry.

He was called hence on September 6th, 1929.

V.W. Bro. G. F. Davidson was initiated, passed and raised in Speed Lodge No. 180, Guelph, in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario in the year 1902, of which Lodge he was W.M. in 1910.

Coming to Regina in the year 1918 he took a great interest in everything that concerned the welfare of our time-honoured institution.

He was a Charter Member of Banner Lodge No. 154, and later became W.M., and was Grand Chaplain during the year 1923-1924. Perhaps no member of this Grand Body was more intimately connected with Bro. Davidson than myself as I served with him on many committees during the past twelve years.

Archdeacon Davidson was a great scholar, a learned theologian, a gifted orator, a talented lecturer, and, above all, a gentleman in the highest and best sense of that word. Being endowed with these wonderful gifts, he quickly found a place, not only in the hearts of his own congregation of St. Paul's, Regina, but was beloved by all who knew him, irrespective of class or creed.

When the news of his death became known, many of the leading citizens of Regina expressed their sincere regret in the columns of the press, one and all recognizing the fact that he was an outstanding man, a highly respected citizen, a beloved pastor and a true friend to all.

His genial presence and ready wit, wise judgment and broad vision will be missed by many, not only in Regina or Saskatchewan, but throughout the length and breadth of this vast Dominion.

He passed within the Veil on April 5th, 1930.

R.W. Bro. J. W. Attewell, of Prairie Lodge No. 57, Wilkie, was a most conscientious and untiring worker in everything pertaining to the welfare of Masonry, being D.D.G.M. of District No. 13 during 1920-21.

He was a regular attender at our meetings of Grand Lodge and was very highly respected by the Brethren of his District.

On the request of the Lodge, our Grand Secretary acted as W.M. on the occasion of his funeral on April 20th, the other chairs being filled by P.D.D.G.M.'s, the pallbearers also being P.D.D.G.M.'s of the District.

R.W. Bro. J. H. Berry, of Wolseley Lodge No. 24, was an old-timer of the district where he was highly esteemed and did wonderful work in a quiet way, not only for the benefit of his brother Masons, but all with whom he came in contact.

He first saw the Light of Masonry in June, 1908, being W.M. in 1915, later serving the Lodge as secretary for several years, and was chosen D.D.G.M. by the Brethren of District No. 4 for the year 1922.

He laid down his working tools on May 17th, 1930.

Our hearts go out in sympathy to the bereaved ones of our Brethren whose loss we deplore and whose memory we revere.

But we should not feel sad, rather should we thank God for their

gift of life and service, and pray that we who survive should be given Grace to follow their good examples.

May their memory ever inspire us to use our working tools to the very best advantage so that we may establish on earth "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man."

May we ever remember that in the midst of life we are in death, and by the use of the common gavel may we fit ourselves for that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Are there not twelve hours in a day?
Silent and swift they pass away.
Good Lord, we pray Thee, give us power
To use aright each fleeting hour.

Twelve hours! Yes life is short indeed.
Give unto us the strength we need,
And teach us how in all our ways
We best can spread Thy wondrous praise.

And then when earth's campaign is o'er
And joy and sorrow are no more,
Grant us, O God, eternal rest
In Thy fair mansion, with the blest.

We extend heartfelt sympathy to the Brethren of Sister Grand Jurisdictions and recommend that memorial pages in our Proceedings be dedicated to their memory.

Fraternally submitted,

J. K. IRWIN, *Chairman*.

Grand Lodge was then called from labour at 10.30 p.m. until 9.30 a.m. Thursday, June 19th.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

Grand Lodge resumed labour at 9.30 a.m. Thursday, June 19th, M.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke, Grand Master, on the Throne; Grand Officers, Members and Representatives present.

NOMINATIONS—BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

The Grand Secretary announced that the following Brethren had been nominated for the Board of General Purposes: O. S. Black (125), S. C. Burton (186), E. C. Bird (174), N. R. Craig (71), F. A. Dunk (4), J. Hancock (68), A. Johnstone (65), W. I. Lamport (86), M. A. MacKay (76), J. McGregor (60), A. G. Rawlinson (6), F. B. Reilly (2), T. W. Sutherland (171).

NOMINATIONS—BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE

The Grand Secretary announced that the following Brethren had been nominated for the Board of Benevolence: J. H. Anderson (16), J. McCauley (3), F. B. Reilly (2).

Report of Committee on Printing and Supplies

In the absence of W. Bro. S. C. Burton, Chairman, the Grand Secretary presented the report of the Committee on Printing and Supplies, which, on motion of M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate and R.W. Bro. J. C. Moore, was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Brethren:

Your Committee on Printing and Supplies beg leave to report as follows:

From time to time the necessary printing and supplies required for the work of Grand Lodge have been procured. Tenders for printing the 1930 Proceedings were called for and the work awarded to the lowest tender.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

S. C. BURTON, *Chairman*.

MOTIONS—CONSIDERATION OF

The hour having arrived for the consideration of Notices of Motion, it was moved by M.W. Bro. J. McCauley, seconded by W. Bro. McLaren Ewart (3):

That M.W. Bro. W. Douglas (Manitoba), and M.W. Bro. W. H. Wardrope (Ontario), be made Honorary Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

The motion carried.

It was moved by M.W. Bros. C. O. Davidson and by W. B. Tate:

That section 84, page 29, Constitution (1928 edition), be amended by adding to the list of the Standing Committees of the Board a Committee on Masonic History.

That following section 91, page 31, Constitution, a new section, "91A," be added as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Masonic History to collect, classify, arrange and file with the Grand Secretary biographies of distinguished Masons, photographs, and all available data, documents, and material touching matters of interest to the Fraternity in Saskatchewan for future reference. It shall also be the duty of said Committee to call in from time to time and examine the Historical Registers of Constituent Lodges and offer such suggestions to the Lodges for the better preservation of all historical facts and records as they may deem necessary.

Said Committee shall report at each Annual Communication of Grand Lodge such matters, and with such recommendations as they may deem advisable, and all papers, documents, communications, etc., properly pertaining to the subject of Masonic History and coming into the hands of Grand Officers and others during the year, shall be duly referred to said Committee for its information, consideration and report thereon, if necessary.

The motion carried.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. A. M. Bell, seconded by M.W. Bro. J. K. Irwin that section 39, Constitution, be amended by adding after the word "preside" in the second line, page 18, the words: "And the retiring D.D.G.M. shall be responsible for organizing this meeting."

On the motion being put it was declared lost.

Report of Committee on Masonic Education and Research

R.W. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Education and Research, which, on motion of R.W. Bro. Rawlinson and W. Bro. Asselstine, was adopted as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.
Brethren:

Upon being advised that the Most Worshipful the Grand Master had re-appointed the same members for this year, I arranged for the annual meeting to be held in the office of the Grand Secretary on September 9th, 1929.

This meeting was attended by the Chairman, Secretary and Bros. Asselstine and Glover.

It was unanimously decided at this meeting to take up part of the historical side of Freemasonry, and in accordance with this decision a programme was drawn up and sent to every Lodge in September. This programme briefly touched on Masonic history from the Ancient Mysteries down to Masonry in Saskatchewan.

In order that every Lodge might be able to get the full benefit of all papers your Committee confined itself to two reference books, feeling that any Lodge anxious to closely follow the programme could readily afford to purchase these books.

In the past, your Committee has appealed to Brethren in all parts of the Province to assist in getting out the papers each month and have always met with generous response, but this year all monthly circulars were handled by members of your Committee.

Since the organization of this Committee, your Chairman has been receiving many letters asking for information on different points of Masonic procedure, and in nearly every case the point raised was covered by Grand Lodge Rulings or the Constitution. Feeling that many Lodges were apparently not familiar with these, and as part of the duties of this Committee are Masonic Education, a new feature was introduced this year, and from time to time, in addition to our regular circulars covering the programme, we issued an extra sheet in the form of a questionnaire covering the points raised by the various Lodges. Four such sheets were issued during the year. In all cases before these were sent out to the Lodges they were submitted to the M.W. the Grand Master for his approval. We feel that these have been of considerable benefit to the Lodges in general.

The circulars issued during the year are a part of this report, and will appear in due course as an appendix to the Proceedings of Grand Lodge.

From the numerous letters received from all parts of the Jurisdiction the members of your Committee feel that their services are being appreciated by the Craft.

Fraternally submitted,
A. G. RAWLINSON, *Chairman*.

WORLD PEACE

At the close of the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge held at the City of Saskatoon on June 20th, 1928, the Board of General Purposes appointed a special committee consisting of M.W. Bros. C. O. Davidson

and J. McCauley and R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig, with the latter named as chairman, to consider what action, if any, Grand Lodge should take for the purpose of fostering a sentiment in favour of world peace.

R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig, on behalf of this committee, presented the following report which, on motion of R.W. Bros. Craig and Sutherland, was adopted:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.
Brethren:

The Special Committee re World Peace, after consideration of the whole matter, beg to submit the following recommendations:

(a) That the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M., at its Twenty-fourth Annual Communication held at the City of Moose Jaw on the 18th and 19th days of June, 1930, do endorse and approve all efforts which are being made within and without Canada to foster and encourage the ideal of peace amongst the nations of the world and the settlement of international disputes without recourse to war.

(b) That the Committee on Masonic Research be entrusted with the duty to request each Constituent Lodge in this Jurisdiction to devote at least one meeting during the year to a discussion of the work being done in the world to end wars, and that the Committee on Masonic Education and Research be empowered to suggest programmes to the Lodges, procure and distribute any literature it thinks desirable and generally to do whatever to it seems necessary to carry the spirit of this resolution.

Fraternally submitted,

N. R. CRAIG, *Chairman*.

Report of Credential Committee

R.W. Bro. W. McCauley presented the report of the Credential Committee which, on motion of R.W. Bros. McCauley and Rawlinson, was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.:
Brethren:

We, your Credential Committee, beg leave to report as follows:

It has been a great pleasure to register the Delegates to this Twenty-fourth Annual Communication held in the "Friendly City" of Moose Jaw. Less trouble than usual has been experienced in registering the Brethren this year, caused, no doubt, by the "Friendly City" not using daylight saving time, thus enabling the Brethren to sleep an hour longer in the morning than is usual where the daylight saving time is in effect.

We find 198 Lodges on the register of Grand Lodge, of which 59 have no representatives. 16 Lodges have Master and two Wardens present. There are present 105 Masters, 86 Wardens, 169 Past Masters—a total of 360 delegates, carrying a vote of 608.

Fraternally submitted,

W. McCAULEY, *Chairman*.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The hour having arrived for the Election of Officers, the Grand Master appointed M.W. Bros. D. A. Kingsbury and R. Young, R.W. Bros. S. R. Stephens, E. J. Bowlby, W. W. Gibson, and V.W. Bros. A. A. Parker and F. A. Dunk, scrutineers.

A letter was read from R.W. Bro. J. N. Bayne tendering his resignation as a member of the Board of General Purposes and requesting that a successor be elected in his stead. On motion of M.W. Bro. J. K. Irwin and R.W. Bro. S. R. Stephens it was resolved that the resignation of R.W. Bro. J. N. Bayne be accepted and that the Brother standing seventh in the voting for members of the Board of General Purposes be declared elected to fill the unexpired term of one year.

The result of the ballot was as follows:

R.W. Bro. Chas. P. Moore (20).....	Grand Master
R.W. Bro. J. McGregor (60).....	Deputy Grand Master
R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly (2).....	Grand Senior Warden
R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig (71).....	Grand Junior Warden
R.W. Bro. J. C. Moore (2).....	Grand Treasurer
M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate (6).....	Grand Secretary
R.W. Bro. J. R. Yorke (136).....	Grand Registrar
Bro. D. MacGregor (104).....	Grand Tyler

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSE

The following Brethren were elected to the Board of General Purposes for the ensuing two years: S. C. Burton (186), N. R. Craig (71), M. A. MacKay (76), A. G. Rawlinson (6), F. B. Reilly (2), T. W. Sutherland (171); and for one year, O. S. Black (125).

BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE

The following Brethren were elected Trustees of the Benevolent Fund for the ensuing three years: J. H. Anderson (16), J. McCauley (3).

NOTICES OF MOTION

W. Bro. T. H. Pendlebury (3) gave notice that at the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge he would move "That Section 40 of the Constitution be amended to read: 'The method of selection shall be by ballot without nomination, and the election and subsequent installation shall take place at such time during said District Meeting as the Grand Master or his deputy shall decide'."

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

On motion of M.W. Bros. James McCauley and W. B. Tate, it was unanimously resolved that section 6 page 8 of the Constitution of Grand Lodge be suspended and that M.W. Bro. G. Hunter, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, be made an Honorary Member of this Grand Lodge.

VOTES OF THANKS

On motion of R.W. Bros. E. Mitchell and J. F. White, it was resolved that Grand Lodge express its sincere appreciation for the work done by R.W. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson as Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education and Research for the past seven years.

On motion of M.W. Bros. J. K. Irwin and J. W. MacNeill, it was resolved that a very hearty vote of thanks be accorded M.W. Bro. N. B. Williams for his masterful and scholarly oration on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of St. Barnabas Church, Moose Jaw, by the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

On motion of W. Bro. T. H. Pendlebury and R. W. Bro. E. J. Medland, it was resolved that the hearty thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the Credential Committee and the Board of Scrutineers for the important and efficient service rendered at this Grand Lodge.

On motion of M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate and R.W. Bro. C. P. Moore, it was resolved that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the Brethren of Moose Jaw for the excellent arrangements made for the comfort and pleasure of Brethren from outside points in attendance at the Annual Communication.

On motion of M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson and R.W. Bro. A. M. Bell, it was resolved that the thanks of Grand Lodge be tendered the ladies of St. Andrew's Church for their contribution to the pleasure of the Members of Grand Lodge in the very splendid banquet which was so greatly enjoyed on Wednesday evening.

Grand Lodge was then called from labour at 12.30 p.m. until 2.15 p.m.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Grand Lodge resumed labour at 2.15 p.m., M.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke, Grand Master, on the Throne; Grand Officers, Members and Representatives present.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

All business to come before Grand Lodge having been transacted, the Grand Master called on M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate to act as Installing Officer, and the newly-elected Grand Officers were duly installed, M.W. Bro. J. McCauley, on the request of M.W. Bro. Tate, acting as Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The following Brethren, selected by their respective Districts, were appointed by the M.W. the Grand Master as District Deputy Grand Masters for the ensuing year, and obligated and invested:

W. Bro. T. W. Sutherland, No. 1.	W. Bro. G. G. Grant, No. 9.
W. Bro. D. A. McRae, No. 2.	V.W. Bro. J. McCulloch, No. 10.
W. Bro. C. W. Crichton, No. 3.	W. Bro. G. T. Cox, No. 11.
W. Bro. F. M. Hewgill, No. 4.	W. Bro. A. Ellis, No. 12.
W. Bro. F. B. O'Neil, No. 5.	W. Bro. G. S. Lake, No. 13.
W. Bro. J. R. Wylie, No. 6.	W. Bro. R. H. Stanley, No. 14.
W. Bro. W. S. Cooper, No. 7.	W. Bro. H. Smethurst, No. 15.
W. Bro. T. A. Patterson, No. 8.	V.W. Bro. W. H. Davidson, No. 16.
V.W. Bro. D. Munro, No. 17.	

The following Brethren were also appointed to office for the ensuing year by the M.W. the Grand Master, and were duly invested:

Bro. Rev. P. C. Hackworth (28).....	Grand Chaplain
W. Bro. J. McAllister (136).....	Grand Senior Deacon
W. Bro. M. Musk (63).....	Grand Junior Deacon
W. Bro. H. S. Craig (40).....	Grand D. of C.
W. Bro. J. S. McDonald (62).....	Grand Supt. of Works
W. Bro. H. G. Garrioch (190).....	Grand Organist
W. Bro. F. A. Francis (91).....	Grand Pursuivant

GRAND STEWARDS

W. Bro. F. Fleck (111).	W. Bro. A. Mitchell (83).
W. Bro. H. J. Baldwin (146).	W. Bro. A. Stewart (66).
W. Bro. W. Bird (150).	W. Bro. E. F. Richardson (81).
W. Bro. T. Stevenson (157).	W. Bro. J. U. Allen (191).

The Acting Grand Director of Ceremonies, M.W. Bro. J. McCauley, then proclaimed the elected and appointed Officers duly installed and invested for the ensuing twelve months.

PRESENTATION TO RETIRING GRAND MASTER

Following the installation of Grand Officers, M.W. Bro. Rev. Canon J. K. Irwin, on behalf of Grand Lodge, presented the retiring Grand Master, M.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke, with a suitably engraved Past Grand Master's Jewel in appreciation of his services to Grand Lodge during the past year.

GRAND LODGE CLOSES

The business of Grand Lodge being ended, the Twenty-fourth Annual Communication was closed in Ample Form at 3.30 p.m. with prayer by the Grand Chaplain.



W. B. Tate

In Memoriam

IN MEMORY OF
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER
J. A. McDONALD
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER
DISTRICT No. 8, G. R. MAN., 1904
Died July 9th, 1929

IN MEMORY OF
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER
J. W. ATTEWELL
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER
DISTRICT No. 13, 1920
Died April 17th, 1930

IN MEMORY OF
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER
J. H. BERRY
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER
DISTRICT No. 4, 1922
Died May 17th, 1930

IN MEMORY OF
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER
B. P. HEPP
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER
DISTRICT No. 8, 1927
Died July 4th, 1929

IN MEMORY OF
VERY WORSHIPFUL BROTHER
Venerable Archdeacon G.F. DAVIDSON
GRAND CHAPLAIN, 1923
Died April 5th, 1930

IN MEMORY OF
VERY WORSHIPFUL BROTHER
R. A. SIMPSON
GRAND SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS, 1928
Died September 6th, 1929

IN MEMORY OF
VERY WORSHIPFUL BROTHER
W. LATIMER
GRAND STEWARD, 1925
Died August 27th, 1929

In
Memory
of
The Illustrious Head
of
Sister Grand
Lodges

Our Head

No.	Lodge	Name
1.	Kinistino	David Rabinovich, John McTaggart.
3.	Moose Jaw	George Wishart Spense, Archibald McIntyre, George Leslie McMichael.
4.	Qu'Appelle Valley	John Archibald McDonald.
5.	Indian Head	Frank Ernest Campkin, John Wesley Kemp.
7.	Moosomin	Harford Kenneth Moberly.
10.	Evening Star	Nathaniel Hobson, James Baird.
12.	Yorkton	Charles Mathew Abbott, Charles Ernest Magrath.
16.	Saskatchewan	Richard J. Wells, Fred Engen.
17.	Carlyle	Walter Holgate Honeyman.
18.	Melfort	James Rutledge, Colin MacKenzie, William George Grainger.
19.	Battle	George Adam Sutherland.
23.	Britannia	James Vincent.
27.	Alameda	William Elmer O'Brien.
34.	Lang	Frederick John Judge.
35.	Prince Rupert	Albert Smith.
36.	Bruce	Balthazer Philip Hepp.
44.	Landmark	James John Hobbs.
45.	Aurora	James Thomas Craig.
48.	Grayson	William Fletcher Gordon.
49.	Assiniboia	David H. Moore, James Alexander Donahue, William James Cowan.
52.	Border	John Young.
57.	Prairie	John William Attewell.

No.	Lodge	Name
62.	Melville	S. Byers Moore, Frederick John Cowling.
63.	Prince Albert	Andrew MacLean Mathieson.
66.	Wynyard	William James Thornton.
69.	Carrot River	William George Horton.
70.	Cypress	Eben Hoyt Johnston.
71.	Doric	John Frost.
73.	Unity	Hugh James McDonald Rodgers, James Morrison McLean.
75.	Harmony	Francis Edmund Lewis Johnston, Alexander McDonald.
83.	Meridian	Thomas Corbett.
89.	Twin City	Frank Dwyer.
90.	Kerrobert	Walter Thomas Carruthers.
92.	Lodge Progress	David Moodie.
93.	Morse	Charles Walden.
94.	Maryfield	William Henry White, George Russell Wallace.
97.	Radisson	Albert Longley Nutting.
98.	Union	William Thomas McConnell.
99.	Goose Lake	Geoffrey Aston Nanson.
102.	Invermay	Norman MacRae.
103.	Composite	Robert Brownell Warner.
104.	King Hiram	Charles Claude Cronk, George H. Phillips, William Richard Campbell.
110.	Shaunavon	Henry McKay Curtis.
113.	Broderick	James Kinnon McRae, James Cobbin McRae.
115.	Landis	Percy Arthur Hainstock.
118.	Paragon	James Robinson Broley.
119.	Cabri	Amos Thomas Pickrell, Robert Drummond.

No.	Lodge	Name
121.	Simpson	Eugene Tousant Choiniere.
125.	Latomia	William Scott Pickup.
126.	Cadillac	Daniel Herbert McKechney.
130.	Togo	Walter Ross Kaiser, Arthur Collins Allen.
142.	Leader	John George Edgar, George Russell Tingley, William Newton Maines.
144.	Victory	George Donn.
147.	Elstow	Robert Boyack.
150.	Wawota	Abel Lanciel.
154.	Banner	Harry Austin Climie, Alexander Fraser Shirriff, Samuel Crawford Murray, Howard S. McGachen, Gilbert Farquhar Davidson.
156.	Avonlea	Robert Armstrong Simpson.
157.	Bredenburg	Thomas Eley Scull.
158.	Borden	George William Cockburn.
159.	Springside	William Norman Evans.
161.	Welwyn	William Latimer.
174.	St. Andrews	William Horrocks, John Penreath.
177.	Verwood	William Edgar Arnold, William Stephen.
182.	Lonach	Edward Tuck.
184.	Osage	Charles Henry Mitchell.
187.	Lucky Lake	Robert Olden Miller.
194.	Vanguard	Walter Victor Whipple.

APPENDIX

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE

Elected at its foundation, August, 1906, and annually since.

Year	G.M.	D.G.M.	G.S.W.	G.J.W.	G. Treas.	G. Sec'y.	Gr. Regist.
1906	H. H. Campkin.....	C. O. Davidson.....	H. Jagger.....	W. B. Tate.....	A. Sheppard.....	J. M. Shaw.....	A. H. Smith
1907	H. H. Campkin.....	C. O. Davidson.....	H. Jagger.....	W. B. Tate.....	A. Sheppard.....	J. M. Shaw.....	A. H. Smith
1908	C. O. Davidson.....	H. Jagger.....	W. B. Tate.....	J. McGuirl.....	A. Sheppard.....	J. M. Shaw.....	H. C. Lisle
1909	H. Jagger.....	W. B. Tate.....	Wm. Hopkins.....	J. McGuirl.....	A. Sheppard.....	J. M. Shaw.....	A. C. Patterson
1910	W. B. Tate.....	Wm. Hopkins.....	A. S. Gorrell.....	W. B. Willoughby.....	A. Sheppard.....	J. M. Shaw.....	F. S. Proctor
1911	Wm. Hopkins.....	A. S. Gorrell.....	W. B. Willoughby.....	L. T. McDonald.....	A. Sheppard.....	J. M. Shaw.....	D. P. Kennedy
1912	A. S. Gorrell.....	W. B. Willoughby.....	L. T. McDonald.....	W. M. Thomson.....	A. Sheppard.....	J. M. Shaw.....	F. B. Reilly
1913	W. B. Willoughby.....	L. T. McDonald.....	W. M. Thomson.....	J. H. Anderson.....	A. Sheppard.....	J. M. Shaw.....	F. B. Reilly
1914	L. T. McDonald.....	W. M. Thomson.....	J. H. Anderson.....	J. Montgomery.....	A. Sheppard.....	J. M. Shaw.....	F. B. Reilly
1915	W. M. Thomson.....	J. H. Anderson.....	R. Young.....	C. Stewart.....	A. Sheppard.....	W. B. Tate.....	F. B. Reilly
1916	J. H. Anderson.....	J. McCauley.....	R. Young.....	N. B. Williams.....	A. Sheppard.....	W. B. Tate.....	F. B. Reilly
1917	J. McCauley.....	R. Young.....	N. B. Williams.....	E. L. Elwood.....	A. Sheppard.....	W. B. Tate.....	F. B. Reilly
1918	R. Young.....	N. B. Williams.....	E. L. Elwood.....	G. M. Weir.....	A. Sheppard.....	W. B. Tate.....	F. B. Reilly
1919	N. B. Williams.....	E. L. Elwood.....	G. M. Weir.....	J. E. McFee.....	A. Sheppard.....	W. B. Tate.....	F. B. Reilly
1920	E. L. Elwood.....	G. M. Weir.....	A. Sheppard.....	J. W. MacNeill.....	F. B. Reilly.....	W. B. Tate.....	F. A. Mooney
1921	G. M. Weir.....	A. Sheppard.....	J. W. MacNeill.....	D. A. Kingsbury.....	F. B. Reilly.....	W. B. Tate.....	J. A. Mooney
1922	A. Sheppard.....	J. W. MacNeill.....	D. A. Kingsbury.....	G. Swain.....	F. B. Reilly.....	W. B. Tate.....	J. A. Mooney
1923	J. W. MacNeill.....	D. A. Kingsbury.....	G. Swain.....	W. J. Smith.....	F. B. Reilly.....	W. B. Tate.....	J. A. Mooney
1924	D. A. Kingsbury.....	G. Swain.....	W. J. Smith.....	W. M. Martin.....	F. B. Reilly.....	W. B. Tate.....	J. A. Mooney
1925	G. Swain.....	W. J. Smith.....	W. M. Martin.....	J. K. Irwin.....	F. B. Reilly.....	W. B. Tate.....	J. W. Cram
1926	W. J. Smith.....	W. M. Martin.....	J. K. Irwin.....	J. O. Clarke.....	F. B. Reilly.....	W. B. Tate.....	J. R. Yorke
1927	W. M. Martin.....	J. K. Irwin.....	J. O. Clarke.....	C. P. Moore.....	F. B. Reilly.....	W. B. Tate.....	J. R. Yorke
1928	J. K. Irwin.....	J. O. Clarke.....	C. P. Moore.....	J. McGregor.....	F. B. Reilly.....	W. B. Tate.....	J. R. Yorke
1929	J. O. Clarke.....	C. P. Moore.....	J. McGregor.....	F. B. Reilly.....	J. C. Moore.....	W. B. Tate.....	J. R. Yorke
1930	C. P. Moore.....	J. McGregor.....	F. B. Reilly.....	N. R. Craig.....	J. C. Moore.....	W. B. Tate.....	J. R. Yorke

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

MEMBERS BY VIRTUE OF OFFICE

M.W. Bros. C. P. Moore (20), J. Orville Clarke (68), J. K. Irwin (106), W. M. Martin (2), W. J. Smith (110), G. Swain (60), D. A. Kingsbury (40), J. W. MacNeill (19), G. M. Weir, (60), N. B. Williams (77), R. Young (1), J. McCauley (3), J. H. Anderson (16), L. T. McDonald (2), W. B. Willoughby (3), A. S. Gorrell (11), W. Hopkins (16), W. B. Tate (6), H. Jagger (3), C. O. Davidson (2); R. W. Bros. J. McGregor (60), J. C. Moore (2), J. R. Yorke (136).

ELECTED MEMBERS

Term expiring 1931—W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine (92); R.W. Bros. O. S. Black (125), A. M. Bell (74), A. O. Brooks (77), W. McCauley (3), A. A. Wilson (104).

Term expiring 1932—W. Bro. S. C. Burton (186); R.W. Bros. N. R. Craig (71), M. A. MacKay (76), A. G. Rawlinson (6), F. B. Reilly (2), T. W. Sutherland (171).

OFFICERS

R.W. Bro. J. McGregor.....President
 R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly.....Vice-president
 M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate.....Secretary

STANDING COMMITTEES

Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence—M.W. Bro. N. B. Williams, Chairman; M.W. Bros. D. A. Kingsbury, W. M. Martin, J. W. MacNeill, W. J. Smith, R. Young.

Grievances and Appeals—R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig, Chairman; M.W. Bros. W. M. Martin, W. J. Smith, W. B. Willoughby, R.W. Bros. A. M. Bell, A. G. Rawlinson.

Condition of Masonry—R.W. Bro. J. R. Yorke, Chairman; M.W. Bros. C. O. Davidson, D. A. Kingsbury, R.W. Bros. A. O. Brooks, T. W. Sutherland, W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine.

Foreign Correspondence and Relations—M.W. Bro. W. M. Martin, Chairman; M.W. Bros. W. B. Willoughby, A. S. Gorrell, J. W. MacNeill, W. B. Tate, R.W. Bro. M. A. MacKay.

Finance—W. Bro. S. C. Burton, Chairman; M.W. Bro. G. Swain, R.W. Bros. O. S. Black, A. A. Wilson, F. B. Reilly.

Masonic Relief and Charity—R.W. Bro. W. McCauley, Chairman; M.W. Bro. J. H. Anderson, R.W. Bros. F. B. Reilly, J. C. Moore, W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine.

Charters—M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson, Chairman; M.W. Bros. G. Swain, J. Orville Clarke, R.W. Bros. A. M. Bell, J. C. Moore, A. A. Wilson.

Masonic History—M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson, Chairman; M.W. Bros. W. B. Tate, J. Orville Clarke, R.W. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson, W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine.

Necrology—R.W. Bro. T. W. Sutherland, Chairman; M.W. Bro. J. K. Irwin, R.W. Bros. A. O. Brooks, M. A. MacKay, W. McCauley.

Printing and Supplies—W. Bro. S. C. Burton, Chairman; M.W. Bro. W. J. Smith, R.W. Bros. N. R. Craig, J. C. Moore, J. R. Yorke.

Custodians of the Work—M.W. Bro. A. S. Gorrell, Chairman; M.W. Bros. J. H. Anderson, J. McCauley, R. Young, W. B. Tate.

Library—R.W. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson, Chairman; M.W. Bros. C. O. Davidson, W. B. Tate.

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The M.W. the Grand Master appointed the following Committee:

V.W. Bro. G. H. Glover, Chairman, Regina; M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Secretary, Regina; R.W. Bros. A. G. Rawlinson, Qu'Appelle; C. L. Riach, Prince Albert; V.W. Bro. H. M. Underhill, Shaunavon; W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine, Saskatoon.

BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE

Term expiring 1931—M.W. Bros. N. B. Williams, W. B. Willoughby.

Term expiring 1932—M.W. Bros. D. A. Kingsbury, R. Young.

Term expiring 1933—M.W. Bros. J. H. Anderson, J. McCauley.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Past Grand Master—

*John McKechnie, Winnipeg, Man.....	1906
James A. Ovas, Winnipeg, Man.....	1906
*G. B. Murphy, Moosomin, Sask.....	1906
*John Leslie, Winnipeg, Man.....	1908
Leonard Morris, Vancouver, B.C.....	1909
F. S. Selwood, Calgary, Alta.....	1927
F. C. Falkenstein, Bottineau, N.D.....	1927
J. S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont.....	1928
G. Hunter, Deloraine, Man.....	1930

Past Grand Senior Warden—

J. Obed Smith, Richmond, Surrey.....	1928
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Past Grand Junior Warden—

W. R. Trench, Kelowna, B.C.....	1927
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Past Grand Junior Deacon—

*S. M. Martin, Landis, Sask.....	1918
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Past Grand Chaplain—

W. B. Cumming, Saskatoon, Sask.....	1921
*H. C. Speller, Broadview, Sask.....	1921
H. Bucklee, Moose Jaw, Sask.....	1921
*Deceased.	

BILL

No. 05 of 1930.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT INCORPORATING THE GRAND LODGE OF
SASKATCHEWAN, ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

[Assented to February 28, 1930.]

WHEREAS the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was incorporated by Act of the Legislature, chapter 40 of the statutes of Saskatchewan, 1907; and

Whereas the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan is composed of a number of constituent or subordinate Lodges each of which is a separate entity; and

Whereas the Grand Lodge at its annual meeting held in the City of Prince Albert on the 19th day of June, 1929, adopted a resolution to the effect that the Legislature should be petitioned to amend the Act of Incorporation so as to provide that the constituent or subordinate Lodges may hold or dispose of or otherwise deal with property; and

Whereas it is necessary that each constituent or subordinate Lodge have a place of meeting and to this end it is in the interest of each Lodge that it be permitted to acquire property both real and personal for this purpose; and

Whereas a petition has been presented praying for the amendment of the Act of Incorporation and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition:

Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:

1907, c. 40, AMENDED

1. Chapter 40 of the statutes of Saskatchewan of 1907, *An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons*, is amended by adding thereto the following sections:

POWER OF LODGES TO ACQUIRE PROPERTY

"9. Each constituent or subordinate Lodge of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, shall have power to acquire and hold property both real and personal for the purpose of providing a meeting place for such constituent or subordinate Lodge.

APPLICATION OF SECTIONS 2, 3, 5, 7 AND 8

"10. The provisions of sections 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8 of this Act shall apply to property held by the constituent or subordinate Lodges; provided that none of the powers referred to in the said sections shall be exercised in a manner inconsistent with regulations from time to time made by the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

EXECUTION OF INSTRUMENTS BY LODGES

"11. All deeds, bonds, mortgages and contracts made or entered into by a constituent Lodge shall be executed under the seal of the Lodge and under the hand of the Master of such Lodge and its secretary for the time being."

APPROVED RULINGS

1. Masonic Regalia cannot be worn at Balls or At Homes where admission is charged and the public admitted. Pro. 1907.

2. In balloting the ballot box shall be placed on the Altar with an equal number of black and white balls, and either each member in order of rank proceeding to the Altar and casting his ballot, or members, beginning on the left of the W.M. doing so in rotation. Pro. 1911.

3. When addressing the W.M. the term to be used is W.M. Pro. 1911.

4. When a known Brother approaches the tyled door of a Lodge and desires to enter, the knocks of the Degree in which the Lodge at the time may be working are to be given by the Tyler. In the event of a Cowan approaching, a succession of knocks is to be given. Pro. 1911 and 1915.

5. The lecture and charge are integral parts of each Degree and must be given before a candidate is advanced. Pro. 1911.

6. The position of a candidate while being examined must be W. of the Altar facing E. Pro. 1911.

7. The charge may be given by any well skilled Brother. If below the rank of an I.M., he shall stand in front of the dias in the E. facing the candidate who shall be W. of the Altar. Pro. 1911.

8. No Brother shall vouch for a visitor unless he has sat with him in open Lodge. Pro. 1911.

9. The Tyler's oath is to be given after the examination by the B. of T. and the production of documentary evidence which must be demanded in every case. The absence of documentary evidence shall not necessarily exclude a visitor. Pro. 1911 and 1915.

10. The W.M. must command the S.W. to collect the P.G. and P.W. of the Degree, but the S.W., if satisfied, may vouch for all present, whereupon the collection may be dispensed with by the W.M. Pro. 1911.

11. When collecting the P.G. and P.W. of a Degree, in the event of a Brother not being in possession of same, the D. shall report to the S.W., saying: "Brother S.W. the W. is lost," who shall report to the W.M.; whereupon, if satisfied as to the Brother, the W.M. may call him to the E. and communicate the Lost W. Pro. 1911.

12. No charts shall be displayed in the Lodge Room other than that of the Degree being conferred. Pro. 1911.

13. The lesser lights shall be used in all Degrees except when otherwise called for in the work. Pro. 1911.

14. In calling the Lodge from L. to R. or vice versa, the J.W. must see that all Brethren rise to receive the Command of the W.M., even to the extent of calling up the Lodge. Pro. 1911.

15. The M. may exercise his discretion as to whether the ballot box shall be placed upon the Altar for examination by the Brethren after a ballot has been taken. Pro. 1912.

16. A candidate who cannot answer the first three questions in Masonry satisfactorily cannot be made a Mason. Pro. 1912.

17. An affiliated P.M. from another Jurisdiction is eligible for election to the Master's chair. Pro. 1914.

18. A Brother who has not been invested as Warden ranks as a M.M., and is not eligible for election to the Master's chair. Pro. 1914.

19. An affiliated Brother, on producing documentary evidence that he has served a full Masonic year as Warden in another Jurisdiction, is eligible for election to the Master's chair. Pro. 1915.

20. A Certificate of Standing is a Certificate issued to a Brother for the purpose of joining a designated Lodge, and must not be confounded with a receipt for dues. Pro. 1915.

21. The passing of the collection plate around the Lodge when the candidate is in the N.E. angle is not permissible. Pro. 1916.

22. A Committee of P.M.'s to meet with applicants before they are given application forms is permissible. Pro. 1916.

23. It is unconstitutional to receive petitions or reports of committees on applicants at Emergent meetings. Pro. 1916.

24. It is unconstitutional to initiate a candidate at an Emergent meeting held on the same date as the regular meeting at which the candidate was balloted on. Pro. 1916.

25. It is not permissible for a Brother from a Grand Lodge not recognized by this Grand Lodge to either visit or affiliate with a Lodge in this Jurisdiction. Pro. 1917.

26. The Second Degree Working Tools should be presented in full form as contained in the Installation Ceremony. Pro. 1918.

27. It is the duty of a subordinate Lodge to try a Brother, and only in very exceptional cases can a Commission be appointed by the Grand Master. Pro. 1918.

28. If an applicant can comply with the requirements of the Ceremonials, even by the aid of artificial limbs, and is in a physical condition to earn a living, and not likely to become a charge upon the Fraternity, and if his moral character is all that a Mason's should be, his petition can be entertained on obtaining a Special Dispensation from G.L. Pro. 1918.

29. The home of a soldier prior to his enlistment is the only home recognized during the time he is in uniform without regard to the various places he may be stationed in while on Military Service. Pro. 1919.

30. A candidate for initiation must have resided the six months immediately previous to date of his petition within the Jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he seeks admission. Pro. 1919.

31. A Lodge can hold a Masonic Funeral Service for a deceased Brother when another society attends the same service in regalia, but the service must, in all respects, be conducted exclusively by the Lodge as if none but Masons were in attendance. A Masonic Lodge should not take part in Funeral Services when conducted by any other organization. Wherever civic societies, the Military or other organizations may constitute a part of the Funeral Procession or otherwise unite with the assembly, the body of the deceased must be in charge of the Lodge officiating. Pro. 1920.

32. Any increase or reduction in the fees of a Lodge by virtue of an amendment to its By-laws, shall become effective from the date such amendment is passed, subject to the approval of the Grand Master; any increase or reduction in the annual dues of a Lodge by virtue of an amendment to its By-laws shall become effective from June 24th or December 27th next following the date upon which such amendment is passed subject to the approval of the Grand Master. Pro. 1920.

33. Candidates in the First Degree must be prepared and received individually, and a candidate must not be received from a preparation room in which other candidates are in waiting, but after they have been presented by the Senior Warden and have answered singly the questions addressed to them by the Worshipful Master, they may, at the discretion of the Worshipful Master, thereafter be taken collectively. Candidates in the Third Degree may be taken collectively to the end of the obligation, but, if taken collectively, they must then retire to the preparation room to be readmitted and raised singly, after which they may again be taken collectively. Pro. 1920.

34. A Brother who has affiliated with a Lodge in this Jurisdiction on a Certificate of Standing from a Lodge in another Jurisdiction shall

not be given a demit on resigning therefrom, but his resignation shall be accepted under the conditions governing the granting of a demit, and such resignation shall be recorded in the minute book and historical register. Pro. 1920.

35. In the case of a candidate who is a conscientious objector to our form of obligation, as being contrary to his religious belief, the Committee on Jurisprudence could not concur in a ruling permitting a departure from the Ancient usage extant in the form of obligation as it has come down to us through the Masonic centuries. Pro. 1920, page 105.

36. A Lodge holding an At Home of a purely Masonic nature, and to which the public are not invited, is justified in making application for a Dispensation to wear regalia, although it levies a charge on the members attending same. Pro. 1921.

37. The Constitution does not provide for nominations either oral or written for officers in constituent Lodges; all elections, except when otherwise provided for in the Constitution, shall be by written ballot without nomination. Pro. 1923.

38. A man having received only part of his obligation and not having been brought to light is not a Mason. Pro. 1924.

39. Where the Constitution and the By-laws of a Lodge conflict the Constitution governs and overrules the By-laws. Pro. 1926.

40. A Brother elected and installed as Warden, even though he has not put in an attendance during the term, is eligible for election to the Master's chair if the members of the Lodge made no protest to his holding the office of Warden and he did not resign. Pro. 1926.

41. Matters relating to a Chapter of the Eastern Star are not Masonic business and must not be brought before a Lodge as such. Pro. 1926.

42. All Lodge notices must be mailed in sealed envelopes. Pro. 1926.

43. Lodges have not the power to fix sectional boundaries by agreement but must be governed as to distance between Lodges by a direct line. Pro. 1926.

44. A Master cannot close his Lodge in any degree in short form. He may suspend labour in one degree and resume in another lower degree for the purpose of doing work, but he must resume labour in the original degree and close in full form. Pro. 1927.

45. An application cannot be considered from an applicant who is deaf. Pro. 1927.

46. No motion to rescind a resolution entered upon the minutes and regularly passed at a previous regular meeting shall be received or put through a Lodge until a notice of intention to introduce such notice to rescind shall have been made at a previous meeting. This, however, does not prevent a Lodge reconsidering, at the same meeting, a motion which they have passed without due consideration, provided that the mover and seconder of the motion to reconsider voted with the majority in the first instance. Pro. 1927.

47. A petition from a member of a clandestine Lodge cannot be entertained. Pro. 1927.

48. The names of applicants for initiation and affiliation, notwithstanding that they appear on the monthly joint notice sent out by all the Lodges of a city to their membership, must appear on the individual Lodge notice. Pro. 1927.

49. As Section 211, sub-sec. 14, states that the regular meeting of a Lodge is the one only meeting in each month at which business can be done, and section 117 states that the day and hour of the regular meeting shall be specified in the Lodge By-laws, the Anniversaries of the Saints John cannot be considered as regular meetings of any Lodge. They are Festive Meetings and must always be so regarded. Pro. 1927.

50. The Lodge seal must be affixed to all letters emanating from the Secretary's office. Pro. 1927.

51. Lodge funds should be used for Masonic purposes, and while there may be an occasional application for assistance, such as a national calamity, which should not be passed over, Lodges in this Jurisdiction should make use of their funds for purely Masonic purposes. This ruling means exactly what it says and is as it is to protect Lodges against requests from other organizations. Masonic charity can be well exercised through Masonic channels. Pro. 1927 and 1928.

52. Where the By-laws of a Lodge provide for payment of dues in advance, dues for the current year are payable at the beginning of the year and at the end of such year, the dues having remained unpaid for twelve months, a Brother is liable to suspension by proper procedure for that purpose. Pro. 1927.

53. A member of a Character Committee being in possession of information which he would not be justified in disclosing to anyone, not even to other members of the Committee, might refuse to sign a favourable report on his honour as a member of the Committee and as a Mason and this should be considered sufficient. Pro. 1928.

54. Premises which have been Dedicated to Masonry should not be used for any other purpose. If the premises have not been so Dedicated, the Lodge may, in a proper case, rent to some other organization. The best interests of the Craft should, however, be carefully considered and no action should be taken which might lead to the conclusion that the Masonic Order is entangled with any other society or organization. Pro. 1928.

55. Should the name of an applicant for initiation not appear on the notice for the meeting at which he was balloted on the proceedings in the case would be null and void and it would be necessary for the applicant's name to appear on the notice calling the next regular meeting and for the Lodge to again ballot on the application. Pro. 1928.

56. A Lodge is not warranted in demanding payment of other sums than dues as a condition for the granting of a demit. Pro. 1928.

57. No residence qualifications are required by the Constitution for applications for affiliation. The statement on the application form "I removed to the Province of Saskatchewan in....." is contained in the form to protect us in Saskatchewan from men being initiated in other Jurisdictions who have acquired residence qualifications in this Province. Pro. 1928.

58. If a Master who occupied the chair for any period during the year resigns and another Master is elected for the balance of the year, neither the Master who vacates nor the one who is chosen to take his place can comply with the requirements of section 211, sub-sec. 3, and are not entitled to Past Master's rank. Pro. 1928.

59. An amendment to the By-laws of a Lodge adding to the clause governing regular meetings, excepting certain months of the year, is contrary to the spirit of their Charter. Pro. 1929.

60. The name of the Lodge or of Freemasonry must not be associated officially in any way with an insurance club. If the members want to form such a club they must do it as individuals and not as a Lodge. Pro. 1929.

61. The Corner Stone of a Masonic Temple must be placed in the North East corner of the building; the facing of the building makes no difference with regard to the position of the stone. Pro. 1929.

62. If a brother suspended for non-payment of dues applies for reinstatement, sending the amount of his arrears along with his application, and the application for reinstatement is rejected, the Lodge must return the amount sent by him. Pro. 1929.

63. It is the primary duty of the Tyler to tyle the Lodge while it is in session, and at no time is he entitled to enter the Lodge except at the request of the W.M. in conformity with sec. 157 of the Constitution.

64. A Second or Third Degree may be conferred at any time during the twenty-eighth day after the conferring of the previous degree, provided the necessary qualifications as to proficiency have been complied with.

65. In the absence of a qualifying explanation in the Constitution as to method, "vote" means a show of hands.

66. All who enter the Lodge must give the P.G. and P.W. of the degree, excepting the Grand Master or the D.D.G.M. on his official visit.

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION AND PROGRESS OF LANDMARK LODGE No. 44, A.F. & A.M. G.R.S.

It has been written that history is our Heaven-appointed instructor, the guide of the future, and that the calamities of yesterday are the protectors of today.

The history of our most noble Order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons is indeed fraught with much turbulence, a deal of interest and most valuable instruction.

With the advance of time and the onward progress of the races, the dark ages have been dissipated and the profoundness, mystery and grandeur of our Order have, by the grace of the Almighty, made their influence felt over the whole habitable surface of the earth, and Freemasonry has expanded—and will continue to expand—until the inhabitants of this earth shall be united in one common brotherhood.

The initial steps to form a Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Lashburn were taken in April, 1908, at a meeting called by interested Masons then residing in Lashburn, at which R.W. Bro. H. C. Lisle, of Lloydminster, then District Deputy Grand Master for this District, was present, and on whose recommendation a Dispensation was granted, the Lodge being instituted on the 4th of June, 1908, with eight Charter Members, the Charter Members being:

Wor. Bro. Oscar H. Price, W.M.	Bro. W. C. Kirk, Secretary.
Bro. W. D. Scott, S.W.	Bro. G. G. Morriss, S.D.
Bro. C. P. Klombies, J.W.	Bro. G. H. Watson, J.D.
Bro. A. B. Klombies, Treasurer.	Bro. Wm. Steenson, I.G.

The first visit of a Grand Lodge officer was made on the 3rd of September, 1908, when R.W. Bro. Fugl, then D.D.G.M. for District No. 7, made his official visit.

On the 15th of July, 1909, R.W. Bro. Detweiller, of North Battleford, then D.D.G.M. for the District, and by command of M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson, the G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, dedicated the Lodge and presented them with their Charter, the membership then being 16.

The Lodge participated in a memorial service held in the Church of England on the 19th of May, 1910, in memory of King Edward VII.

At the Fourth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held on the 21st of June, 1910, this Lodge was honoured in the selection of Wor. Bro. O. H. Price, P.M., as D.D.G.M. for District No. 7.

During the year 1911 it was found necessary to enlarge the building belonging to Bro. A. B. Klombies, in which the meetings were held, and which was situated on Main Street, in order to accommodate the increasing membership.

In June, 1911, the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge to be held on the 21st, was postponed to the 28th of the same month owing to the festivities which were taking place in connection with the coronation of King George V. At this Communication of Grand Lodge we were again honoured by the appointment of Wor. Bro. C. P. Klombies, P.M., as D.D.G.M. for District No. 7.

On the 18th of January, 1912, a Lodge of Instruction was held at Lashburn, at which M.W. Bro. W. Hopkins, then G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, was present, this being the first occasion that this Lodge had received a visit from a Grand Master.

On the 18th of November of the same year, we were pleased to receive a visit from Dr. Newnham, Bishop of Saskatchewan, and a P.G. Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

On the 17th of December, 1914, we heard with regret of the retirement of R.W. Bro. John M. Shaw as Grand Secretary, owing to ill health. His place was filled by the election of M.W. Bro. Tate, who still fills that office with distinction and entire satisfaction of the Brethren. During the year 1914 the Lodge donated \$61 to the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund.

During the year 1916 the grim reaper death made his first visit to our Lodge and claimed our Bro. James Young.

The Lodge was again honoured at the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge by the selection of Wor. Bro. R. H. Armstrong, P.M., as D.D.G.M. for District No. 7 for the year 1916-7.

During the year 1917 an urgent call being sent out by Grand Lodge for the Benevolent Fund, this Lodge responded by the presentation to this fund of a Victory Bond for the sum of \$700.00.

During the year 1919 the Lodge made a start on a benevolent fund of their own with the sum of \$105.

At the District Meeting held in Battleford on the 3rd of August, 1922, the Lodge was again honoured in the selection of Wor. Bro. W. T. McMurdo, P.M., as D.D.G.M. for District No. 7.

At the District Meeting held in North Battleford on the 3rd of August, 1925, this Lodge had the unique honour of having one of their candidates in the person of Bro. James Stanley Hammond, initiated into Masonry by the Grand Master, M.W. Bro. G. Swain.

On the 29th of October, 1925, this Lodge journeyed in a body to Marsden, where they took part in the constituting of Lonach Lodge, R.W. Bro. W. T. McMurdo taking charge.

During the year 1927 the idea of constructing a Masonic Temple in Lashburn was first discussed by the Lodge, but owing to the lateness of the season—although the idea was very favourably considered and the decision to build was taken—it was decided to let the matter rest until the following year.

In June, 1928, we started work in the construction of our new Temple and had it completed sufficiently to move into it in November.

The year 1929 will stand out in Landmark Lodge as the most important in its history. This year we came of age, being 21 years old on the 4th of June.

We have journeyed along the road of progress each year slowly but surely until now the crowning effort of the years stands before you in a Masonic Temple of which we are justly proud.

Our membership has increased from the humble beginning of eight Charter Members until now it reaches a total of 90 members. Many members have come and gone, some joining other Lodges in this Jurisdiction and some going to other Jurisdictions, while some we have to number among those who have answered the call to that celestial Lodge on high.

The final ceremonies and culminating event in our history takes place on July 17th when our popular and beloved Grand Secretary, M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, P.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, will lay the corner stone of our Temple according to ancient usages and customs, and will dedicate our Lodge, thereby marking the greatest milestone in our existence and giving us renewed energy and enthusiasm to continue in the work dear to the heart of every true Mason.

So MORE IT BE.

MASONIC EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The following circulars were issued by the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education and Research for 1929-30:

To the W.M.'s, Officers and Members throughout the Jurisdiction,

GREETINGS:

The members of the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Study wish to thank the Brethren throughout this Jurisdiction for the words of appreciation and commendation which they have received of their efforts in forwarding the work of a better understanding of the meaning and significance of this great Order. During the past four years the aim of the Committee has been to get an increasing number of the rank and file of the Order to know something of what Masonry means today, the significance of its symbols, the nature of its organization and government and to translate these great principles into daily conduct. Having in some measure accomplished this aim the next question naturally arises, how and when did all these things come about. The subject, therefore, for the coming months will be on the rise and development of the Order. In thus going into the past and tracing its great story, it is hoped that valuable results will be attained, thereby improving the present and further enabling us to more clearly visualize and plan for the future.

In order that the best results may accrue to our winter's study, your Committee strongly recommends each Lodge to buy these two books, viz.:

"History of Freemasonry," by H. L. Haywood and James E. Craig, published by the John Day Co., New York. Price \$3.00.

"Short Readings in Masonic History," by J. Hugo Tatsch, published by The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Price \$1.25.

We would repeat the recommendations sent to you last year, viz.:

- (a) That the W.M. of each Lodge, on receipt of this circular, appoint a local committee of three members, and that this committee get together *at once*, and with the W.M., draw up a programme for the year.
- (b) That the W.M. forward the name of the chairman of the committee so appointed to the Grand Secretary immediately so that all circulars relating to the educational work may be mailed to him direct.

Your Committee has given a great deal of thought to this subject of Masonic study. We are anxious that Masonry in Saskatchewan should be a real vital influence in the lives of its members in order that Light may be reflected in the life of the community at large. To be effective, to be enduring, it must be based on knowledge. We bespeak the hearty co-operation of the Brethren in another year of intensive but happy study of the origin and development of our Order.

Lodges are cordially invited to write the Chairman, the Secretary, or the nearest member of the Committee for help or assistance in anything pertaining to Masonic study or research. The names and addresses of the members are:

R.W. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson, Chairman, Qu'Appelle.
 M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Secretary, Regina.
 R.W. Bro. C. L. Riach, Prince Albert.
 V.W. Bro. G. H. Glover, Regina.
 V.W. Bro. H. M. Underhill, Shaunavon.
 W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine, Saskatoon.

PROGRAMME FOR 1929-30

Using as text books:

1. "Short Readings in Masonic History," by Tatsch.
 2. "A History of Freemasonry," by Haywood & Craig.
- November—Ancient Mysteries, The Essences, Roman Collegia.
 December—Mediaeval Masonry—Story of The Guilds.
 January—Grand Lodge of the "Ancients."
 February—Grand Lodge of "Moderns."
 March—The Union.
 April—Masonry in Canada.
 May—Masonry in Saskatchewan.
 With fraternal regards to all the Brethren, I am

Yours fraternally,

A. G. RAWLINSON, *Chairman.*

ANCIENT MYSTERIES—THE ESSENES—ROMAN COLLEGIA

By V W. Bro. Geo. H. Glover

Brethren:

We herewith submit the first paper for our Masonic study for 1929-1930. It is to be remembered that this is but an outline possibly of some help to those taking charge. As previously stated, it is based on Haywood and Craig's "History" and Tatsch's "Short Readings." If the Committee has these two texts, as named in the advance letter, you will have no trouble. Read Haywood and Craig, chapters one to five, and Tatsch, chapter one.

We would suggest that three members take this evening as follows: *First*, The Ancient Mysteries; *Second*, The Essenes; *Third*, The Roman Collegia.

Allow five to ten minutes for each and then briefly discuss the topics. In so doing you are considering the background of our Order and its sources whether these be direct or indirect. From the past we come through many stages and by many turns and such study helps us to see and understand better the process.

SECTION A—THE ANCIENT MYSTERIES

In the very distant past organizations for Ancient Mysteries were very common. These had religious value and had to do with health, success in war, and business and the production of crops.

There were two main developments.

First—There were the Ancient Greek Mysteries and Cults.

Second—There were the Roman Cults.

These developed down through the middle ages, changing in many ways, but retaining much of their old ideals.

Always there was much mental and spiritual unrest and hunger. So various men developed their ideas and ideals into a religion, a philosophy or a society. Thus we have: *First*, the early organizations, then the medieval Guilds, and then modern Masonry.

Of many ancient societies we mention the Eleusinian Mysteries and Mithraism.

Eleusinianism was a very complete secret system of religious value. It at first was a worship of nature and later became a city cult highly developed. It had its degrees and its secrets, and only by a severe process could persons become members.

Mithraism—This comes from an early nature worship which later developed a lodge form and order of degrees. It was very popular and especially with soldiers. It had seven degrees, and some of its degrees were in the drama form representing death, resurrection and baptism in blood.

This cult became very powerful and had a vast influence over other forms of societies in the western world of that day.

These Ancient Mysteries changed in themselves and changed other social factors. The Ancient Roman religions were influenced and so was Christianity. In both Roman Catholicism and Protestantism we can trace these ancient influences.

Pythagoras—This ancient philosopher formed a cult which has had great influence. He developed a view of God, the world and man, and this affected both Greece and Rome and later years.

When Greece, and later Rome, weakened, these cults varied in form and out of these somehow Freemasonry developed, not as the result of any one but of the general development and transition from cult to guild and from guild to society or lodge.

SECTION B—THE ESSENES

This society existed from 150 B.C. to 70 A.D. It was composed of strict Jews and is said to have numbered about 4,000 members. It existed in Palestine and was deeply religious and very strict. Their main regulations and beliefs were as follows:

1. Celibacy.
2. All things in common.
3. Industry and simplicity of life.
4. Great cleanliness.
5. Had no slaves.
6. Dressed in white.
7. No oaths except in initiation.
8. Full membership after two years' trial.
9. A candidate must reveal everything to the society and nothing to the world.
10. Immortality.

At the time of Christ this society existed but probably not in its strongest days. Its strictness hindered its popularity.

SECTION C—THE ROMAN COLLEGIA

The popularity of modern fraternal societies is due to the modern nature of society and the cry for friendship and brotherhood.

The Roman Collegia were associations for skilled craftsmen who wished a close bond for friendship, trust and safety. It had the mixture of: (a) A Trade Union; (b) a Club; (c) a Religious and Charitable Association.

There were many associations in Roman days of masons, musicians, goldsmiths, potters, shoemakers, dyers and others.

These became very numerous later. In many cases they became political and governments became suspicious.

The Roman Legions had their Collegia of carpenters, masons and others.

All these Roman Collegia served their time but later passed away, but their results continued in the work done. Other societies followed and benefitted by their existence. Masonry, if not a direct descendant, has benefitted and probably inherits some or much from these.

No organization is completely new: it grows somehow from the past. Though vastly different, yet through all history there is a process which links one age to another and one social group to a previous one. So as we study the Ancient Cults, Mysteries and Collegia, we see the ancestors of our present societies of various kinds. Masonry, as one, comes down from those, and in Masonry, we see many characteristics found in those of ancient days.

MEDIAEVAL MASONRY—STORY OF THE GUILDS

By W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine

In accordance with the programme drawn up by your Committee for this winter's study, I wish to discuss the question of the Guilds during the middle ages and the probable bearing they may have on the origin of the Masonic Institution.

It is not my intention to try to show any close relation between these institutions and other similar institutions existing before the fall of Rome or the birth of Greece. It seems to be sufficient to recognize the fact that human beings, when confronted by similar environment react towards that environment in much the same way. It is rather a common human trait to crowd together for mutual help, protection and solace. I suspect that if there are human beings living on Mars they will act in a similar manner, when confronted by similar conditions, as human beings do on this planet.

When some measure of peace, order and stability began to grow out of the destruction and anarchy that followed the fall of Rome, the arts of peace began slowly to take their place again, cities grew, and with them, industry, commerce and letters little by little came into being and finally flourished. In the earlier period the family was the centre of interest, the source of protection and aid in times of difficulty and need and for social intercourse. With the growth of cities and industry and the consequent increase in population and new and wider interests, this family bond gave way to a new bond—that of the craft, or industry. Consequently, we find springing up all over Europe associations of men having a common interest in their trade, or commerce, or profession. Today we see the same movement going on. Fifty years ago and more, when life was simpler and more rural in its activities, the family was the centre of interest. Now with its greater complicity, its great diversity of work, of interest, we find springing up all over the country a multiplicity of associations, clubs, unions, fraternities, guilds, that are taking not only the men, but the women and children out of the home to find in these organizations their centre of interest, of aid and protection and social companionship.

In mediaeval days, in Italy one name was given to such an association, in Germany another, in France another, in England another. It seems futile to try to show any development or close relationship between these associations in different countries, or even in the same country. Given similar conditions, men reacted to them in a similar manner.

In England, for example, the name used was Guild. Every phase of industrial, commercial or religious activity had its particular guild, and usually a hall—guild hall it was called—where its members met to transact the business peculiar to the particular guild. Some of them were of a purely utilitarian nature, matters of wages and working conditions, increase or limitation of membership, according to the demands of the times. Others attempted, in addition, to give through their symbols some interpretation of the meaning of life.

Of all the Guilds, none left a more lasting impression on their time and succeeding ages than the Mason's Guilds, either from the standpoint of utility or as an attempt to interpret life.

In the eleventh century the stone masons craft came into great demand. The Normans had conquered England and their lords and nobles needed strongly fortified stone castles with battlements and frowning square towers, moats and drawbridges to defend themselves from

one another, or from the native Saxons. Contemporaneous with this and continuing for some centuries, the religious impulse of the time found expression, not only in carrying war into the Holy Land, but in building places of worship, increasingly beautiful in design and execution as the years wore on. This Gothic architecture with tall spires, its pinnacles, its stately arches and flying buttresses, all chiselled from stone, has been the wonder and admiration of succeeding ages. It was in the creation of these "poems in stone" that the mason's craft found its highest expression.

The men who created these works of art were not artisans; they were artists in the highest sense. It is small wonder that they formed a secret fraternity, looked upon their tools as having peculiar moral significance, were careful who should be admitted into their Guild and had secret signs that would make them known to their Brethren wherever they went.

Of the men who worked in stone, there were two types—the common stone layer and the expert artist who conceived the plan and wrought the stone into its perfect form. The former, for the most part, were composed of local masons, who, according to the custom of the time, were tied to the locality in which they lived and might not leave it under penalty of punishment. The latter were artists, who, on hearing that a great castle or a beautiful cathedral was a-building, travelled—and were permitted to travel, for one reason, because they were the only men who could perform the task—long distances to give their thought and skill to the creation of the great work. Because of the permission to come and go as they pleased they were called free. Hence the word Freemason.

They put up their wooden shelters against the work on which they were engaged, slept, ate, and worked. According to the custom of the time, they formed themselves into an association for mutual help and protection, for social and spiritual intercourse. This they called a Mason's Guild, sometimes a Free Mason's Guild. When the building was completed the free masons scattered to other parts where rumour said a building was on. In some cases those who remained continued the Guild. There was no connection between the various masons' Guilds. Each was independent and a law unto itself.

As time went on forms of government were developed, rules of conduct and behaviour under various conditions were formulated. The peculiar significance which they gave to their working tools became crystallized. Traditions grew up and legends became current coin.

Men who never handled a mason's trowel or setting maul were attracted to this Guild by its growing importance, its strange symbolism, and its appealing philosophy of life. They associated themselves with this Guild and brought their best thought to bear upon its symbols and its legends. They endeavoured to understand its philosophy as revealed by symbol, allegory and legend and to interpret these to the operative masons. They were accepted by the workmen and more and more began to take an active part in the government of the Guild. Hence the term Accepted Mason.

During the latter part of the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth century the accepted masons increased in number, in power and in influence. The Guild or, as it was more and more frequently called, the Lodge, was ready to pass from the purely operative to the purely speculative and the ground was ready for the great event of 1717.

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE ANCIENTS

By R.W. Bro. C. L. Riach

In the circumstances of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England in the years between 1717 and 1723 there were several conditions militating against universal harmony.

1. Up to that time each Lodge had been a sovereign body submitting to no authority save that of the Ancient Landmarks and immemorial usage. Only four Lodges participated in the formation of the Grand Lodge, but all others were called upon to recognise its authority.

2. The practice of accepting non-operative Brethren into the old operative Lodges was of long standing, and the increasing influence of these members was a phenomenon of gradual development which was not pleasing to all the operative Brethren. Under the new regime the speculative Brethren were in full control.

3. Prior to 1717 Masonry had been distinctively and essentially Christian. Now Masons were obliged only "to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves." It could hardly be expected that in that day a tolerance so broad and so daring would meet with universal approval in the Fraternity.

4. For a brief period the Grand Lodge reserved to itself the right to admit masters and fellows, the constituent Lodges being permitted only to initiate apprentices.

5. The ritualistic work was standardized and in the process many innovations were undoubtedly introduced. Even new words and tokens were created in order to distinguish members of the constituent Lodges from all others.

6. The new authority was, of necessity, strict in enforcing its discipline and severe in its punishments. In ten years 45 Lodges were struck off the register.

All these circumstances inevitably created an atmosphere of dissatisfaction. It is impossible to fix the exact date when opposition to the Grand Lodge first became organized. On the 5th of December, 1753, "The Grand Lodge of England according to the Old Institutions" was formally proclaimed in London, but some of its constituent Lodges had for a number of years before that professed allegiance to a so-called Grand Committee. The guiding spirit, and for many years the Grand Secretary, was Laurence Dermott, an Irish Mason residing in London. The new Grand Lodge is known to historians as the Atholl Grand Lodge on account of the fact that the Grand East was occupied for many years by successive Dukes of Atholl. It claimed, however, to be the **Grand Lodge of the Ancients** and forced upon the older body the title of the **Moderns**. The members have often been termed rebels and schismatics, but the justice of such epithets is highly doubtful as many of the Lodges in the new Jurisdiction had never been members of the other, and it might, therefore, justly claim an independent origin. Its chief claim to popularity lay in its vehement opposition to the "innovations" of the **Moderns**. The fact that there were as many innovations in its own Constitution and work apparently failed to mar the success of its appeal. When the two bodies were finally united each made various concessions to the other, but there was no noticeable reversion to the previous order of things. Nevertheless, the Ancients were emphatic in their claim that

they alone adhered to the ancient usages. Many of them called themselves York Masons with the apparent intention of indicating their Masonic descent from the first general assembly of Masons traditionally held in the City of York in the reign of Athelstan. It must, however, be remembered that they had no connection whatever with the "time immemorial" Lodge at York, which claimed a similar descent, more plausible if not more truthfully, and which held itself aloof from both Grand Lodges, and itself claimed the status of a Grand Lodge until its demise in 1792.

Another source of the success of the Ancients is to be found in the fact that its Lodges habitually conferred the Royal Arch Degree, while this practice was officially frowned upon by the Grand Lodge of the Moderns, though more or less surreptitiously practised by its Lodges. A Lodge which conferred four degrees had naturally a greater appeal than one which conferred only three, especially when it could be claimed that the fourth degree rounded off an incomplete series of ceremonies. To the insistence of the Ancients upon the Royal Arch Degree may be attributed the declaration in the Articles of Union in 1813 that "pure ancient Freemasonry consists of three degrees and no more, viz.: Those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellowcraft and the Master Mason, including the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch."

The main advantage, however, of the more youthful body lay in its greater vigour and aggressiveness, and especially in the genius of Laurence Dermott as an organizer and propagandist. Not only were existing Lodges drawn into the fold, but new Lodges were created rapidly and in large numbers. By the expedient of chartering military Lodges with moveable headquarters the influence of the new Grand Lodge was spread wherever the British army went. By the superior strategy of Dermott exclusive recognition was obtained from the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland so that the members of this Grand Lodge could visit in these countries while the Moderns could not. So long as Dermott lived the Ancients continued to grow in power and prestige. In 1753 there were but 12 constituent Lodges. In 1813 no less than 359 were listed, though many of these were then inactive. It has been stated that at the time of the union 385 of the Lodges uniting were Modern and 251 Ancient. In the latter part of the 18th century, however, the tide began to turn. Influential men in both Jurisdictions had all along been working for union and the rank and file had found many inconveniences from the division. Neither Grand Lodge had ever been able wholly to prevent fraternal intercourse between their members. As the vigour of the Ancients began to decline and especially after the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland had reversed their earlier attitude and established exclusive fraternal relations with the Moderns, the Ancients became willing, not to surrender, but at least to discuss union. The vital differences between the two bodies were few, but there were many delicate points to be adjusted and the negotiations were long and difficult. In November, 1813, the Duke of Atholl resigned his position as Grand Master of the Ancients in favour of the Duke of Kent, brother of the Duke of Sussex, who occupied the Grand East among the Moderns. On the 27th of December, 1813, both Grand Lodges met in the Freemasons Hall in London and each was formally opened, according to its own custom, in a separate room. A joint procession was then formed, the two Grand Lodges mingled in one hall, the Articles of Union were adopted, and the Brethren acclaimed the fact that the great cleavage had been healed. Each body had yielded in many particulars, neither could claim a triumphant victory, and in the compromise effected there were sown the seeds of a lasting peace.

THE FIRST GRAND LODGE—AFTERWARDS CALLED
"THE MODERNS"

By V.W. Bro. H. M. Underhill

The history of the First Grand Lodge, which covers the period from 1717 to 1813, is the entrancing story of the last days of operative Masonry, and the birth, unfoldment, and growth of speculative Masonry, through years of dissension and rivalry, to the happy union, consummated in the United Grand Lodge of England.

It is impossible to treat adequately with such a large subject in the space of one paper of your Committee. However, we must be reminded that the object of such a paper is to assist you in your individual responsibility of investigating the subject for yourself. The story commences in London, in the year 1717, when the population was about five hundred thousand. At that time London was a great centre of trade and commerce, art and culture, and of the government and nobility of the land. In this year representatives from four operative Lodges of the city met. We know that there were other Lodges in England, Scotland and Ireland, and perhaps London itself, but there is no reason to believe that any invitation was given to any of the other Lodges to join in this gathering. Nevertheless, the representatives of these four Lodges boldly constituted themselves as a Grand Lodge, chose one, Anthony Sayer, Gentleman, their Grand Master, declared their sovereign power to constitute Lodges, and that no other Lodges, excepting the four Lodges represented by themselves, had the right to carry on without the sanction of a warrant duly granted by them. The four Lodges in question were conceded to enjoy such rights by immemorial usage.

In 1718 Grand Lodge chose George Payne as Grand Master; in 1719, J. T. Desaguliers, and in 1720, George Payne was again chosen. During Payne's second term of office, he brought out a set of regulations compiled from the old Constitutions. There was a noticeable change in evidence, for instead of applying to operative Masonry, as hitherto, they now applied to speculative Masonry.

In 1719 Grand Lodge made a change in their practice by choosing a representative of the nobility, in the person of the Duke of Montagu, as their Grand Master. The prestige thus given the Order immediately called to its ranks those of learning and fashion. Thereafter the office of Grand Master was occupied by nobility, and so another step had been taken to loosen the hold of operative Masonry.

At this time, Desaguliers, while in Edinburgh, visited the Lodge of Edinburgh, for a conference with their officers, and to investigate their ancient records of operative Masonry.

Dr. Anderson compiled the History, Charges, Regulations and Master's Song, and in the following year the committee of fourteen Brethren appointed for the purpose, reported on his work. In 1723 it is approved by Grand Lodge as "Anderson's Constitution of 1723." The approval of this Constitution was a definite and official pronouncement of Grand Lodge to the world that it had seized operative Masonry as their sole inheritance. It provoked an uproar in Grand Lodge, and met with much opposition. There were representatives from twenty-five Lodges at this convocation.

Anderson's Constitution of 1723 informs us that the Brethren of that period were divided into three classes—Apprentices, Fellow Crafts and Masters. Gould thinks that we may take "Masters" to mean "Masters

of Lodges." He agrees with Mackey that the division of the Masonic system into three degrees must have grown up between 1717 and 1730, but in so gradual and imperceptible a manner that we are not able to fix the precise date of the introduction of each degree. Gould is of the opinion that the Second and Third Degrees were not perfected for many years and that it was not until 1740 that the Third Degree met with general acceptance. The oldest record of a Lodge working in all three was 1732.

On the 27th of December, 1725, the old Lodge at York instituted a Grand Lodge and styled itself "The Grand Lodge of all England." Mackey is of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of York, according to their records, consistently worked towards the speculative, as the Grand Lodge in London had done. There is little of importance in its life as a Grand Lodge.

Both Payne and Desaguliers were very active in Masonry through to 1738. Payne has come to be considered the father of Masonic Jurisprudence; Desaguliers as the father of Masonic Ritual. Payne interested influential men of affairs in the great undertaking; Desaguliers attracted those with a bent for learning and scholarship.

The First Grand Lodge continued with the work of perfecting the ritual covering the three degrees of speculative Masonry. Many of the operative Masons were strongly against these changes, and were ready to follow any leader in dissension.

Then, in 1738, upon the adoption of Grand Lodge of Anderson's revised Constitutions, there arose a more serious cause for dissension. It would appear from the Old Charges, that operative Masonry had been fundamentally Christian and Trinitarian. Whereas, under the first paragraph of the charges as drawn up by Anderson, under the heading of "Concerning God and Religion," there was a decided change. The paragraph in question read as follows:

"A Mason is oblig'd by his Tenure, to obey the moral Law; and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a Stupid Atheist, nor an irreligious Libertine. But though in ancient Times Masons were charg'd in every Country to be of the Religion of that Country or Nation, whatever it was *yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all Men agree, leaving their particular Opinions to themselves*; that is, to be good Men and true, or Men of Honour and Honesty, by whatever Denominations or Persuasions they might be distinguish'd; whereby Masonry becomes the Center of Union, and the means of conciliating true Friendship among Persons that must have remain'd at a Perpetual Distance."

This was a declaration of the emancipation of Masonry from class opinion through tolerance to the freedom and harmony of that common conception of the Supreme Architect of the Universe.

It has been the means of bringing together a great brotherhood made up from the Christian, the Jew, the Mohammedan, the Buddhist, the Deist of the 18th century, and the Fundamentalist of the 20th.

The first reading of the document in Grand Lodge soon had the whole Craft in great excitement. Even though it was not the sole cause of the Great Division, it came as a lighted match in an inflammable atmosphere of dissension.

There were already a number of dissentient Brethren who had formed themselves into Masonic groups. For ten years after 1739 they seemed

to have grown slowly. In 1751 there were at least seven of these Lodges in London, and finally, on December 5th, 1753, they formed "The Grand Lodge of England according to the Old Institutions." Laurence Dermott was its leader and organizer.

He has been given credit for calling his Grand Lodge "The Ancients," and calling the first Grand Lodge "The Moderns."

The opposition of the two Grand Lodges continued through sixty years of strife and struggle for supremacy throughout the British Empire. Their differences were not so great as they imagined. As time went on the Brethren of both Grand Lodges came to realize the harmful effect of the division, and they were finally united in the year 1813 under "The United Grand Lodge of England," with 636 Lodges, of which 385 were Modern and 251 of Ancient origin.

THE UNION

By R.H. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson

In the last two months we have traced the Moderns and Ancients from their inception through the first seventy-five years of their existence, and before dealing with the Union of 1813, let us glance for a few moments at the two other Grand Lodges that existed in England during this time.

The formation of the premier Grand Lodge of the world in 1717 attracted the attention of an ancient and time immemorial Lodge in the City of York, in the north of England, and in the year 1725 this Lodge at the City of York organized what they designated "The Grand Lodge of All England." This Grand Lodge does not seem to have spread out very much and probably there were not more than a dozen Lodges that owed allegiance to this Grand Body, most of these being Lodges situated near or in the vicinity of the City of York. After about sixty years of existence this Grand Lodge seems to have petered out.

The other Grand Lodge that existed in England was chartered by The Grand Lodge of All England in March, 1779, and for ten years was very active, when it also died out. This Grand Lodge was known by the name of "The Grand Lodge of England, South of the River Trent." The moving spirit in this organization was the celebrated William Preston, who has left his mark on the Masonry of today. He was a Masonic student and writer and his work, "Illustrations of Freemasonry," is a book much read by students today. He also formed the first society to study Masonry. With the collapse of this Grand Lodge about 1790 the Moderns and Ancients were left as the two opposing Grand Lodges in England.

As civil wars are usually fought with great bitterness and more fiercely, so the feud between these two Grand Lodges raged in England for some time. Each issuing many warnings and edicts against the other, threatening to summary expulsion any member caught fraternizing with a member of the opposite group. But in time as the older members passed away and a new generation sprang up the cause of the strife became less known and members of Masonic Lodges found themselves forbidden Masonic intercourse with their neighbours with whom they were mixing in social and business dealings, and this rising generation began to see the foolishness of it, and a feeling slowly but surely began to spread that all should be united. Some members even went so far as to be

members of a Lodge under both Grand Lodges although this was strictly prohibited by each Grand Lodge. The first official action was taken by the Ancients when, at a meeting of Grand Lodge in 1797, a motion was introduced to appoint a committee to meet a similar committee from the Moderns to try and effect a union of the two bodies. Although this motion was lost when put to a vote, it doubtless had the effect of spreading the idea among a large number of Masons throughout the country. A similar motion was introduced a few years later in the same Grand Lodge, but the presiding officer refused to put the question to a vote of Grand Lodge.

Nearly ten years later, the Moderns this time, warranted a Lodge of Promulgation which undertook to study the differences in both ritual and rules and try to get a basis on which the two Grand Lodges could get together and form a union.

By this time it is safe to assume that the rank and file of Masonry were strongly in favour of the union and were animated by the principles of Masonry which were the same then as they are today, viz.: *Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth*.

The idea of union was also strongly supported by the Grand Lodges of both Scotland and Ireland.

The Earl of Moira, acting Grand Master of the Moderns, was an ardent supporter of the union and for several years worked very hard to bring it about, and in 1810 he was able to report to his own Grand Lodge that he and the Grand Master of the Ancients "were both fully of the opinion that it would be an event truly desirable to consolidate under one head the two Societies of Masons that existed in this country." This report was favourably received by both Grand Bodies and each appointed a committee of nine to get together and try and work out a plan for the union.

There were many intricate points to be settled as their rituals, signs, symbols and rules were different in many cases and the Ancients had four degrees, of which the Royal Arch was the fourth, whereas the Moderns had only three degrees. It is to the lasting credit of the Masons of that time, that with true Masonic brotherly love, there was a give-and-take attitude displayed on both sides and each made concessions in order to bring about the completion of their task, and an honourable pact was agreed to by both.

The Articles of Union, twenty-one in number, were drawn up and approved by both Grand Lodges and on St. John's Day, December 27th, 1813, these two Grand Lodges were united at Freemason's Hall, in London, as "The United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England."

The ceremony was most impressive, the two Grand Bodies assembled by themselves each in an ante-room adjoining the main hall and entered simultaneously from each side, marching down the centre together. The two Grand Masters sat one on each side of the throne, the same for the D.G.M.'s, G.W.'s and other Officers of Grand Lodge. The Grand Chaplain invoked the blessing of T.G.A.O.U. The Act of Union was then read and approved by all. The two Grand Masters, accompanied by their Officers, then approached to the Ark of the Masonic Covenant, which had been prepared by the Grand Superintendent of Works, and after taking their positions around the Ark, were handed the square, level, plumb and mallet, which were applied in due form, and finally the G.M. gave the Ark three knocks, saying: "May the Great Architect of the Universe

enable us to uphold the grand Edifice of Union, of which this Ark of the Covenant is the symbol, which shall contain within it the instrument of our brotherly love and bear upon it the Holy Bible, square and compass, as the light of our faith and the rule of our works. May He dispose our hearts to make it perpetual."

The two Grand Masters then placed the Act of Union in the Ark. Corn, Wine and Oil were then presented to the Grand Masters, who, according to ancient rite, poured these on the Ark.

Thus came into effect the union of the two Grand Lodges, and since this union there has been nothing but peace and concord in Masonry in England, which we hope and trust will continue forever.

FREEMASONRY IN CANADA

By W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine

The study of the history of the founding and development of institutions and states is valuable in proportion as these institutions and states have made their influence felt in the enrichment of life and the advancement of the human race. Of and for itself it is a fascinating and liberalizing study. But in addition to that it is a means for the better understanding of the present and some guide as to what may or may not be done in the future. As an inspiration to high thinking and noble actions it is inestimable.

Of the many institutions that have played their part on these broad plains there are few that can lay claim to a more ancient or more honourable past. The story of the discovery, settlement, growth and expansion of this country is replete with acts of indomitable courage, steady, and at times dogged perseverance, great faith and broad vision. Linked inseparably with this story is that other story of the birth and development of the Masonic Order in Canada.

One of the striking features of the past three hundred years is the flocking of people from Europe to this continent, bearing with them their goods, chattels and household goods. Of the latter, not the least important was the square and compasses, the open Bible and the altar. Invariably where seven Masons were found living within a cable tow's length of each other a Lodge was formed through the authority of their Mother Grand Lodge and work begun. As subordinate Lodges increased in number Provincial Grand Lodges were organized to rule over the subordinate Lodges. These Provincial Grand Lodges owed allegiance to and had their Grand Master appointed by the Mother Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case might be.

In the course of time, especially in the days of Confederation, this subordination to Grand Lodges in the British Islands was thrown off. Each of the five Provinces that entered Confederation established its own independent Grand Lodge with a Grand Master elected by its Masters and Wardens. As other Provinces were added to the original five, a similar procedure followed.

As Nova Scotia was the place where our Anglo-Saxon forefathers first settled, it is there that we find the first seed of Masonry planted. In 1737 Erasmus James Phillips, an officer of the 40th Regiment, was made a Mason in Boston. In the following year he was authorized by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to organize a

Lodge at Annapolis. In 1785 the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England signed a warrant constituting Bro. Phillips Provincial Grand Master of Nova Scotia and the adjacent country. By 1791 three Lodges had been formed in this country. This constituted the beginning of Masonry in what later became the Province of Nova Scotia.

The decade of 1860 to 1870 will always stand out in Canadian history as one of surpassing importance. There were great men living at that time. These men dreamed great dreams and saw great visions. That was the time of the Charlottetown, Quebec and London Conferences which finally culminated in the passing of the British North America Act that made Confederation an actuality in 1867. The year prior to Confederation saw the independent Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick constituted. Two years later the Grand Lodge of Quebec was constituted, and in 1875 those of Prince Edward Island and Manitoba were constituted.

With the fall of Quebec in 1759 and the establishment of British power, Masonry spread westwards. It was customary to grant field warrants to various regiments. According as these regiments came from England, Ireland or Scotland, the warrants were received from the respective Grand Lodges. On December 27, 1759, seven Lodges holding field warrants celebrated St. John's Day. The following year the provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed on the authority of the Grand Lodge of England. In 1765 the Hon. John Collins, member of the Executive Council, was made the Grand Master of this provincial Grand Lodge. Under his administration Masonry spread as far west as the Great Lakes. One result of the separation of the New England Colonies from the Mother Country and the establishment of the Republic of the United States, was the influx into Canada of large numbers of Loyalists. These settled in the Maritimes, along the St. Lawrence, in the Bay of Quinte, the Niagara Peninsula and western Ontario. By 1791 there were ten Lodges in existence in what, by the Constitutional Act of 1791, was known as Upper Canada. Some held their warrants from the Grand Lodge of England, others from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec or Lower Canada, and some from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

In 1792, one year after the setting up of the two Canadas, Provincial Grand Masters were appointed by the Grand Lodge of England. In Lower Canada H.R.H. Prince Edward, afterwards the Duke of Kent and father of Queen Victoria, became Provincial Grand Master with ample authority. In Upper Canada, the Capital was placed at Newark, afterwards called Niagara, and R.W. Bro. Wm. Jarvis, Provincial Secretary of the new Governor Simcoe, was appointed Provincial Grand Master. His authority, however, was restricted as all Dispensations were subject to the Grand Lodge of England. In 1795 the Provincial Grand Lodge met at Newark with representatives from five Lodges. The official list for 1796 gives the names of twelve Lodges. In 1797 the Grand Lodge office was moved to York, afterwards known as Toronto.

The next twenty years were full of conflict and difficulty in Europe and in Canada. What was true nationally was true also Masonically. In England the bitter conflict between the Ancients and Moderns was closed only in 1813 by the happy union of the two in the one Grand Lodge of England. If this conflict did not actually break out in Upper Canada, the Brethren there suffered indirectly from lack of attention and direction. With the removal of the office of the Grand Lodge from Newark to York, internal misunderstandings and jealousies disturbed that harmony which is so essential to Masonic progress and work. This feud did not end till the death of R.W. Bro. Jarvis in 1817.

While matters were going from bad to worse with the Provincial Grand Lodge, the subordinate Lodges were exhibiting the true spirit of the Craft. This was especially true of the Worshipful Master, Officers and Members of Addington Lodge, stationed at the Village of Bath, a few miles west of Kingston. So persistent and successful were the efforts of these Brethren that in 1817 they were able to hold a convention in the City of Kingston. Eleven Lodges were represented, and under the presidency of R.W. Bro. Ziba M. Phillips, Bro. Roderick MacKay was nominated Provincial Grand Master, a memorial drafted and sent with accumulated dues to the Grand Lodge at London, England, for confirmation. Disaster seemed to dog their steps. Before the year was out Bro. MacKay met death by drowning. Undaunted, these same Brethren summoned a second convention for February, 1819. They drew up a constitution and sent it with a petition to the Grand Lodge of England. No attention was paid to either.

In 1820 the third convention was summoned at which it was learned that the dues sent in 1817 had been received but no direct word came from England. One Brother intimated that he was going to England on private business and he was directed to lay before the Grand Lodge there the conditions of the Craft in Upper Canada. This he did with such effect that word came that "a distinguished Brother would shortly leave for Canada to investigate, and, if possible, bring peace and harmony to the Brethren."

In July, 1822, R.W. Bro. Simon McGillivray, as Provincial Grand Master of Upper Canada, arrived. No better representative could have been chosen. By his tact, his patience, his fairness, his impartiality, he did much to reconcile the different factions and bring peace and harmony to the much-suffering Craft. Though difficulties and dark days had not all passed away, it is safe to say that Masonry never again sank so low as it did during the first twenty years of the nineteenth century. For this too much credit cannot be given to the Brethren of Addington Lodge and R.W. Bro. McGillivray.

The next thirty-two years contained many ups and downs. The unfortunate Morgan affair cast a shadow over the Craft. Yet amid it all, Lodges were instituted, membership increased and a feeling of self-consciousness grew. Finally on October the 10th, 1855, at the City of Hamilton, at a convention consisting of representatives from forty-one Lodges from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, it was agreed "that we, the representatives of regularly warranted Lodges here in convention assembled, resolve that the Grand Lodge of A.F. & A.M. of Canada be and is hereby formed upon the ancient charges and Constitution of Masonry" This was the first step on the road to separation from and independence of the Grand Lodge of England.

A constitution was drawn up and officers elected. On the 2nd of November the M.W. the Grand Master, Bro. (Judge) William Mercer Wilson, was installed in the Grand East by M.W. Bro. H. T. Backus, P.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. Three years later the Provincial Grand Lodge under Sir Alan McNab, its Grand Master, severed its connection with the Grand Lodge of England and joined the newly-constituted Grand Lodge. Thus was formed the Grand Lodge of Canada.

For a time there was much heartburning both at home and abroad, but the necessary and the inevitable thing had been brought about. Time soon laid its consoling hand on the wound, wrought by the separation from the Mother Grand Lodge, and Masonry in the Canadas, united and

independent, moved forward to a greater and wider influence for good in its chosen field.

Perhaps it may be not out of place to give here a brief explanation of the name "Grand Lodge of Canada" and the recent addition "in Ontario." When the Grand Lodge was formed in 1855 and 1858 it *was* the Grand Lodge of Canada. For Canada consisted then of the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. With the accomplishment of Confederation in 1867, the colonies, which had been independent of Canada, viz.: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, were joined to Ontario and Quebec to make a greater Canada. The inaccuracy of the name Grand Lodge of Canada became more pronounced with the further addition of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. There was a difficulty too about adopting the name Grand Lodge of Ontario as before this time a clandestine Lodge had taken this name. Added to this, certain Negro Lodges in western Ontario had organized themselves under the name Grand Lodge of Ontario and had secured a Charter from the Legislature. The name eventually adopted, therefore, was the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario.

Two years after Confederation, Quebec withdrew from the Grand Lodge of Canada and formed its own Grand Lodge.

With Confederation an accomplished fact, the eyes of Canada's great men began to look towards the West. It was not long before the great North West Territories were secured, the Province of Manitoba formed and the bands of steel laid to bind the West to the East.

Long before this, however, a settlement had been made on the banks of the Red River. There is no record of the Selkirk Colonists having any Masons among them. In 1863 a Lodge was instituted at Pembina, south of the international boundary, under the authority of the Grand Jurisdiction of Minnesota. In the following year this Lodge was transferred to Fort Garry, where it carried on its work for some five years. As a result of the troublesome times of 1868 and '69, its members were scattered and the Lodge ceased to exist.

In November of 1870 a Dispensation was issued by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada to Winnipeg Lodge. This name was later changed to Prince Rupert Lodge. In 1871, Manitoba Lodge, afterwards called Lisgar Lodge, and one year later Ancient Landmark Lodge were formed. Thus concurrent with the formation of the new Province of Manitoba, Masonry started on its course on these plains.

In 1875 these three Lodges numbering 210 members, with courage, faith and vision unbounded, made application and received the sanction and blessing of the Grand Lodge of Canada to form the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. It had a vast territory, no less than all the country taken up now by the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon. In 1905 there were in this vast district 104 Lodges with 5,725 members.

With the completion of the C.P.R. in 1886 and the steady inflow of settlers the time came for the Federal Government to establish two new provinces. This was accomplished in 1905 and the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta came into being.

Immediately the Lodges lying within the bounds of Alberta made application to their Mother Grand Lodge for power to form a Grand Lodge for that province. This was granted, and in 1906 the Grand Lodge of Alberta with 18 subordinate Lodges started to function.

In 1906 steps were also taken to form the Grand Lodge of Saskat-

chewan with twenty-four warranted Lodges and Five U. D., and a membership of nine hundred.

Two Lodges in the Yukon applied to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba for permission to affiliate with the Grand Lodge of British Columbia which had been formed in 1871. This left the Grand Lodge of Manitoba with 57 subordinate Lodges and 3,724 members.

Such, in brief, is the story of Masonry in this country. Much might be written of the work of individual Lodges, of changing conditions and ideals. Perhaps it will be sufficient to make a brief reference to the youngest of the Grand Lodges, which may be taken as typical of the other eight Grand Jurisdictions.

The outstanding feature of the Annual Communication of 1929 was the celebration of fifty years of Masonry in the Province of Saskatchewan. In 1879 a few Masons, living in and around the Hudson's Bay Company Post called Prince Albert, secured a Charter from the Grand Lodge of Canada, two thousand miles away, and began the practice of Masonry. They named their Lodge Kinistino. When the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was formed in 1906, Kinistino Lodge became Lodge No 1 in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Two of the Brethren who were Charter Members of this first Lodge were present at the celebration in Prince Albert in 1929 and did much to carry our minds and hearts back to the early pioneer days of fifty years ago and impress on us the great debt we owe to the men who laid broad and deep the foundations of Freemasonry on these plains.

The first years were years of quiet, patient work spent in learning the meaning of our tools and in some measure, through practice, becoming proficient in their use. The first undertaking of outstanding importance came in the year 1917, in commemoration of the great year 1717, the Grand Master, M.W. Bro. J. H. Anderson, laid before Grand Lodge a scheme for raising a benevolent fund of one hundred thousand dollars. The scheme was adopted, and, with the aid of succeeding Grand Masters, the fund has, after twelve years, not only taken care of all demands made upon it but has grown to \$250,000.00.

The second activity was of an unusual nature. Masonry, for the most part, carries its teachings to the individual who reflects their influence in his own life and his personal relations to his home, his province, his country. In 1921 the Grand Master started a movement for using Masonry as an institution for the more speedy education and Canadianization of the children of the thousands of central and eastern European people who had come into our Province during the previous twenty-five years. The scheme consisted in offering scholarships to men and women, especially of university standing, to take special training in our Normal Schools to prepare them for going into those non-English districts and teaching school. The following year the scheme was in full working order with between forty and fifty young men and women in attendance at the two Normal Schools.

That this was a work of inestimable value, a work that needed to be done, cannot be denied. Nor can there be any doubt of the vision, the enthusiasm, the energy of the Grand Master, M.W. Bro. Dr. G. M. Weir, who initiated and carried to success this undertaking. It is a striking example of the vigour, vitality and urge to public service that characterizes Masonry on these plains.

A third activity, which has been playing a large part in the life of our Brethren during the past five or six years, is the attempt to get a

better understanding of the meaning, government and history of the Order. The Grand Lodge is giving its full support to this movement, and through a Special Committee on Masonic Study, is giving what assistance and inspiration it can to the Brethren throughout the Province. It is difficult to measure the success of work of this kind. It is so intangible, so subject to personal opinion. Yet after a survey of the reports of the D.D.G.M.'s, it would seem that there was a vast increase in this type of work; that without lessening the spirit of sociability and friendship, there was a growing consciousness that "man does not live by bread alone."

As an indication of the growth of Masonry in Canada, let us again take some figures from the Province of Saskatchewan:

In 1906 there were 29 Lodges with 900 members.

In 1929 there were 17 Districts, 196 Lodges with 14,585 members.

Such, in brief, is something of Masonry in Canada. One cannot read the accounts of the birth, the growth and expansion of the Craft in this country; the almost insurmountable difficulties, repeated disappointments, indifference and apathy sometimes, on the part of governing bodies, sometimes on the part of the rank and file; the great distances by land and water to be overcome, without feeling unbounded admiration for the tenacity, the vision, the indomitable courage and the faith that characterized the men who laid the foundations for our Order throughout the length and breadth of this vast country and brought it to its present state of dignity and high usefulness.

They have given us a heritage to be proud of. They have given us something far more valuable than that. They have given us an ideal and set us an example that we must measure up to and surpass or admit that we are not worthy of such progenitors.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF MASONIC HISTORY IN SASKATCHEWAN

By Vll. Bro. G. H. Glover

I would suggest to any committee taking up this month's study to divide the subject into four sections:

- (a) The History of Saskatchewan Masonry Previous to 1906.
- (b) Masonry After 1906.
- (c) The History of the Benevolent Fund.
- (d) The Masonic Scholarship Movement.

There is so much material concerning Masonry in Saskatchewan that it is very difficult to select therefrom for a brief outline for Lodge study. Even this outline almost takes the form of an essay, and yet is comparatively brief. But it may serve as a basis for the various Lodges. Material may be gathered from Grand Lodge Proceedings and other available sources to fill in where here it is lacking because of limited space.

The Mother of Saskatchewan Masonry is the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. The history of Manitoba's Masonic beginnings is very interesting. In 1864 the Grand Master of Minnesota issued a Dispensation to open a Lodge in "Fort Garry." This Lodge was designated "Northern Light Lodge" and met for the first time on November 6th, 1864. Three Brethren later well known in the West, filled the chairs—Brothers Schultz, Banatyne and Inkster. This Lodge carried on for four years and then

ceased. Two causes worked to this end—the troubles of 1869-70 and the question of jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge in the United States over a constituent Lodge in British territory.

Then in 1870 a Dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of Canada to form a Lodge known as "Winnipeg Lodge." This name was later changed to "Prince Rupert." This was the first regularly constituted Lodge in Western Canada, and, therefore, is of great import to Saskatchewan Masonry. As Manitoba grew, settlement moved west. The Grand Lodge of Manitoba was organized on May 12th, 1871, but the first Lodge organized in what is now Saskatchewan received Dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Canada though Manitoba was much nearer. Later this and all Lodges in Saskatchewan came under Manitoba.

The first Masonic group formed within our territory was Kinistino, at Prince Albert. The Dispensation was issued May 22nd, 1879. Organization took place October 13th, 1879. At first it was designated Kinistino Lodge No. 381 G.R.C. On November 3rd, 1882, this body's allegiance was transferred to Manitoba and was numbered 16 in the Register of Manitoba. Then, through the years, other local Lodges were organized.

In 1905 Saskatchewan became a province, and with this new dignity there developed a desire that within this province there should be a Masonic Grand Lodge. The initiatory move in this direction was taken by Wascana Lodge at Regina on April 3rd, 1906. But Kinistino, being the oldest Lodge, was asked to concur in the matter. This it did and a convention was called to meet on May 25th, 1906, at Prince Albert. At this R.W. (now M.W.) Bro. Tate and R.W. Bro. Fawcett were delegated to lay the matter before the Grand Lodge of Manitoba in June following. Manitoba consented and on August 6th, 1906, a convention was called to meet at Regina. Of the 29 Lodges within the Province 21 were represented by their Officers and 4 by proxies. Here a Constitution, based on that of Manitoba, was adopted. The first Grand Master was M.W. Bro. H. H. Campkin and the Deputy was M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson.

Thus the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan started with 900 members, the Grand Lodge of Manitoba making the very liberal allowance from their funds of \$1,000 to the new Grand Lodge.

From those days there has been a rapid and harmonious expansion. From the first membership of 900 there has been an increase to 14,585 in 1929.

At the Annual Communication in 1912 a committee was named to revise the Constitution. Having done its work, this committee reported to a Special Communication in 1913, and, as a result, we have the basis of our present Constitution.

The Benevolent Fund has been an important feature of our work. The \$1,000 received from Manitoba was placed in a savings account as the nucleus of a fund. For some time, however, amid the rush of other things, this phase was left in abeyance. In the Proceedings of 1910, page 36, we read: "Our Benevolent Fund does not grow as rapidly as I would like to see it. Now is our time to build up a strong fund for future contingencies."

Later, trustees for this Fund were appointed and a definite campaign was started to put it on a sound financial basis. The report of 1918, pages 26-27 and 126-129, reveals a great campaign and a splendid response. Many Lodges responded far beyond their allocation. The synopsis on pages 126-131 (1918) gives a full account of the Fund at that date.

Again, in last year's (1929) report we have a resume of the standing of the Fund worthy of our study. It now is a Fund of over a quarter of a million. Pages 84 to 87 (1929) also show how this Fund is used from year to year. We cannot over appreciate this benevolent phase of our work. New Members of the Order should be kept in touch with such a worthy movement and the Fund constantly augmented.

The Masonic Scholarship movement was another worthy effort. As it was but for a time many members know nothing of it. By voluntary contributions sufficient funds were raised to pay the expenses of selected students through their Normal School course. In return, these students promised to teach, at least for one year, in New Canadian settlements. Their only obligation was to teach well and truly the ideals of Canadian citizenship. This they did. They gave reports on their work.

As one result of this scholarship movement, we have a recent book written by Robert England, M.C. The title is "The Central European Immigrant in Canada," and it is well worthy of our closest attention. Mr. England, since teaching, has had further experiences with the immigrant. His book is a splendid treatment of this vital Canadian problem.

At this date a Masonic History of Saskatchewan is needed. The old days and old-timers are slipping away and with them much information that will soon be beyond recovery. But the next Grand Lodge session may see fit to set on foot a movement to gather material and collate it that therefrom may come an authentic and readable history of Saskatchewan Masonry. In this way our successors in office and service may be the richer that we have passed this way and richer still that they may trace the footsteps of those who have gone before.

As all else, the Institution has its past, present and future. We study the past. It helps us the better to build today that structure which will stand the tests of the future. May we so study, and build.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS

	No. of Lodge	Membership March, 1929	Membership March, 1930	Increase	Decrease	Initiated	Affiliated	Suspended	Demitted	Reinstated	Com. L. Mbrs.	Deaths	Amount Paid with Returns
Kinistino	1	166	168	2		6	3	1	3	3	1	1	\$139.80
Wascana	2	319	319			1	3	2	3	3			199.00
Moose Jaw	3	351	355	4		10	2	2	1	6		3	255.40
Qu'Appelle Valley	4	57	56		1	1			1			1	37.90
Indian Head	5	105	96		9	2	1		4	6		2	69.30
Qu'Appelle	6	46	50	4		2	2						40.40
Moosomin	7	109	110	1		3	1	1	1		2	1	101.70
Ashlar	8	42	45	3		2	1	1	1				36.40
Maple Leaf	9	72	74	2		2	4		3	1			55.50
Evening Star	10	50	49		1	1	3		3		1	1	49.30
N.W.M.P.	11	302	302			7	6	1	7	2	5		272.70
Yorkton	12	118	113		5	7	2		4	8	1	1	110.30
Duck Lake	13	31	32	1		1							22.90
Sintaluta	14	65	65				1		1				40.70
Amity	15	63	61		2	1	2		3	1	1		53.90
Saskatchewan	16	298	300	2		10	14	3	5	15	3	2	272.50
Carlyle	17	61	64	3		3	2		1			1	52.80
Melfort	18	151	154	3		6	1	1	2			3	116.80
Battle	19	81	79		2	3	1		2		3	1	95.30
Weyburn	20	126	132	6		4	1	1					96.90
Arcola	21	60	60				4		3	1			42.60
Rosthern	22	49	53	4		4	3		3				50.60
Britannia	23	106	106			3			1	1		1	76.60
Wolseley	24	52	56	4		3	2		1				47.00
Estevan	25	115	116	1		3	4		2	1	3		118.90
Swift Current	26	127	147	20		19	2	3	1	2	1		174.30
Alameda	27	39	37		2				1			1	22.80
Hanley	28	65	69	4		2	2	1			1		63.40
Heward	29	55	52		3	3			5	1			43.20
New Hope	30	53	53			2			1	1			40.10
Ionic	31	139	148	9		9	4	1	2	3			129.20
Golden Rule	32	66	66			1	1	1	2	1			45.50
Davidson	33	84	89	5		4	2		1				71.70
Lang	34	54	58	4		5							55.20
Prince Rupert	35	96	90		6	3	1		3	3	3	1	103.70
Bruce	36	72	64		8		1		8			1	40.40
Wapella	37	55	51		4	1	1		3	3			39.10
Ekapo	38	42	42										25.20
Boscurvis	39	60	60			1			1				41.00
Rouleau	40	92	96	4		2	2						68.00
Drinkwater	41	80	79		1	2			1		2		79.70
Caron	42	69	70	1		1							47.00
Ishpaming	43	46	47	1		1	1		1				32.90
Landmark	44	84	88	4		7	1			2	1	1	93.20
Aurora	45	42	39		3	1	1		3	1		1	30.00
Strasbourg	46	53	55	2		3	1	1	3				46.40
Cupar	47	45	44		1	2			3				38.70
Grayson	48	45	41		4	3			2	3	2		60.80

	No. of Lodge	Membership March, 1929	Membership March, 1930	Increase	Decrease	Initiated	Affiliated	Reinstated	Demitted	Suspended	Com. L. Mbrs.	Deaths	Amount Paid with Returns
Assiniboia	49	298	300	2		7	8		8	2		3	217.60
Golden Fleece	50	56	57	1		3	1	1	2	2			48.10
Touchwood	51	52	51		1	1	1		2	1			36.00
Border	52	27	29	2		3	1		1				31.10
Nanatah	53	68	72	4		3		1					55.90
Buchanan	54	28	27		1						1		28.50
Craik	55	71	68		3	1	1		4	1			46.40
Elbowview	56	36	34		2				2				21.00
Prairie	57	52	56	4		2	2	1			1		55.60
King Solomon	58	99	92		7	3			7	3			102.90
Canora	59	84	79		5	2		1	3	3	2		79.00
Imperial	60	248	243		5	7		1	4	5	3	1	210.20
Rocanville	61	52	51		1				1				30.90
Melville	62	134	122		12	2	1	2	8	7		2	86.80
Prince Albert	63	133	136	3		6	1	1	1	2	1	1	117.40
Manitou	64	87	83		4			1	1	4			49.80
Outlook	65	56	62	6		5	1						58.60
Wynyard	66	68	67		1	2			1	1		1	49.80
Eye-brow	67	46	42		4	1			1	3	1		42.40
Govan	68	75	76	1		3	2		3		1		70.30
Carrot River	69	70	69		1	1	1		2			1	46.10
Cypress	70	97	99	2		2	2	1	1	1		1	71.10
Doric	71	159	159			3	4		1	5		1	112.80
Corinthian	72	80	81	1		2	2		2	1			59.30
Unity	73	84	87	3		4	3		2			2	73.10
Kilwinning	74	58	58			2			2				43.10
Harmony	75	63	61		2	1			1				41.20
Tisdale	76	89	93	4		3	3	3	5				72.90
Abernethy	77	63	60		3				2		1		48.90
Tugaske	78	66	65		1	2	1		2	2			49.90
Foam Lake	79	46	47	1		1							33.20
Connaught	80	33	34	1		2			1				28.10
Tuscan	81	57	57			2			2				43.80
Victoria	82	67	72	5		6	3	1	2	3			70.30
Meridian	83	55	52		3	2				4		1	39.90
Lanigan	84	57	60	3		3	1	1	2				49.00
Zealandia	85	42	45	3		3	1		1				39.40
Kindersley	86	117	120	3		5	2		4				95.00
Wadena	87	41	48	7		3	4						46.20
Briercrest	88	49	46		3								27.60
Twin City	89	101	101			2	1		2			1	70.60
Kerrobert	90	104	107	3		4	1		1			1	82.20
Rosetown	91	97	107	10		10	3		2	1			107.20
Lodge Progress	92	233	241	8		9	7	3	5	3	2	1	209.10
Morse	93	64	60		4	4			6	1		1	55.50
Maryfield	94	54	52		2	1	1		2			2	37.10
Evergreen	95	39	30		9				5	4			20.90
Yellow Grass	96	44	45	1		2	2		3				36.10
Radisson	97	52	49		3	1			3			1	34.00
Union	98	56	56			2		2	1	2		1	42.30

	No. of Lodge	Membership March, 1929	Membership March, 1930	Increase	Decrease	Initiated	Affiliated	Reinstated	Demitted	Suspended	Com. L. Mbrs.	Deaths	Amount Paid with Returns
Goose Lake	99	55	54		1	1	2			3		1	40.30
Biggar	100	118	120	2		3			1				83.70
Acacia	101	68	66		2	5	1		5	3			62.40
Invermay	102	25	24		1	1			1			1	19.40
Composite	103	46	46			1						1	32.60
King Hiram	104	266	272	6		10	6	2	2	6		4	209.60
Gothic	105	52	49		3	1			2	2			34.70
St. John's	106	97	96		1	3	4		3	5			74.60
Mortlach	107	66	65		1			1	2				40.30
Long Lake	108	60	67	7		8			1				73.20
Limerick	109	73	75	2		3			1				57.00
Shaunavon	110	126	126			4	5		7	1		1	98.50
Aneroid	111	79	77		2	3	1	1	7				59.60
Woodrow	112	66	74	8		6	2						70.20
Broderick	113	49	51	2		3		3	2			2	42.60
Central Butte	114	81	78		3	2			5				57.30
Landis	115	41	37		4				2	1		1	23.80
Ceylon	116	38	38										22.80
Dundurn	117	42	43	1		2		1	1		1		45.10
Paragon	118	49	53	4		6			1			1	56.80
Cabri	119	82	74		8	2		1	2	7		2	56.40
Ogema	120	65	64		1	2	1		1		3		84.10
Simpson	121	38	34		4	1			3	1		1	26.60
Azure	122	72	85	13		14	1		1	1			109.90
Lancer	123	72	81	9		10			1				87.70
Mount Hermon	124	56	60	4		6			1		1		71.40
Latomia	125	77	76		1	2	2		4			1	55.90
Cadillac	126	40	42	2		5				2			45.90
Birch Hills	127	56	55		1				1				34.30
Meyronne	128	60	61	1		3			1	1			49.30
Mossbank	129	66	68	2		5	2		3	2			65.00
Togo	130	45	44		1	1						2	31.70
Dinston	131	60	66	6		6							63.10
Conquest	132	51	49		2	3			3	2			42.70
Philathea	133	57	59	2		2	1		1				45.10
Eston	134	69	78	9		3	6						63.70
Elrose	135	53	56	3		4				1			50.60
St. George	136	171	176	5		7	6	1	3	6			139.70
Tyrian	137	40	41	1		2			1				139.70
Kincaid	138	76	85	9		5	3	1					74.10
Riverhurst	139	43	45	2		4			2				44.40
Sceptre	140	45	43		2	1		1	3	1			31.10
Progressive	141	53	67	14		11	3	1		1			84.50
Leader	142	64	64			4	1		2			3	56.10
Hawarden	143	37	38	1		1							27.80
Victory	144	152	156	4		4	3		2			1	113.60
Elfros	145	44	44			1	2		3				32.40
Asquith	146	46	43		3				3				26.40
Elstow	147	70	69		1	1	2		2	1		1	48.00
Dunblane	148	47	52	5		3	1	1					50.30

	No. of Lodges	Membership March, 1929	Membership March, 1930	Increase	Decrease	Initiated	Affiliated	Reinstated	Demitted	Suspended	Com. L. Mbrs.	Deaths	Amount Paid with Returns
Loverna	149	33	34	1		1							25.40
Wawota	150	39	37		2	1			2			1	27.50
Viscount	151	45	43		2	1	1		3	1			30.50
Star City	152	57	54		3	3			6				45.10
Blaine Lake	153	28	30	2		2							25.70
Banner	154	305	311	6	8	6	4	6	2			4	224.60
Raymore	155	23	24	1		1							20.40
Avonlea	156	59	61	2		3						1	49.30
Bredenbury	157	28	29	1		2						1	25.40
Borden	158	65	62		3	1			1	2	1		54.10
Springside	159	22	22			2			1			1	22.80
Cut Knife	160	31	32	1			1						21.90
Welwyn	161	27	25		2				1			1	15.30
Saltcoats	162	27	26		1	1				2			19.60
Fillmore	163	39	41	2		4	1		3				41.90
Milestone	164	47	46		1	5	1		2	5			49.80
St. Luke's	165	47	47										28.20
Wakaw	166	29	29			1			1				21.40
Preeceville	167	52	54	2		2							40.80
Earl Grey	168	36	33		3				2	1			21.70
Quill Lake	169	44	43		1	2	1		2	2			35.50
Sharon	170	49	50	1		2	1		2				40.60
Shellbrook	171	53	53			3			3				46.40
Memorial	172	73	69		4	1	1		3	3			47.40
Lakeview	173	24	24										14.40
St. Andrews	174	191	193	2		8	6		3	7		2	153.20
Radville	175	46	46										27.60
Gray	176	38	39	1		2	1		1	1			32.70
Verwood	177	59	68	9		8	4		1				76.80
Norquay	178	48	46		2	1			3				32.60
Kelvington	179	34	40	6		6							48.40
Herbert	180	38	42	4		5		1	1	1			45.00
Tuberose	181	36	41	5		4	1						41.00
Lonach	182	25	25										16.00
Nipawin	183	27	32	5		3	2						33.20
Osage	184	28	26		2				1			1	18.20
Loyalty	185	25	27	2		1	1						21.90
Emulation	186	110	111	1		1	2		2				72.90
Lucky Lake	187	35	33		2				1			1	21.10
Glenedyth	188	36	40	4		3	2		1				38.70
Herschel	189	24	29	5		5							36.80
Turtleford	190	28	34	6		4	2						38.80
Macrorie	191	17	21	4		5				1			33.00
Sovereign	192	29	36	7		7							48.40
Mazenod	193	31	32	1		1							23.90
Vanguard	194	25	28	3		4						1	33.50
Pleasantdale	195	21	28	7		4	3						36.50
Lacadena	196	14	18	4		4							26.20
Colfax			25	12		12							55.50
Chaplin			17	5		4	1						22.10

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

To Sask.—

Robt. Young.....P. Albert
 A. A. Wilson.....Saskatoon
 S. C. Burton.....Regina
 Wm. McCauley.....Weyburn
 J. R. Yorke.....Moose Jaw
 A. S. Gorrell.....Regina
 F. W. Hart.....Indian Head
 A. G. Rawlinson, Qu'Appelle
 W. G. Robinson.....Francis
 H. S. Craig.....Rouleau
 R. J. Hegan.....Kerrobert
 D. Bannatyne.....Estevan
 A. Stewart.....Woodrow
 W. B. Willoughby, M. Jaw
 W. L. Cameron, L'minster
 A. G. Farrell.....Regina
 H. Bateman.....Duff
 J. A. Newman.....Regina

 G. Hooker.....Woodrow
 N. B. Williams.....Abernethy
 W. B. Tate.....Regina
 W. M. Martin.....Regina
 F. Thompson.....Humboldt
 W. G. Blewett.....Kamsack
 G. W. S. Eisonor, Woodrow
 W. R. McConnell.....Regina
 Dr. J. W. Wickware, Regina
 R. W. Asselstine.....M. Jaw
 A. E. Orchard.....Borden
 Dr. C. P. Moore, Weyburn
 J. McCauley.....Moose Jaw
 G. A. Wyness.....Plenty
 J. Orville Clarke.....Govan
 W. J. Smith.....Shaunavon
 D. A. Kingsbury.....Rouleau
 G. Swain.....Saskatoon
 W. E. Dennison, Assiniboia
 W. R. Ridington, Battleford
 N. R. Craig.....Moose Jaw
 A. B. Simes.....Abernethy
 J. Wilkinson.....Govan
 F. B. Reilly.....Regina
 A. M. Bell.....Adanac
 R. A. Tate.....Regina
 J. H. Anderson.....Saskatoon
 A. C. Garner.....Regina
 A. Johnstone.....Outlook
 J. K. Irwin.....Estevan
 W. E. Jennings.....Limerick
 J. W. MacNeill, N. Battlef'd
 H. L. Sieg.....Regina
 J. A. Mooney.....Regina
 C. L. Riach.....Prince Albert

Jurisdiction— From Sask.—

AlabamaJ. D. Pruett.....Boaz
 AlbertaW. J. Botterill.....Red Deer
 ArizonaJ. K. Chilton.....Clifton
 ArkansasM. J. Manning.....Clarendon
 B. ColumbiaWm. Henderson.....Victoria
 Canada in Ont.....Dr. Goggin.....Toronto
 ChileLuis Quiroga.....Santiago
 ColoradoC. S. Desch, Jr.....Denver
 ConnecticutG. Griswold.....Old Lyne
 Costa Rica.....Alex. Murray.....San Jose
 Cuba
 DelawareJ. F. Robinson, Wilmington
 Dist. of Col.A. C. Wilkins, Washington
 EnglandJ. Obed Smith.....London
 FloridaC. H. Stewart.....Melbourne
 France (Nat.) ..W. Hennessy Cook.....Paris
 GeorgiaJ. T. Lee.....Rochelle
 IdahoH. P. Glinderman, C. d'Alene
 IllinoisW. C. Rapp.....Chicago
 IndianaH. B. Tuthill.....Mich. City
 IowaF. S. Moses.....Clinton
 IrelandJ. C. McCullagh, Waterford
 KansasJ. B. Fleming, Kansas City
 KentuckyW. C. Black, Barboursville
 LouisianaC. P. Derveloy, Alexandria
 MaineA. A. Smith.....Bangor
 ManitobaC. N. Bell.....Winnipeg
 MarylandC. W. Donnelly.....Baltimore
 Massachusetts ..A. G. Pollard.....Boston
 MexicoS. Waters.....Mexico City
 MichiganIra A. Beck.....Battle Creek
 MinnesotaR. E. Van Kirk.....St. Paul
 MississippiM. W. Miller.....Leland
 MissouriE. E. Divinia, Breckenridge
 MontanaH. C. Smith.....Miles City
 NebraskaC. L. Talbot, South Omaha
 NevadaF. H. Norcross, Carson City
 N. Brunswick.....F. O. Sullivan, St. Stephen
 N. Hampshire.....J. J. Tilton.....Effing
 New Jersey.....F. L. Silver.....Philadelphia
 N. S. Wales.....C. C. Paterson.....Sydney
 New York.....P. Elting.....New York
 N. Zealand.....J. D. Webster.....Auckland
 N. Carolina.....H. A. Hewell.....Henderson
 N. Dakota.....C. V. Ferguson.....Glenburn
 Nova Scotia.....L. H. McKinnon.....G. Bay
 OhioD. G. Ditzer.....Woodfield
 OklahomaG. W. Clark.....Oklahoma
 OregonRobert Tucker.....Portland
 Ph. Islands.....Vin. Orosa.....Cabanatuan
 P. E. Island.....A. Montgomery.....Port Hill
 Porto Rico.....R. R. Pabon.....San Juan
 QuebecW. Percival.....Montreal
 QueenslandF. Holland.....Brisbane

*To Sask.—**Jurisdiction— From Sask.—*

J. N. Bayne.....	Regina	Rhode Island.....	A. F. Rose.....	Providence
C. O. Davidson.....	Regina	Scotland	R. E. W. James,	Edinburgh
E. Mitchell.....	Santaluta	S. Australia.....	M. C. Moore.....	Adelaide
J. C. Carter.....	Outlook	S. Carolina.....	J. E. Hart.....	York
W. A. Couves.....	Lang	South Dakota.....	C. H. Allen.....	Colman
J. McGregor.....	Saskatoon	Tennessee	B. T. Dawkins.....	Memphis
A. G. McLean.....	Raymore	Texas	J. R. Arnold.....	Henderson
F. A. Dunk, Ft. Qu'Appelle		Utah	N. R. Vote, Salt Lake City	
J. C. Moore.....	Regina	Vermont	J. C. Thomas.....	Orwell
C. M. Wilson.....	Regina	Victoria	C. G. Morgan.....	Elwood
H. Brodie.....	Moose Jaw	Virginia	J. L. Brown.....	Lynchburg
A. O. Brooks.....	Abernethy	Washington	J. M. Roberts.....	Tacoma
E. C. Bird.....	Regina	West Australia.....	Ven. Arch. Moore.....	Perth
F. G. Horsey.....	Shaunavon	West Virginia.....	T. G. Sticker.....	Ellenboro
F. M. Hodson.....	Rosthern	Wisconsin	John E. Bast.....	Milwaukee

GRAND SECRETARIES

Alabama	Geo. A. Beauchamp.....	Montgomery
Alberta	J. H. Kemmis.....	Calgary
Arizona	H. A. Drachman.....	Tucson
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock
British Columbia.....	W. A. De Wolf Smith.....	New Westminster
California	John Whicher.....	San Francisco
Canada in Ontario.....	W. M. Logan.....	Hamilton
Chile	A. I. Palmar.....	No. 2867 Santiago, Casilla
Colorado	W. W. Cooper.....	Denver
Connecticut	Winthrop Buck.....	Hartford
Cuba	J. F. Castellanos.....	La Habana, 72
Delaware	J. F. Robinson.....	Wilmington
District of Columbia.....	J. C. Keiper.....	Washington
England	P. Coleville Smith.....	London, W.C. 2
Florida	W. P. Webster.....	Jacksonville
France	Norfolk Dane.....	1 Rue de Belgrade, Paris, 7 E.
Georgia	F. F. Baker.....	Macon
Idaho	C. F. Pike.....	Boise
Illinois	Richard C. Davenport.....	Harrisburg
Indiana	W. H. Swintz.....	Indianapolis
Iowa	C. C. Hunt.....	Cedar Rapids
Ireland	H. C. Shellard.....	Dublin
Kansas	A. K. Wilson.....	Topeka
Kentucky	F. W. Hardwick.....	Louisville
Louisiana	J. A. Davilla.....	New Orleans
Maine	C. B. Davis.....	Portland
Manitoba	I. A. Ovas.....	Winnipeg
Maryland	George Cook.....	Baltimore
Massachusetts	F. W. Hamilton.....	Boston
Mexico (York)	A. P. Hughes.....	Box 1986, Mexico City
Michigan	L. B. Winsor.....	Grand Rapids
Minnesota	John Fishel.....	St. Paul
Mississippi	E. L. Faucette.....	Meridian
Missouri	Arthur Mather.....	St. Louis
Montana	L. T. Hauberg.....	Helena
Nebraska	L. E. Smith.....	Omaha
Nevada	V. M. Henderson.....	Crason City

New Brunswick.....	J. Twining Hartt.....	St. John
New Hampshire.....	H. M. Cheney.....	Concord
New Jersey.....	Isaac Cherry.....	Trenton
New Mexico.....	Robert J. Kenworthy.....	Albuquerque
New South Wales.....	Alpheus A. Keen.....	Sydney
New York.....	D. Cunningham.....	New York
New Zealand.....	Geo. Barclay.....	Box 732, Dunedin
North Carolina.....	J. H. Anderson.....	Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Walter L. Stockwell.....	Fargo
Nova Scotia.....	James C. Jones.....	Halifax
Ohio.....	H. S. Johnson.....	Cincinnati
Oklahoma.....	W. M. Anderson.....	Guthrie
Oregon.....	D. R. Cheney.....	Portland
Pennsylvania.....	J. A. Perry.....	Philadelphia
Philippine Islands.....	N. C. Comfort.....	Manila, B. 990
Porto Rico.....	J. G. Torres.....	San Juan, Box 747
Prince Edward Island.....	E. Kemp.....	Charlottetown, Box 104
Quebec.....	W. W. Williamson.....	Montreal
Queensland.....	Charles H. Harley.....	Brisbane, B. 675
Rhode Island.....	H. L. McAuslan.....	Providence
Scotland.....	T. G. Winning.....	Edinburgh
South Australia.....	Chas. R. J. Glover.....	Adelaide
South Carolina.....	O. Frank Hart.....	Columbia
South Dakota.....	Geo. A. Pettigrew.....	Sioux Falls
Tasmania.....	W. H. Strutt.....	Hobart
Tennessee.....	Stith M. Cain.....	Nashville
Texas.....	W. B. Pearson.....	Waco
Utah.....	S. H. Goodwin.....	Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	A. S. Harriman.....	Burlington
Victoria.....	W. Stewart.....	Melbourne
Virginia.....	J. M. Clift.....	Richmond
Western Australia.....	J. D. Stevenson.....	Perth
Washington.....	H. W. Tyler.....	Tacoma
West Virginia.....	G. S. Laidley.....	Charleston
Wisconsin.....	W. F. Weiler.....	470 Van Buren St., Milwaukee
Wyoming.....	J. M. Lowndes.....	Casper

LODGE DIRECTORY

Lodges marked with an (*) install on anniversary of St. John the Baptist. All other Lodges install on anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

For location and date of meeting see District Directory following.

No.	Lodge	Master	Secretary	Dist. No.
1.	Kinistino	L. P. Fordham	W. E. Bristowe.....	1
2.	Wascana	E. B. Alport.....	H. Willsmer.....	2
3.	Moose Jaw.....	G. R. Anderson.....	T. H. Pendlebury.....	3
4.	Qu'Appelle V.....	H. C. Hall.....	D. Wilson.....	9
5.	Indian Head.....	R. J. McDonald.....	E. R. Boone.....	4
6.	Qu'Appelle	J. Stephens.....	A. E. Nicholls.....	4
7.	Moosomin	T. D. Holloway.....	D. M. Tubman.....	4
8.	Ashlar	G. W. Dowson.....	R. A. Buchan.....	4
9.	Maple Leaf.....	G. C. Stewart.....	J. O. Beesley.....	11
10.	Evening Star.....	J. C. Hobson.....	J. Irving.....	4
11.	N.W.M.P.	J. D. Watson.....	R. A. Tate.....	2

No.	Lodge	Master	Secretary	Dist. No.
12.	Yorkton	C. W. Beck	C. Holmes	10
13.	Duck Lake	R. C. Maartman	F. Anderson	1
14.	Sintaluta	C. L. Dickin	G. Hill	4
15.	Amity	R. Young	J. S. Campbell	6
16.	Saskatchewan	A. D. Cavers	B. R. Masecar	5
17.	Carlyle	A. J. Rubin	F. Mills	8
18.	Melfort	E. D. Carwardine	F. G. Smith	1
19.	Battle	E. W. Barnes	G. L. Ward	7
20.	Weyburn	G. E. Mann	G. Lythgoe	6
21.	Arcola	J. A. MacDiarmid	H. M. Connor	8
22.	Rosthern	F. Barfield	E. St. G. Hodson	1
23.	Britannia	J. Fox	R. E. Stevenson	7
24.	Wolseley	J. G. Platt	T. W. Tiller	4
25.	Estevan	L. Wright	L. A. Duncan	6
26.	Swift Current	A. D. McCrie	C. Thoreson	11
27.	Alameda	R. M. King	J. P. Gordon	6
28.	Hanley	W. F. Eyre	W. R. Bradley	5
29.	Heward	F. W. Davis	F. W. Crowell	8
30.	New Hope	G. C. Little	E. C. Fawcett	8
31.	Ionic	I. H. Best	I. A. Lawrence	7
32.	Golden Rule	I. H. Lowery	W. Davidson	2
33.	Davidson	J. E. Andrew	M. W. Coxworth	5
34.	*Lang	F. L. Knouse	H. Whitehead	6
35.	Prince Rupert	B. C. Downey	H. Smethurst	15
36.	Bruce	S. A. Kennedy	F. L. White	8
37.	Wapella	N. Graham	J. C. Tocher	4
38.	Ekapo	H. R. Brian	H. A. Sewell	4
39.	Boscurvis	A. L. Nicholson	W. Noble	6
40.	Rouleau	R. H. Carter	D. A. Kingsbury	2
41.	Drinkwater	H. C. McKean	W. A. Aitken	2
42.	Caron	P. W. House	W. F. Thomson	3
43.	Ishpaming	A. R. Ramshaw	E. E. McIntyre	5
44.	Landmark	T. A. Cook	J. H. Moore	7
45.	Aurora	O. A. Turner	E. P. Congdon	10
46.	Strasbourg	W. G. Borland	J. Glendinning	16
47.	Cupar	R. McSweeney	R. Ward	9
48.	Grayson	F. L. Treece	C. E. Bell	9
49.	Assiniboia	A. D. Carrothers	L. G. Geernaert	2
50.	Golden Fleece	C. W. Towne	J. A. Kjeldson	6
51.	Touchwood	J. F. Rose	J. Swan	16
52.	Border	H. A. Coney	W. H. Coney	6
53.	Nanatah	F. Rhodes	A. Moffett	9
54.	Buchanan	P. H. Jones	S. H. Edgar	10
55.	Craik	I. H. Bisson	E. H. Insull	5
56.	Elbowview	H. F. McDougall	R. O. Coghlan	17
57.	Prairie	N. Gray	V. F. Campbell	13
58.	King Solomon	B. Rubin	W. H. Jactett	10
59.	Canora	N. Perry	E. Bates	10
60.	Imperial	W. Garvie	F. G. Greenway	5
61.	Rocanville	R. H. McLeod	I. A. Thompson	9
62.	Melville	F. W. Harris	J. G. Jackson	9
63.	Prince Albert	A. Watson	W. O. L. Davies	1
64.	Manitou	C. E. Harmon	H. McCreadie	16
65.	Outlook	T. Roulston	A. Johnstone	17
66.	Wynyard	E. Sherman	H. Gorick	15
67.	*Eyebrow	D. A. Smith	N. J. Macdonald	3

No.	Lodge	Master	Secretary	Dist. No.
68.	Govan	R. D. Shier.....	J. O. Clarke.....	16
69.	Carrot River.....	V. Jansen.....	R. J. M. Humphrey.....	1
70.	Cypress	H. Freeland.....	J. P. Whitham.....	11
71.	Doric	F. MacCulloch.....	W. C. Paterson.....	3
72.	Corinthian	W. I. Edmiston.....	W. L. Whitmore.....	2
73.	*Unity	J. P. Fawcett.....	R. W. Tucker.....	13
74.	*Kilwinning	C. G. Wallace.....	J. Davidson.....	13
75.	Harmony	A. E. Friend.....	W. W. Taylor.....	13
76.	Tisdale	H. D. H. Hamilton.....	T. H. P. Lamb.....	1
77.	Abernethy	E. W. Hartle.....	C. L. Collins.....	9
78.	Tugaske	P. F. Cooper.....	R. Wilson.....	3
79.	Foam Lake.....	E. L. Fowler.....	G. W. L. Nicholson.....	15
80.	Connaught	E. J. Bill.....	W. C. McArtan.....	8
81.	Tuscan	G. MacKay.....	J. S. Collins.....	16
82.	Victoria	L. C. A. Pickett.....	O. B. Elliott.....	12
83.	Meridian	E. E. Ellergott.....	A. Mitchell.....	13
84.	Lanigan	L. D. Walmsley.....	J. McCulloch.....	15
85.	*Zealandia	E. Kirby.....	A. Kennett.....	12
86.	Kindersley	A. E. Miscampbell.....	L. P. Kincaid.....	12
87.	Wadena	O. I. Stuvrud.....	G. F. Gillespie.....	15
88.	Briercrest	W. N. Ogilvie.....	E. Kingsbury.....	3
89.	Twin City.....	E. W. Virtue.....	J. T. McOrmond.....	5
90.	Kerrobart	J. B. MacGregor.....	H. Parker.....	13
91.	*Rosetown	C. H. Duncan.....	E. H. Moffat.....	12
92.	Lodge Progress.....	W. Kinloch.....	A. Turnbull.....	5
93.	Morse	J. M. Forsyth.....	E. R. Dobbs.....	11
94.	Maryfield	C. S. Hewitt.....	W. J. Halloway.....	8
95.	*Evergreen	T. J. Cowan.....	G. H. Callard.....	5
96.	Yellow Grass.....	F. Cathcart.....	J. W. Peacock.....	6
97.	Radisson	O. J. Waterman.....	A. S. Gillespie.....	7
98.	Union	J. T. Goddard.....	E. H. Stevens.....	16
99.	Goose Lake.....	W. H. Morgan.....	A. C. Anderson.....	5
100.	Biggar	J. Glazebrook.....	W. J. Saunders.....	13
101.	Acacia	H. R. Woodley.....	A. C. Bowes.....	2
102.	Invermay	A. Walker.....	A. E. Bergstrom.....	15
103.	Composite	T. Wilton.....	W. R. McBurney.....	8
104.	King Hiram.....	C. M. Anderson.....	A. H. Rowbotham.....	2
105.	Gothic	R. B. Robinson.....	T. E. Eyre.....	13
106.	St. John's.....	S. H. Joiner.....	G. C. Darby.....	14
107.	*Mortlach	W. Clark.....	W. E. Hodges.....	3
108.	Long Lake.....	W. W. Stratton.....	J. J. Martin.....	2
109.	Limerick	A. K. Buchanan.....	H. J. Gordon.....	14
110.	Shaunavon	G. R. Binkley.....	F. G. Horsey.....	14
111.	Aneroid	A. T. Forrester.....	F. Fleck.....	14
112.	Woodrow	A. S. Bradley.....	A. J. Barton.....	14
113.	*Broderick	A. G. Montgomery.....	W. S. Farley.....	17
114.	Central Butte.....	A. E. Alcock.....	A. C. Faulkner.....	3
115.	Landis	A. H. Grenkie.....	I. E. Sprung.....	13
116.	Ceylon	W. J. Oliver.....	P. W. Westlake.....	6
117.	Dundurn	F. B. Summerfeldt.....	G. T. Peterson.....	5
118.	Paragon	W. J. Bowie.....	G. A. Weese.....	13
119.	Cabri	J. Robinson.....	J. Campbell.....	11
120.	Ogema	W. J. Fowler.....	C. P. Ennals.....	6
121.	*Simpson	H. S. Waldie.....	W. H. Davidson.....	16
122.	Azure	J. Ulvesaker.....	R. R. Blissett.....	14
123.	Lancer	J. B. Cross.....	J. W. A. Solley.....	11

No.	Lodge	Master	Secretary	Dist. No.
124.	Mount Hermon.....	J. D. Pirie.....	T. D. Moase.....	11
125.	Latomia	R. H. Smith.....	E. Phillips.....	6
126.	Cadillac	W. L. Dunavon.....	C. D. Newell.....	14
127.	Birch Hills.....	J. M. Scott.....	W. R. A. Orton.....	1
128.	Meyronne	W. G. Conlan.....	C. N. Burr.....	14
129.	Mossbank	P. J. Rawlinson.....	J. F. T. Saywell.....	3
130.	Togo	A. B. Mann.....	R. A. Gunness.....	10
131.	*Dinston	A. C. Atkinson.....	G. W. Mogan.....	17
132.	*Conquest	N. E. Fleming.....	B. D. Jones.....	17
133.	Philathea	C. L. Wallace.....	H. E. Smith.....	16
134.	Eston	C. T. Shea.....	H. W. Herner.....	12
135.	*Elrose	G. H. Irvine.....	S. J. Atwell.....	12
136.	St. George.....	F. Deno.....	T. W. McPhail.....	3
137.	Tyrian	J. F. Smith.....	H. L. Binns.....	7
138.	Kincaid	J. F. Gill.....	B. F. Menzies.....	14
139.	Riverhurst	T. S. Parker.....	D. B. Annis.....	17
140.	Sceptre	V. N. Squire.....	G. Mahaffy.....	11
141.	Progressive	W. G. Simpson.....	P. E. Lacey.....	11
142.	Leader	J. P. Duguid.....	G. MacDonald.....	11
143.	Hawarden	T. H. Wills.....	J. L. Griffin.....	17
144.	Victory	H. D. Elliott.....	H. G. Harris.....	5
145.	Elfros	J. Smith.....	D. R. Gilchrist.....	15
146.	Asquith	H. C. Matheson.....	R. J. Green.....	5
147.	*Elstow	R. N. Baldwin.....	P. Warner.....	5
148.	*Dunblane	D. A. B. Cameron.....	J. C. Metcalf.....	17
149.	Loverna	T. Goldsmith.....	W. H. Brown.....	13
150.	*Wawota	H. Shepherd.....	W. Bird.....	8
151.	Viscount	W. G. Meen.....	W. Stobart.....	15
152.	Star City	F. L. Barnett.....	H. J. Brett.....	1
153.	*Blaine Lake.....	A. A. Moffat.....	W. N. Gray.....	1
154.	Banner	H. Taylor.....	W. G. Manchester.....	2
155.	Raymore	H. Johnson.....	J. Riddell.....	16
156.	Avonlea	W. B. Johnston.....	J. S. Park.....	3
157.	*Bredenbury	L. Keen.....	J. F. Churchill.....	10
158.	Borden	A. P. Weatherby.....	A. E. Orchard.....	7
159.	Springside	R. D. McLeod.....	H. Turner.....	10
160.	Cut Knife.....	H. G. Barclay.....	W. W. Wettlaufer.....	7
161.	Welwyn	J. Sigsworth.....	C. Birkbeck.....	9
162.	Saltcoats	G. H. Collins.....	J. C. Davison.....	10
163.	Fillmore	F. M. Collins.....	H. J. McDiarmid.....	8
164.	Milestone	B. M. Spencer.....	W. G. Turner.....	2
165.	St. Luke's.....	D. W. McMillan.....	O. T. Fjeld.....	13
166.	Wakaw	J. H. Flynn.....	P. J. Smith.....	1
167.	Preeceville	O. J. Elleraas.....	W. H. Pethick.....	10
168.	Earl Grey.....	A. Harrison.....	C. R. Birt.....	9
169.	Quill Lake.....	G. W. Guy.....	J. W. Smith.....	15
170.	Sharon	W. J. Cummings.....	D. S. Fraser.....	3
171.	*Shellbrook	W. R. McLaren.....	W. P. Totzke.....	1
172.	Memorial	H. D. Pickett.....	W. B. C. Green.....	3
173.	Lakeview	I. R. Hamilton.....	H. C. Macdonald.....	5
174.	St. Andrews.....	W. S. Arrowsmith.....	E. C. Bird.....	2
175.	Radville	U. J. G. Shurman.....	A. A. K. Johns.....	6
176.	Gray	C. C. Gillis.....	W. Dunning.....	2
177.	Verwood	C. A. Blad.....	C. S. Morgan.....	14
178.	Norquay	P. H. Pearson.....	H. S. Reed.....	10
179.	Kelvington	D. H. Thom.....	S. H. James.....	15

No.	Lodge	Master	Secretary	Dist. No.
180.	Herbert	P. Burke.....	W. W. Klaholz.....	11
181.	Tuberoze	O. D. Jacobs.....	W. O. Lindsay.....	12
182.	Lonach	J. B. Parnall.....	J. A. Gordon.....	7
183.	Nipawin	F. H. Whyte.....	P. Kent.....	1
184.	Osage	J. W. Cooper.....	W. H. Boyd.....	8
185.	Loyalty	T. Sawyer.....	V. H. Umphrey.....	7
186.	Emulation	D. M. Yule.....	R. R. MacKay.....	2
187.	*Lucky Lake.....	A. C. Wynkoop.....	W. McLean.....	17
188.	*Glenedyth	S. E. Minty.....	C. J. Robertson.....	14
189.	Herschel	R. T. Lawson.....	L. C. Edy.....	12
190.	Turtleford	R. H. Byers.....	W. Cockburn.....	7
191.	*Macrorie	T. D. Bennett.....	R. L. Maxfield.....	17
192.	*Sovereign	J. V. Greer.....	W. Hutchins.....	17
193.	Mazenod	C. G. Glasrud.....	E. P. Line.....	3
194.	Vanguard	G. S. Smail.....	J. Goar.....	11
195.	Pleasantdale	R. B. Young.....	B. Hurtig.....	1
196.	*Lacadena	W. A. Ivers.....	R. D. Cardiff.....	12
197.	Chaplin	G. Pinder.....	W. R. Gunning.....	3
	Colfax	L. E. Smith.....	W. Innes.....	2
U.D.	Admiral	H. W. McPherson.....	H. Elliott.....	14

DISTRICT DIRECTORY

DISTRICT No 1—D.D.G.M., T. W. SUTHERLAND, SHELLBROOK

No.	Lodge	Location	Night of Meeting
1.	Kinistino	Prince Albert.....	1st Friday
13.	Duck Lake	Duck Lake.....	2nd Wednesday
18.	Melfort	Melfort	Tuesday on or before
22.	Rosthern	Rosthern	3rd Wednesday
63.	Prince Albert.....	Prince Albert.....	2nd Friday
69.	Carrot River.....	Kinistino	Monday on or before
76.	Tisdale	Tisdale	Wednesday on or before
127.	Birch Hills.....	Birch Hills.....	Wednesday on or after
152.	Star City.....	Star City.....	Thursday on or before
153.	Blaine Lake.....	Blaine Lake.....	2nd Thursday
166.	Wakaw	Wakaw	Monday on or before
171.	Shellbrook	Shellbrook	1st Tuesday
183.	Nipawin	Nipawin	2nd Thursday
195.	Pleasantdale	Pleasantdale	Thursday on or before

DISTRICT No. 2—D.D.G.M., D. A. MACRAE, LUMSDEN

2.	Wascana	Regina	1st Tuesday
11.	N.W.M.P.	Regina	3rd Tuesday
32.	Golden Rule.....	Pense	Thursday on or before
40.	Rouleau	Rouleau	2nd Tuesday
41.	Drinkwater	Drinkwater	Thursday on or before
49.	Assiniboia	Regina	3rd Friday
72.	Corinthian	Lumsden	Friday on or before
101.	Acacia	Imperial	1st Thursday
104.	King Hiram.....	Regina	2nd Tuesday
108.	Long Lake.....	Liberty	Thursday on or before
154.	Banner	Regina	3rd Monday
164.	Milestone	Milestone	1st Thursday

No.	Lodge	Location	Night of Meeting
174.	St. Andrews.....	Regina	1st Monday
176.	Gray	Gray	1st Tuesday
186.	Emulation	Regina	1st Wednesday
	Colfax	Colfax	2nd Thursday

DISTRICT No. 3—D.D.G.M., C. W. CRICHTON, MOOSE JAW

3.	Moose Jaw.....	Moose Jaw.....	2nd Tuesday
42.	Caron	Caron	2nd Thursday
67.	Eyebrow	Eyebrow	Tuesday on or after
71.	Doric	Moose Jaw	1st Wednesday
78.	Tugaske	Tugaske	Monday on or before
88.	Briercrest	Briercrest	Wednesday on or after
107.	Mortlach	Mortlach	Tuesday on or before
114.	Central Butte.....	Central Butte.....	Tuesday on or before
129.	Mossbank	Mossbank	Wednesday on or before
136.	St. George	Moose Jaw	3rd Friday
156.	Avonlea	Avonlea	1st Thursday
170.	Sharon	Bateman	Friday on or before
172.	Memorial	Moose Jaw	2nd Thursday
193.	Mazenod	Mazenod	Thursday on or after
197.	Chaplin	Chaplin	2nd Monday

DISTRICT No. 4—D.D.G.M., F. M. HEWGILL, MOOSOMIN

5.	Indian Head.....	Indian Head.....	Thursday on or before
6.	Qu'Appelle	Qu'Appelle	Tuesday on or before
7.	Moosomin	Moosomin	Wednesday on or before
8.	Ashlar	Whitewood	Tuesday on or before
10.	Evening Star.....	Grenfell	Tuesday on or after
14.	Sintaluta	Sintaluta	Tuesday on or before
24.	Wolseley	Wolseley	Thursday on or after
37.	Wapella	Wapella	Thursday on or before
38.	Ekapo	Broadview	2nd Wednesday

DISTRICT No. 5—D.D.G.M., F. B. O'NEIL, LANGHAM

16.	Saskatchewan	Saskatoon	1st Tuesday
28.	Hanley	Hanley	Thursday on or before
33.	Davidson	Davidson	Thursday on or before
43.	Ishpaming	Langham	Wednesday on or before
55.	Craik	Craik	Wednesday on or before
60.	Imperial	Saskatoon	2nd Wednesday
89.	Twin City.....	Sutherland	2nd Monday
92.	Lodge Progress.....	Saskatoon	3rd Thursday
95.	Evergreen	Harris	Wednesday on or before
99.	Goose Lake.....	Delisle	Monday on or before
117.	Dundurn	Dundurn	3rd Wednesday
144.	Victory	Saskatoon	2nd Saturday
146.	Asquith	Asquith	Friday on or before
147.	Elstow	Elstow	Thursday on or before
173.	Lakeview	Tessier	1st Wednesday

DISTRICT No. 6—D.D.G.M., J. R. WYLIE, YELLOW GRASS

15.	Amity	Carnduff	2nd Thursday
20.	Weyburn	Weyburn	1st Monday
25.	Estevan	Estevan	Friday on or before
27.	Alameda	Alameda	Tuesday on or before

No.	Lodge	Location	Night of Meeting
34.	Lang	Lang	Monday on or before
39.	Boscurvis	Oxbow	Monday on or after
50.	Golden Fleece.....	Halbrite	Monday on or after
52.	Border	Gainsborough	Wednesday on or before
96.	Yellow Grass.....	Yellow Grass.....	Wednesday on or before
116.	Ceylon	Ceylon	2nd Wednesday
120.	Ogema	Ogema	Monday on or after
125.	Latomia	Weyburn	2nd Monday
175.	Radville	Radville	1st Thursday

DISTRICT No. 7—D.D.G.M., W. S. COOPER, WASECA

19.	Battle	Battleford	2nd Thursday
23.	Britannia	Lloydminster	Wednesday on or after
31.	Ionic	North Battleford.....	2nd Wednesday
44.	Landmark	Lashburn	Thursday on or before
97.	Radisson	Radisson	Tuesday on or after
137.	Tyrian	Edam	Tuesday on or before
158.	Borden	Borden	Monday on or before
160.	Cut Knife.....	Cut Knife.....	Thursday on or after
182.	Lonach	Marsden	Monday on or before
185.	Loyalty	Ruddell	Thursday on or before
190.	Turtleford	Turtleford	Thursday on or after

DISTRICT No. 8—D.D.G.M., T. A. PATTERSON, ARCOLA

17.	Carlyle	Carlyle	3rd Monday
21.	Arcola	Arcola	Thursday on or before
29.	Heward	Heward	Tuesday on or before
30.	New Hope.....	Stoughton	2nd Thursday
36.	Bruce	Francis	1st Tuesday
80.	Connaught	Windthorst	Tuesday on or before
94.	Maryfield	Maryfield	Tuesday on or before
103.	Composite	Kennedy	Thursday on or before
150.	Wawota	Wawota	Wednesday on or before
163.	Fillmore	Fillmore	2nd Thursday
184.	Osage	Osage	Wednesday on or before

DISTRICT No. 9—D.D.G.M., G. G. GRANT, ABERNETHY

4.	Qu'Appelle Valley.....	Fort Qu'Appelle.....	Tuesday on or after
47.	Cupar	Cupar	Tuesday on or before
48.	Grayson	Dubuc	Wednesday on or before
53.	Nanatah	Balcarres	Monday on or after
61.	Rocanville	Rocanville	Monday on or before
62.	Melville	Melville	4th Thursday
77.	Abernethy	Abernethy	Friday on or before
161.	Welwyn	Welwyn	Tuesday on or after
168.	Earl Grey	Earl Grey.....	Wednesday on or before

DISTRICT No. 10—D.D.G.M., J. McCULLOCH, LANIGAN

12.	Yorkton	Yorkton	1st Friday
45.	Aurora	Theodore	Wednesday on or before
54.	Buchanan	Buchanan	1st Tuesday
58.	King Solomon.....	Kamsack	2nd Wednesday
59.	Canora	Canora	1st Friday
130.	Togo	Togo	1st Wednesday
157.	Bredenbury	Bredenbury	Monday on or before
159.	Springside	Springside	Wednesday on or after

No.	Lodge	Location	Night of Meeting
162.	Saltcoats	Saltcoats	Wednesday on or before
167.	Preeceville	Preeceville	3rd Wednesday
178.	Norquay	Norquay	Thursday on or before

DISTRICT No. 11—D.D.G.M., G. T. COX, ANEROID

9.	Maple Leaf	Maple Creek	Thursday on or before
26.	Swift Current	Swift Current	1st Tuesday
70.	Cypress	Gull Lake	Friday on or before
93.	Morse	Morse	1st Monday
119.	Cabri	Cabri	1st Monday
123.	Lancer	Lancer	Tuesday on or before
124.	Mount Hermon	Pennant	Thursday on or before
140.	Sceptre	Sceptre	1st Wednesday
141.	Progressive	Tompkins	Wednesday on or before
142.	Leader	Leader	Monday on or before
180.	Herbert	Herbert	2nd Wednesday
194.	Vanguard	Vanguard	Monday on or before

DISTRICT No. 12—D.D.G.M., A. ELLIS, ALSASK

82.	Victoria	Alsask	1st Tuesday
85.	Zealandia	Zealandia	Monday on or before
86.	Kindersley	Kindersley	Thursday on or before
91.	Rosetown	Rosetown	Wednesday on or before
134.	Eston	Eston	4th Tuesday
135.	Elrose	Elrose	Monday on or before
181.	Tuberoze	Tuberoze	Wednesday on or after
189.	Herschel	Herschel	Monday on or before
196.	Lacadena	Lacadena	3rd Monday

DISTRICT No. 13—D.D.G.M., G. S. LAKE, LUSELAND

57.	Prairie	Wilkie	3rd Tuesday
73.	Unity	Unity	2nd Wednesday
74.	Kilwinning	Adanac	Thursday on or before
75.	Harmony	Perdue	Thursday on or before
83.	Meridian	Macklin	Wednesday on or before
90.	Kerrobert	Kerrobert	Monday on or before
100.	Biggar	Biggar	2nd Tuesday
105.	Gothic	Luseland	Monday on or after
115.	Landis	Landis	Wednesday on or before
118.	Paragon	Kelfield	1st Tuesday
149.	Loverna	Loverna	1st Monday
165.	St. Luke's	Plenty	Tuesday on or before

DISTRICT No. 14—D.D.G.M., R. H. STANLEY, CADILLAC

106.	St. John's	Assiniboia	1st Thursday
109.	Limerick	Limerick	Tuesday on or before
110.	Shaunavon	Shaunavon	2nd Wednesday
111.	Aneroid	Aneroid	2nd Thursday
112.	Woodrow	Woodrow	1st Monday
122.	Azure	Eastend	Thursday on or before
126.	Cadillac	Cadillac	3rd Wednesday
128.	Meyronne	Meyronne	2nd Tuesday
138.	Kincaid	Kincaid	1st Thursday
177.	Verwood	Verwood	Wednesday on or after
188.	Glenedyth	Climax	2nd Tuesday
U.D.	Admiral	Admiral	1st Wednesday

DISTRICT No. 15—D.D.G.M., H. SMETHURST, HUMBOLDT

No.	Lodge	Location	Night of Meeting
35.	Prince Rupert	Humboldt	Friday on or before
66.	Wynyard	Wynyard	2nd Tuesday
79.	Foam Lake	Foam Lake	1st Friday
84.	Lanigan	Lanigan	Thursday on or before
87.	Wadena	Wadena	Monday on or before
102.	Invermay	Invermay	Tuesday on or before
145.	Elfros	Elfros	Wednesday on or before
151.	Viscount	Viscount	1st Tuesday
169.	Quill Lake	Quill Lake	Wednesday on or before
179.	Kelvington	Kelvington	Thursday on or before

DISTRICT No. 16—D.D.G.M., W. H. DAVIDSON, SIMPSON

46.	Strasbourg	Strasbourg	Monday on or before
51.	Touchwood	Punnichy	Friday on or after
64.	Manitou	Watrous	1st Thursday
68.	Govan	Govan	Thursday on or before
81.	Tuscan	Semans	Wednesday on or after
98.	Union	Kelliher	Wednesday on or before
121.	Simpson	Simpson	Wednesday on or before
133.	Philathea	Nokomis	1st Thursday
155.	Raymore	Raymore	Monday on or before

DISTRICT No. 17—D.D.G.M., D. MUNRO, LUCKY LAKE

56.	Elbowview	Elbow	Tuesday on or before
65.	Outlook	Outlook	Tuesday on or before
113.	Broderick	Glenside	Thursday on or before
131.	Dinston	Dinsmore	1st Wednesday
132.	Conquest	Conquest	Thursday on or before
139.	Riverhurst	Riverhurst	3rd Wednesday
143.	Hawarden	Hawarden	Wednesday on or before
148.	Dunblane	Dunblane	Tuesday on or before
187.	Lucky Lake	Lucky Lake	3rd Thursday
191.	Macrorie	Macrorie	Tuesday on or after
192.	Sovereign	Sovereign	1st Tuesday

REPORT OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE COMMITTEE

Prepared by W. B. Willoughby, P.G.M.

I beg to send you herewith the Report on Foreign Correspondence covering all the Grand Lodges sent to me.

The following is the list:

1. Alabama	1929	10. Cuba	1928-29
2. Alberta	1929	11. Delaware	1929-30
3. Arizona	1929	12. District of Columbia	1929
4. Arkansas	1929	13. England	
5. British Columbia	1929	14. Florida	1929
6. California	1929	15. Georgia	1929
7. Canada in Ontario	1929	16. Idaho	1929
8. Colorado	1929	17. Illinois	1929
9. Connecticut	1929	18. Indiana	1929

19. Iowa	1929	45. North Dakota.....	1929
20. Kansas	1929	46. Nova Scotia.....	1929
21. Kentucky	1929	47. Ohio	1929-30
22. Louisiana	1929	48. Oklahoma	1929
23. Maine	1929	49. Oregon	1929
24. Manitoba	1929	50. Pennsylvania	1928
25. Maryland	1929	51. Philippine Islands.....	1928
26. Massachusetts	1928	52. Porto Rico	1929
27. Massachusetts	1929	53. Prince Edward Island.....	1929
28. Michigan	1929	54. Quebec	1929
29. Minnesota	1929	55. Queensland	1929
30. Mississippi	1929	56. Rhode Island.....	1929
31. Missouri	1929	57. South Australia.....	1928
32. Montana	1929	58. South Carolina.....	1928
33. Nebraska	1929	59. South Dakota.....	1929
34. Nevada	1928-29	60. Tennessee	1929
35. New Brunswick.....	1928	61. Tennessee	1930
36. New Brunswick.....	1929	62. Texas	1929
37. New Hampshire.....	1929	63. Utah	1929
38. New Jersey.....	1929	64. Vermont	1929
39. New Mexico.....	1929	65. Virginia	1929
40. New South Wales.....	1929	66. Washington	1929
41. New York.....	1929	67. Western Australia.....	1929
42. New Zealand.....	1928	68. West Virginia.....	1929
43. North Carolina	1929	69. Wisconsin	1929
44. North Carolina.....	1930	70. Wyoming	1929

ALABAMA, 1929

JAMES M. PEARSON, G.M.

Membership, 51,433. Number of Lodges, 567. Net Loss, 1,860.

The Grand Lodge met for the 109th Annual Communication at Montgomery in December, 1929, and Saskatchewan was represented by Joseph D. Pruett, and there was a large representation from other Grand Lodges.

From the Grand Master's address we cull the following:

"Masonry teaches us that selfishness has no place in our ranks. We accept the Holy Bible as the rule and guide to our faith, and that book teaches that every man owes a duty to others as well as to himself."

Dispensation was granted to form a new Grand Lodge at Bleeker.

In connection with the George Washington Memorial, the Grand Master points out that the Grand Lodge has contributed a little more than one-third, up to that time, of the amount they should have paid, and urges the Brethren very strongly to pay up the balance.

In connection with appeals for aid, financially, the Grand Master says:

"During the first year of my administration as Grand Master, I gave my approval to several appeals for help. I have since decided that I may have allowed my sympathy for the few to cause me to be unkind to the many. To be sure, Masons should ever be ready to extend the helping hand to a worthy brother in distress, but I believe it to be the duty of local Lodges to care for their own members if they can do so with a reasonable effort. Most Lodges have their full share of charitable work to do in caring for their own. This year I have refused to give

my approval to a number of appeals, believing that the local Lodges could care for the cases referred to me."

Seven corner stones were laid and the Grand Master reports that he refused to lay the corner stone of an office building; also the corner stone of a church building on Sunday; also the corner stone of another building after the wall had been built up over the corner where the stone was to be laid.

A Masonic Home is maintained in which there are 340 children and 65 older people, and from the Home 91 children are attending High School in Montgomery and 162 the Grammar School.

\$385 was appropriated for the University Masonic Club and \$100 for the Masonic Home Library.

Three new Charters were issued; 9 Charters were automatically forfeited because the Lodges had not paid their annual dues to the Grand Lodge for two successive years, and the Lodges were given 30 days to pay them.

There is an adequate report on Foreign Correspondence, but Saskatchewan has not been found in the list. There is a review covering 58 Grand Lodges, among which we find Alberta, but not Manitoba.

ALBERTA, 1929

ALEXANDER M. MITCHELL, G.M.

Membership, December, 1928, 13,752.

Net Gain, 433

The 24th Annual Communication was held at Lethbridge in June, 1929.

There were two Special Communications, each for laying a corner stone for a Masonic hall, one at Irricana for Lodge No. 137, Irricana, and the other at Rockyford for Rockyford Lodge No. 123.

Four Charters were issued for new Lodges—Donalda Lodge, at Donalda; Rosebud Lodge, at Rosebud; Standard Lodge, at Standard, and Lochearn Lodge, at Rocky Mountain House; and two Dispensations were issued for new Lodges, one for Waskatenau Lodge, at Waskatenau, the other for the Earl Haig Lodge, at Barrhead.

The Grand Master in his address states:

"My tour of the Province has convinced me that for the most part we have, for the present at least, reached the point of saturation in number of Lodges. Indeed, there is ample evidence in several sections that we have gone too far; that one Lodge is unwittingly strangling another; that territorial conditions have changed so that Lodges are reduced to mere skeletons without effect, and that economic conditions, not likely to be improved, have reduced memberships to the point where they are struggling against odds altogether too heavy."

Speaking of a circular letter sent out as to District Meetings, the Grand Master says:

"It is in no boasting spirit that I suggest that the circular letter I sent out almost immediately after my installation as Grand Master had much to do with the extraordinary attendance at the District Meetings. In many cases the attendance was doubled and trebled over previous years and the consuming interest of the Brethren in a Grand Master who dared point a critical finger at our accomplishment in comparison with our pretension was remarkable."

The Grand Master, in reference to church parades, makes the following recommendation:

"That constitutional clauses permitting church parades of Masons in regalia, by Dispensation or otherwise, be deleted.

"I am strongly of the opinion that attendance at sectarian church services by Freemasons as such is discriminatory, since we accept men of all faiths with one fundamental tenet; is unnecessary display of badges of distinction intended for Lodge room use, and the procession and ceremonial generally, for these reasons and others, poorly attended, give the general public an erroneous view of our style and strength."

The net cash on hand at the end of the year was \$4,948.47; transfers to Benevolent and Relief Funds, \$11,514.19.

The foreign correspondence report is a very full one to appear with the proceedings of a comparatively small Lodge, and reflects great credit on those responsible for the Committee on Foreign Relations and for the Reviewer. It is very well written and extremely informative. The portion devoted to Saskatchewan for 1928 occupies over four pages.

In connection with the case where the jurisdiction of another Lodge was invaded, the Reviewer says:

"The action taken shows the Grand Master to be soft-hearted—'unusually so,' we came near saying"

ARIZONA

LLOYD CHAMBERLAIN HENNING, G.M.

Membership,

Number of Lodges, 36.

Grand Lodge held its 47th Annual Communication in February, 1929, at Prescott.

Feeling reference was made by the Grand Master to the demise of the Grand Secretary, and his services to Grand Lodge tenderly referred to, also to the death of Past Grand Master Perkins.

The Grand Master attended a conference of Grand Masters at Washington in February, and also attended the meeting and represented Arizona at the George Washington National Memorial Association.

Many amendments were made to the Constitution, but they call for no special mention.

Saskatchewan was not represented. However, we find that Alberta and Manitoba were.

A Masonic Home General Fund, for a comparatively small Grand Lodge, is generously supported, having total assets of \$109,426.66. The total resources of Grand Lodge are placed at \$275,516.36.

ARKANSAS, 1929

HAMP WILLIAMS, G.M.

Membership, 38,378.

Number of Lodges, 519.

On November 19th, 1929, the Grand Lodge met for its 88th Annual Communication at Albert Pike Memorial Temple in the City of Little Rock.

Four Emergency Communications had previously been held, one to lay a corner stone at Fort Smith, another to lay a corner stone of the

North Little Rock High School, and two others for Dedications of Temples.

Saskatchewan was represented by Bro. R. S. Weeks.

The Grand Master's address is set out in numbered paragraphs from 1 to 16. In paragraph number 11 of his address he sets out his rule of conduct:

"I pledge my Masonic Lodge to which I belong, that hereafter I will not speak evil of any Brother Master Mason. If I can not praise him I will say nothing. Will you make the same promise to your Lodge?"
No. 14.

"Good Masons by the multiplied thousands are suffering and paying the penalty of those who are sailing under false colors and who are Masons in name only. What is the remedy? Shall we turn them out and be more careful hereafter as to whom we take into our portals? Let's stop them at the door. Am I right?"

He records the death of Past Grand Master Louis Bauerlein.

Eight Lodges became defunct during the year.

Net balance on hand, \$5,428.43. The carry-over from 1928, \$10,107.26.

The Grand Lodge holds securities consisting of First Loans on real estate for \$235,800.

A Home is maintained for which the receipts were \$40,896.35, and the year was ended with a deficit. In the Home at the time of the report there were 62 boys and 68 girls, and there had gone out of the Home 260. It cost \$500 a year for each inmate, and the hospital cost \$1,100 per inmate per year, and the receipts are raised, among other things, by a per capita tax of \$2.00 and \$20.00 for each Entered Apprentice Degree. The Grand Lodge appropriates \$100,000 per year for the maintenance of the Home.

At the laying of the corner stone at which the members of Grand Lodge and the Order of the Eastern Star congregated together, the Grand Orator pronounced a very elaborate discourse dealing with the development of civil liberty and the opportunities given by the opening and developing of the United States to those of other countries who sought new avenues of opportunity for the future, and who are looking for civil and religious liberty.

There is no review of Foreign Correspondence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ROBERT BAIRD, G.M.

Membership, 15,170. Increase, 258. Number of Lodges, 115.

The 58th Annual Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Victoria in June, 1929, with the Grand Master, Robert Baird, presiding.

Emergent Communications were held for laying a corner stone in the Masonic Temple at Saanichton on the 23rd of February, at Vancouver on the 22nd of May, and in Victoria on the 24th of May, 1929.

Saskatchewan was not represented.

The Grand Master states in his address that he has been deeply grateful for the opportunity of being able to visit extensively the Lodges in the Jurisdiction, and in particular states:

"In this connection I should make special mention of the welcome which I received from the Brethren of Yukon Lodge No. 45, at Dawson;

Whitehorse Lodge No. 46, at Whitehorse, and Atlinto Lodge No. 42, at Atlin. These Lodges had not been visited by an elected representative of this Grand Lodge for sixteen years."

Several Dispensations were given to attend Divine Service. I note that in several Jurisdictions it is thought unwise to ask a fee for this purpose, although it seems to be the customary way.

Grand Lodge has a handsome benevolent fund amounting to \$285,156.36, which shows an enhancement of value from the time of purchasing the bonds and securities which constitute the fund. The general receipts of Grand Lodge for the year were \$25,001.49.

Two Dispensations were granted for new Lodges during the year, Kerrisdale Lodge and Adoniram Lodge, both located in the City of Vancouver.

There were 596 initiated during the year.

Many calls were made for charity. Relief by the Board of Benevolence amounted to \$4,197.11 for transients, \$3,606.84 for widows, and \$6,681.04 for members.

The number demitted, 273, seems to be a large number.

There is the usual able review of foreign correspondence by Bro. De Wolfe Smith, and the present one is in keeping with the prestige of former reviews. It consists of more than merely quotations from the Grand Lodge reviews, with, at times, pungent but friendly comment.

CALIFORNIA, 1929

GUSTAV A. HUTAFF, G.M.

Membership, 138,652.

Number of Lodges, 1929, 572.

Increase for Year, 4,350. Increase in 5 Years, 30,479.

These figures demonstrate the extremely rapid growth of Masonry in California.

The 80th Annual Communication was held at Los Angeles in October, 1929.

The Grand Master had a very busy year. It is a very large Jurisdiction and much time is necessarily devoted to the work by the Grand Master.

The Grand Master attended the Grand Masters' Meeting in Washington and again made a visit to the Brethren of Hawaiian Islands. He also accepted an invitation of the Grand Order of the Eastern Star to attend their meeting in Sacramento in 1928, and his report on this states:

"I was most cordially received and accorded all honours due to me as your Grand Master. To the most cordial welcome by the Worthy Grand Matron and Grand Patron, I responded, extending the felicitations of our Grand Lodge, together with the wish that their session might be constructive and most successful."

There were 21 Special Communications, of which 6 were for laying corner stones, the remaining number were for Dedication and Constitution of Lodges. A Special Communication was held to lay the corner stone of Masonic Clubhouse at Westwood.

Six Dispensations were granted for new Lodges in California. In many of the southern States of the United States there is a flood of clandestine Lodges, and he points out:

"At the present time we have a special committee at work investigating the status of several clandestine Lodges in the State. From my own personal investigations it is quite apparent that many Filipinos are innocent victims of a small group more interested in the mercenary than fraternal side of the transaction. It appears that in addition to charging them a fee, they sell these men all sorts of regalia."

The cash on hand was \$41,812.93. The total assets of the Grand Lodge amount to the large sum—\$787,911.68.

Two Homes are maintained, one at Decoto and the other at Covina, for charitable and educational purposes. The Homes are now caring for 140 men and 124 women at the Decoto Home, and 96 boys and 85 girls at the Covina Home, and outside relief is being extended to 44 Lodges for the support of 30 adults and 38 children.

In connection with graduations, he states:

"Six girls and five boys, who were wards of the Home, were graduated from high school in June. These young people have not been set adrift to make their own way as best they can; instead, for each of them a vocational plan has been worked out, and in such cases as it was deemed necessary, provision for their future training has been made through the generosity of Lodges and friends who have contributed to the Scholarship Fund."

A summer camp called "Camp Tucker," is maintained at Balboa. There the children spend their summer vacation, living a carefree outdoor life, with plenty of exercise, sunshine and fresh air.

An interesting statement is made in connection with the Scottish Life Members. The report states:

"Your Board of Control is in receipt of much comment and criticism from Lodges and Boards of Relief regarding relief extended to so-called Life Members of Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In only rare instances do these Scottish Lodges respond to appeals for relief and in fewer instances do they reimburse the Lodges of this Jurisdiction. In response to an inquiry, Grand Secretary Whicher has been informed that the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland provides:

"Where Lodges have a fixed commutation fee, clear members may commute their annual contributions by a single payment, the amount of which shall be determined by the Lodge."

"The Grand Secretary of Scotland writes: 'Brethren who commute their annual contributions are clear on the books of the Lodge, so far as their dues are concerned, and receive from the Lodge a life membership certificate.'

"The fee determined by the Lodges to these commuters is usually a nominal one, and so, for a guinea or a pound and ten shillings or some such amount, commuters are sent out from Scotland to mingle with Masons here who pay far more in one year than the Scots pay for the balance of their lives. This situation is not objectionable, perhaps, until the Scotch commuter gets into financial difficulties. He has no money; his life membership Lodge has no funds because he and many

others have commuted, and the California Lodge which relieves him cannot receive any reimbursement. Your Board of Control does not make recommendation. It would not be in accord with the fine spirit of California's Masonic generosity to reject an appeal for relief, but your Board of Control does wish to issue a word of solemn warning to our Lodges against the non-dues paying commuter Scotchman and his financially stranded Lodge."

An Employment Association is mentioned.

In connection with funeral services, the ceremony of which has been revised, it is stated explicitly that the whole service may be held in the Lodge Room, and gives a short ceremony.

Application was made for 5 new Charters.

The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence is most instructive.

We extract the following:

"Regardless of the exalted position of a Grand Master, and of the unlimited confidence in him of the Members of the Craft, we feel that no Grand Master should have such power with regard to Master Masons in good standing. It savours too much of the divine right of kings, and is not in accord with modern ideas of Masonry. We long ago repudiated the ancient rule as to the right of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight. More obnoxious still is the idea of unmaking a Mason at sight."

In reference to the Order of DeMolay, it is stated that while the Order labours in the shadow of the Fraternity, it is not a part of it. It does ask sympathetic interest based on the belief that it is actively functioning in the efforts that are now being carried on to elevate the standard of the younger generation.

In connection with the Eastern Star, we find the following:

"The idea is growing among those not actively connected with the Eastern Star that a great good could be accomplished if the Order itself would follow the regulation made obligatory upon it in Scotland by the action of that Grand Lodge. This eliminated reference to any connection with Freemasonry, and the necessity for the presence of a Master Mason at their ceremonies. We understand that the result of that rule has clarified the situation in Scotland, and it would undoubtedly have the same effect in a number of other Jurisdictions where friction has arisen.

"The part that the Order has played in the various Jurisdictions in assisting Masonic homes, hospitals and other forms of Masonic relief certainly entitles it to our thanks and perhaps a more sympathetic attitude for their assistance in such humanitarian work."

A large number of people from Saskatchewan and the Prairie Provinces generally visit the lower part of California, in particular during the winter, and this makes the proceedings of Masonic life in California more than usually interesting, as our members who travel from Saskatchewan do avail themselves of the privilege of making fraternal visits. Such visits of our citizens to California are, perhaps, much more numerous, at least so far as pleasure is concerned, than to any other State of the Union.

CANADA IN ONTARIO

RODERICK B. DARGAVEL, G.M.

Membership, 114,237. Number of Lodges, 564. Net Gain, 1,836.

Grand Lodge met for its 74th Annual Communication at Ottawa, in July, 1929.

Corner stones were laid for two Masonic Temples, one at Oshawa, and one at Sault Ste. Marie. A corner stone was laid for Memorial Cairn, erected in honour of the memory of the first United Empire Loyalists, at Toronto. The stone was laid by M.W. Bro. Ponton, P.G.M., the reviewer for the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Three Lodges were Constituted and Consecrated, and eight Lodges Dedicated and one Dispensation granted for a new Lodge.

The receipts, including a carry-over balance from 1928 in the general account, amounted to \$184,362.88. For benevolence there was disbursed \$99,778.00. Assets are shown of \$372,984.89.

The report of the Board on the Condition of Masonry is an excellent one. We quote the following, which is applicable everywhere:

"So much depends upon the head of a Lodge, your committee feel that they cannot too strongly emphasize the oft-repeated injunction that too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of a Worshipful Master. In most Lodges, there is recognized a certain order of succession; that an officer having attained a certain position—very frequently one of appointment by the Master, and not of election by the members—is entitled, as a matter of course, to be promoted one step further each year, until he finally reaches the coveted Throne in the East. This simply means that the Worshipful Master, in appointing a Brother to the first step in this order of progression, nominates his successor of a few years hence, and the Brethren, if they follow the rule and promote this Brother according to the recognized practice in that particular Lodge, have really nothing to say in the selection of their Master. Doubtless, a great many excellent Masters have reached the Master's chair in this manner, but in the opinion of your committee, the principle is wrong and should not be slavishly followed. Personal considerations should be laid aside and the Brethren should not hesitate to break through their rule, if such there be, even though by so doing they dampen the enthusiasm and aspirations of a friend."

Again we quote:

"It will not surprise anyone to learn that the numerical strength of our Order has made very rapid strides during the past few years and that there are more Freemasons in the world today than at any other period in our history. It is pleasing also to note that the same satisfactory condition exists in respect to the assets under the control of the various Grand Lodges."

Saskatchewan was represented by M.W. Bro. G. J. Goggin, formerly a distinguished educationalist of Saskatchewan, and the Grand Lodge of Canada is represented before the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan by M.W. Bro. A. S. Gorrell, one time very active in Masonic matters in the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The review on foreign correspondence is done by M.W. Bro. Ponton, who is admittedly one of the most able and painstaking of reviewers, and brings to the performance of his task a love of the work which doubtless makes it easier done, and whose reviews are very excellent, informative and of literary merit.

COLORADO, 1929

ERNEST NEWSOM, G.M.

Membership, 33,610.

Number of Lodges, 140.

Net Gain, 346.

The 69th Annual Communication was held at the Masonic Hall, Denver, on September 17th, 1929, and the Saskatchewan representative, Casper S. Desch, was reported present.

There were eight Special Communications, which showed considerable activity—one for Constituting a Lodge; laying a corner stone for the Federal Building at Durango, Colorado; Dedication of the Highlands Masonic Temple at Denver; for conferring Masonic burial upon deceased Grand Master Edward P. Hufferd; for laying a corner stone for the new Methodist Church at Keenesburg; for laying a corner stone for the new Military Building of the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins; for laying a corner stone for the new Community Church at Strasburg; for laying a corner stone for the new Presbyterian Church at Littleton.

In the Grand Master's address, attention is drawn to a section of the Constitution which apparently imposes the duty of reading the same by the Officers. The Grand Master instituted an enquiry to find those who had complied with the regulation and he directed the Grand Secretary to send a special form to each Officer as soon as the report had reached the Grand Secretary of the election of such Officer, and he sets out a schedule giving the initials and number of the Lodge of those who neglected to comply.

The Grand Master reports that he made 69 official and 7 unofficial visits, which shows very much activity.

He alludes to a problem of Negro Lodges, of which it is believed only one Lodge is found in Canada:

"On January 7, 1929, my attention was called to a suit in the District Court of Denver between two organizations of Negroes, styling themselves Masons, in which one sought to enjoin the other from using a name, the essence of which was 'Free and Accepted Masons.' This case had been appealed to the Supreme Court, which had ordered it remanded to the District Court for a rehearing. If a final decision had been rendered in this case, without protest from the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado, it might have granted to one of these Negro organizations the right to use the name 'Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado,' and the right to use the emblems and insignia of Freemasonry.

"In the Court proceedings, the Grand Lodge intervened in the suit, and an order was made by the Court restraining and adjoining both the plaintiff and defendant organizations, that is the said two coloured bodies, from using the names 'Mason,' 'Freemason,' 'Masonic,' 'Free and Accepted Masons,' 'Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado and Jurisdiction,' and 'Most Worshipful Hiram Grand Lodge,' 'Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons of Colorado and Jurisdiction, National Compact Prince Hall Origin,' and the name 'The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado,' or the component parts thereof, and/or the significant words therein, whether the same are used in juxtaposition or with interspace; and restraining and enjoining permanently both plaintiff and defendant corporations, and their purported subordinate lodges, and the respective

members thereof, from using, displaying and wearing any and all the Masonic emblems and insignia of Freemasonry adopted and used by intervener and its subordinate Lodges and members."

The cash balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer amounted to \$81,849.18, representing the liquid assets of Grand Lodge, and there was a net balance in the General Fund for the year of \$34,849.18, and in the Library Fund (separate) over \$35,000.

Altogether in connection with the hurricane sufferers in Florida and Porto Rico, Grand Lodge and its subordinate Lodges contributed \$1,987 relief.

A fund is maintained, generously, from contributions of Lodges and other sources, for Colorado Soldier Masons' War Relief Fund.

Something rather out of the way is a record kept of the proficiency of Officers, and the report is compiled by the Grand Lecturer, giving in detail the number of Worshipful Masters, Senior Wardens, Junior Wardens and as to whether they can confer all the degrees in full, or confer but two degrees in full, or one degree in full, or a part of one degree, or unable to confer any part of a degree, or unable to open and close the Lodge, and as to whether the Senior Deacons are able to deliver the lectures in full.

Saskatchewan, 1929, is reviewed and several quotations, without comment, are taken from the address of Most Worshipful Brother J. K. Irwin, Grand Master, and a reference is made to the approved rulings of the Grand Master on several subjects.

Altogether, Masonry would seem to be thoroughly alive and progressing in Colorado.

CONNECTICUT

ROBERT S. WALKER, G.M.

Total Membership, 45,905. Number of Lodges, 121. Net Gain, 344.

Grand Lodge met on February 6th and 7th, 1929, for the 141st Annual Communication at the Masonic Temple, Hartford. There was no representative of the Saskatchewan Grand Lodge.

Four Dispensations were granted for new Lodges.

There were six Special Communications during the Masonic year, three for laying corner stones, two for Dedication of Temples, and one for Constituting a Lodge.

A number of Members, including the Grand Master, and the Deputy Grand Master, and several Past Masters, attended the conference of Grand Masters at Washington in February, 1928, and the Grand Lodge, although the Grand Master was not able to be present, was represented at the Masonic Service Association held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, in November, 1928. Grand Lodge was also represented at the George Washington National Memorial Association meeting at Alexandria, Virginia, in February, 1928.

One thousand dollars was contributed to relief for the flood sufferers in Vermont, and one thousand dollars for the sufferers from hurricane in Porto Rico and Florida.

The Grand Master attended the Annual Communication of Grand Lodges of New Jersey, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the Grand Lodge was represented by special representatives at the Annual Communication of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge.

There is maintained a flourishing Masonic Home Endowment Fund.

There has been a rule in force whereby continuous membership for a period of thirty years would exempt a Brother from further payment of dues, and the Lodge of which he is a member, from Grand Lodge per capita tax. It was pointed out that this exemption has proved a serious handicap to many Lodges; that in several Lodges the percentage runs to over 20%, and in one case 31%; and further pointed out that there are over 4,900 Masons under the Grand Jurisdiction enjoying the benefit of this exemption. This exemption is apparently somewhat embarrassing the finances of the Lodges. It is an interesting tribute, in any event, to the longevity of the Masons of Connecticut. If they were only living on the western side of the continent it would be perhaps a flamboyant notice of the healthiness of the climate.

A Masonic Home is maintained at Wallingford, and last year it spent \$178,000.00 in the work of the Craft.

There is perhaps rather an unusual state of affairs found in the growth of the membership, as illustrated by the following quotation from the address of the Grand Master:

"A matter which I believe should be of great importance to this Grand Lodge is the large increase in the membership of the Fraternity in this Jurisdiction during the past few years, and the small increase in the number of Lodges formed during the same period."

The average attendance in the one hundred and twenty-one Lodges in 1929 was 379, and it is pointed out that the large Lodges are growing larger from year to year. Four Lodges have a membership of from one thousand to twelve hundred, two Lodges from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred, and one Lodge over fifteen hundred.

The Grand Master, in his address, gives a quotation from a Past Grand Master of Massachusetts as to what is the peculiar function of a Masonic Lodge. He said: "It is not the primary function of Masonry to initiate candidates or to enlarge its membership. Were it so, there would be no basis for our law against proselytizing. The primary function of a Masonic Lodge—indeed, the primary function of our Craft—is to train its members to an understanding of the truths which its ritual and its ceremonies are calculated to inculcate; to develop its members as benevolent men; to cultivate the social virtues among men, and to propagate the knowledge of the art."

In reference to dual membership we find the following interesting statement:

"Dual membership is now permitted in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee and Wyoming. From the report of the Committee on Dual Membership made to Grand Lodge of New York at its Annual Communication in 1927, we learn that plural membership has prevailed in England for many years, and that historically the ban on plural membership is comparatively modern, and originally members of the Fraternity were free to ally themselves with any group of Masons at will."

M.W. Melvin N. Johnson, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, is quoted as an authority to the effect that no prohibition against plural

membership exists outside the United States save by the Grand Lodges of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

The Grand Master approves of the recommendation for holding Masonic trials by a commission.

Four Lodges, under Dispensation, made a petition for Charters.

There is a concise but capital review of foreign correspondence, and Saskatchewan figures for half a page.

CUBA, 1928-29

ANTONIO I. Y. D. VILLAR, G.M.

Membership, 13,178. Number of Lodges, 187. Increase, 349.

The Grand Lodge met at Havana on the 25th, 26th and 27th of March, 1928.

A half-yearly meeting was held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of September, 1928.

A proposal for the establishment of a Masonic Band was passed.

The report is extended and runs to 447 pages.

The receipts for 1928-29 were \$34,550.23. Disbursements, \$32,153.28.

Masonry would appear to be flourishing in Cuba.

There is a short review, though informative, of Lodges in Latin-American countries.

DELAWARE, 1929-30

J. BAYARD HEARN, G.M.

Membership, 6,104. Number of Lodges, 22. Net Gain, 48.

The Grand Lodge of Delaware held its 124th Annual Communication at Wilmington on October 2nd, 1929, and Saskatchewan was represented by John F. Robinson.

Emergent Communications were held for laying two corner stones, one for a public school at Ellendale, and one for Pierce Building at Milford; another for laying a corner stone for the Warner Public School at Wilmington; and another for laying a corner stone at Seaford, Delaware; another for laying a corner stone at Felton, Delaware; another for laying a corner stone of Mitchell Hall, University of Delaware, at Newark.

The Grand Master's address deals practically solely with his official duties.

There are 22 Lodges, 6,104 Members. It will be noted from the small number of Lodges and the considerable membership, that the average membership is quite high judged by many Canadian Jurisdictions. It illustrates the tendency in many parts to have fewer Lodges and a larger individual membership.

There is a review of foreign correspondence, not very extended but fully informative, of striking matters—all subjects that are regarded as of general importance to the Craft in the Jurisdictions reviewed. Saskatchewan, 1929, gets a half page.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1929

WISDOM D. BROWN, G.M.

Membership, 23,352.

Net Gain, 71.

The 119th Annual Communication was held in December, 1929, at Washington.

The Grand Master, in his address, refers to the growing feeling in favour of dual membership.

There is maintained a Masonic and Eastern Star Home.

The Grand Master extended a welcome to the representatives of 38 Grand Jurisdictions, of which 31 were represented by their Grand Master.

The Grand Master makes reference to an invitation which he characterizes as an unusual request, and says:

"Recently I was asked to approve a movement launched by the Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shrine, which contemplated the unveiling of a Peace Monument at Toronto, Ontario, in June, 1930, the unveiling ceremony to be preceded by a parade to be held by the Shrine Imperial Council; next in line to be the Grand Masters of all American Grand Lodges, and they to be followed by the Governors of the various States. I replied that the Mystic Shrine might engage in any desired activity alone and on its own account without fear of interference, but whenever this Grand Lodge should become actively interested in any movement it would assume Masonic leadership and control and would not permit itself to be subordinated to any other Masonic or allied body."

There were five Special Communications and one Stated Communication.

Saskatchewan, 1929, is reviewed. We quote the following from the review:

"The report on grievance and appeals is, like most of ours, legally and technically correct, but, like ours, it prints much that should not be printed. Why give our enemy first-hand evidence against bad Masons? There is a long report on the condition of Masonry, signed by Brother Charles P. Moore, which is a marvel of wisdom."

ENGLAND

The following report of the activities of the United Grand Lodge of England was submitted by R.W. Bro. J. Obed Smith, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan near the United Grand Lodge of England.

ELECTION OF GRAND MASTER

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn was again unanimously elected Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

The Grand Master acknowledged with the greatest pleasure the expressions of loyalty and anxiety which all shared during the recent illness of the King. The Grand Lodge voted the sum of £1,000 towards the King's Thankoffering Fund.

His Royal Highness referred to the progress being made with the

construction of the new Temple in London, which is being erected as a Peace Memorial, and looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to the completion of the work in about three years. Wishing his Grand Lodge and all Members of the Craft all happiness, he assured them of his very constant interest in the Masonic Lodges throughout the Empire.

BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRAND LODGE RECOGNITION

The following basic principles have been adopted by the Grand Lodge of England:

1. Regularity of origin, i.e.: each Grand Lodge shall have been established lawfully by a duly recognized Grand Lodge or by three or more regularly constituted Lodges.

2. That a belief in the G.A.O.T.U. and His revealed will shall be an essential qualification for membership.

3. That all Initiates shall take their Obligation on or in full view of the open Volume of the Sacred Law, by which is meant the revelation from above which is binding on the conscience of the particular individual who is being initiated.

4. That the membership of the Grand Lodge and individual Lodges shall be composed exclusively of men; and that each Grand Lodge shall have no Masonic intercourse of any kind with mixed Lodges or bodies which admit women to membership.

5. That the Grand Lodge shall have sovereign jurisdiction over the Lodges under its control, i.e.: that it shall be responsible, independent, self-governing organization, with sole and undisputed authority over the Craft or Symbolic Degrees (Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason) within its Jurisdiction; and shall not in any way be subject to or divide such authority with a Supreme Council or other Power claiming any control or supervision over those degrees.

6. That the three Great Lights of Freemasonry (namely, the Volume of the Sacred Law, the Square, and the Compasses) shall always be exhibited when the Grand Lodge or its Subordinate Lodges are at work, the chief of these being the Volume of Sacred Law.

7. That the discussion of religion and politics within the Lodge shall be strictly prohibited.

8. That the principles of the Ancient Landmarks, customs and usages of the Craft shall be strictly observed.

PETITIONS FOR NEW LODGES

It has been deemed desirable by the Grand Lodge of England to set out in detail the qualifications of petitioners for new Lodges, and the Book of Constitutions has been amended to contain the following: "Every application for a Warrant to hold a new Lodge must be made by Petition to the Grand Master. The Petition must be signed by at least seven Master Masons regularly registered under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, but in the case of Petitions for Lodges to meet in Districts, or in the Colonies, or in foreign parts where there is no District Grand Master, at least four-sevenths of the total signatories must be regularly registered under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England. Any other signatories (if any) must be regularly registered under the Constitution of a Grand Lodge recognized by the Grand Lodge of England, and must comply with the last paragraph of Rule 189."

"The Petition must specify the Lodge or Lodges to which each signatory belongs and formerly belonged, and each signatory must produce a Clearance Certificate or Certificates from all the Lodges of which each is and has been a member. To every Petition there must be added a recommendation . . ."

MASONIC CLOTHING IN PUBLIC RESORTS

It is provided in the Book of Constitutions that Freemasons shall not appear in Masonic clothing in any place of public resort unless the Lodge has received dispensation from the proper authorities permitting its use on a particular occasion. It has been found necessary to recall to the notice of the Brethren this particular prohibition, and it is intended to check promptly any laxity which may have prevailed in some quarters.

WEARING OF UNAUTHORISED MASONIC JEWELS

It is very obvious that there are increasing numbers of jewels and ornaments worn, and in order to preserve the character and value of such devices, the Grand Lodge of England reiterates its views on the matter in the following terms: "A custom has grown up in some Lodges, and is, in certain directions rapidly increasing, to issue Jewels to Officers as they vacate their offices or for long service. Though the presentation of a Past Master's Jewel has been accepted because of long usage, it is not desired that the custom should be extended to Officers generally, unless the Grand Master's permission has been obtained, and this course should be strictly observed. Jewels have been authorized for Founders of Lodges, when the designs have been similarly approved, but these are restricted to the Founders themselves, and are not to be presented to the first Initiates or Joining Members, while a bar descriptive of the difference between the various recipients is not permitted. A point has further to be noted in connection with the wearing of the Badges issued by the three great Masonic Institutions at the Annual Festivals. These cannot be worn after the year immediately succeeding the Festival, unless the Grand Master has given special authorization for permanent use."

PRESENTATIONS TO OUT-GOING MASTERS

The Board's attention is again directed to the growth of the practice in recent times of a presentation being made at an Installation Meeting to the out-going Worshipful Master of a Collar or other recognition from the Initiates of the Lodge during his year of office. It has been made evident, that, in many cases, this is not a purely spontaneous or voluntary effort; and the Board is strongly of the opinion that it is undesirable that any presentation should be made to a Lodge Officer in recognition of the performance of an official duty, save such as the Lodge itself as a whole, and not any section of it, shall resolve upon as a testimony to special service.

DEATH OF GRAND MASTER OF SCOTLAND

The M.W. Pro-Grand Master voiced the regret of the Grand Lodge of England at the death of Lord Blythswood, P.G.W., who, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland had earned the high esteem and affection of all Masons.

His Royal Highness, the Grand Master, expressed his feelings to the Pro-Grand Master in the following words: "I think that Grand Lodge should send an official message of sympathy and condolence to the Sister Grand Lodge of Scotland on the sad death of Lord Blythswood, the Grand Master Mason of Scotland. A resolution to this effect should be

moved from the Throne at the opening of business at the next meeting of Grand Lodge. I hope that you will be presiding, and that you will publicly express my deep sympathy on the sad event which has deprived Scotland of a Grand Master. Lord Blythswood's death, while holding the appointment of Grand Master Mason of Scotland, is a rare and sad event in the history of our Sister Grand Lodge."

SALUTES TO GRAND OFFICERS

The Book of Constitutions has been amended by defining with precision the various salutes to be accorded when the occasion demands. The salutes will be as follows: The Grand Master or Pro-Grand Master, eleven; the Deputy Grand Master, nine; R.W. Brethren, seven, V.W. Brethren, five; Present and Past Grand Officers, three; Provincial and District Grand Masters, seven; Deputy Provincial and District Grand Masters and Assistant Provincial and District Grand Masters, five, and Provincial and District Grand Officers, three; but no Brother while acting in a higher office may receive a salute other than that to which he is personally entitled.

RELATIONS WITH URUGUAY

As a further consequence of the South American referred to, the Grand Orient of Uruguay has ratified an Agreement under which the Grand Lodge of England will not countenance or authorize the establishment of Lodges contrary to the wishes of the Grand Orient of Uruguay, and amicable relations between these Grand Jurisdictions have now been secured.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF RHODESIA

The Grand Master assented to the Petition from six Lodges in Rhodesia to form themselves into a District Grand Lodge of Rhodesia. Thus Freemasonry keeps pace with the development of the Empire.

RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL

Representatives have been exchanged between the United Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Orient of Brazil for the first time for many years. This is the result of the mission to South America two years ago undertaken by the President of the Board of General Purposes at the direction of His Royal Highness, the Grand Master.

"UNIVERSAL LEAGUE OF FREEMASONS"

What is termed a "Universal Masonic Congress," convened by the *Allegemeine Freimaurer Liga* established in Switzerland, is summoned to assemble in Holland in the middle of September. This, it will be understood by the Brethren of the English Jurisdiction, is a purely informal gathering, at which no one will be entitled to speak as representing the United Grand Lodge of England. As it is declared by its promoters to be open only to those who conform to the Ancient Landmarks adhered to by English Freemasons, and excludes any from Grand Jurisdictions which do not expressly believe in the essential Masonic principles, it is necessary only to enjoin caution upon such Brethren from this Jurisdiction who may attend, and who in no circumstances must give the idea that they are representative of English Freemasonry.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS

It may not be the experience of your own Grand Lodge, but this undesirable action has occurred to such an extent that attention has

been called to the growing frequency with which anonymous letters and extracts from various journals are being forwarded to the leading Officers of the Grand Master, with an obvious attempt to injure the reputation or prospects of some member of the Craft. All pains appear to be taken by the senders to conceal their identity and place of residence, and the Board feels it necessary not only to repeat the assurance of these Grand Lodge Officers that they take no notice of unsigned and unvouched-for communications, but to add its own opinion that the practice is to be severely condemned as both personally unworthy and absolutely unmasonic.

CHARITIES

As usual, the three great Charities for the benefit of "boys," "girls," and "old people" have been adequately supported.

The Freemasons' Hospital and Nursing Home established in London has for years been inadequate for the needs of those requiring assistance, and it is proposed to erect a new hospital at the cost of several hundred thousand pounds. £100,000 in cash has been collected already, and it is interesting to note that over 375 Lodges have become patrons and vice-patrons by donations of 150 guineas each.

The Chairman of the Hospital, R.W. Brother C. E. Keyser, P.G.W., who was also Provincial Grand Master for Hertfordshire, passed to the Grand Lodge above, and his death was deeply regretted. The new Chairman is the R.W. Brother Lord Wakefield of Hythe, P.G.W., and it has been decided to establish a four-bed ward in the new Hospital to be called the "Charles Edward Keyser Ward" for all time.

LODGES ON THE GRAND LODGE REGISTER

At the end of the year 1929 there were 1,072 London Lodges, 2,686 Provincial Lodges and 704 District Lodges, etc., a total of 4,462; and during the year 18,292 Grand Lodge Certificates were issued.

As Master of Canada Lodge in England this year I have been called upon to convey greetings more often than ever, and the name of your Grand Lodge has been received with enthusiasm.

Freemasonry appears to flourish throughout the whole Jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England, and my relations with their Grand Officers have always been most cordial.

FLORIDA

STAFFORD CALDWELL, G.M.

Membership, 32,301.	Number of Lodges, 56.	Net Loss, 103.
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The Annual Communication was held at Jacksonville in April, 1929.

Six new Lodges were constituted and two corner stones laid, for a Jewish Community Center Building at Sarasota and for a Masonic Temple at Hillsboro. At the latter function it is said there were 3,600 Masons in line who marched to the building site, and that 5,000 witnessed the ceremony.

Florida suffered greatly from a destructive hurricane of which full telegraphic news reached Canada. The amount raised for hurricane relief was \$106,773.56 and the amount given the Grand Master for distribution to flood sufferers, \$848.58. The Lodges all through Florida

contributed according to means, and some very generously, in aid of the fund.

In connection with the order of De Molay, the Grand Master states that he had the opportunity of mingling with and visiting the De Molay boys and says: "Freemasonry, as the sponsor of enlightenment and education, is obligated to foster and encourage every well-advised movement for the development of the best in the individual member of society—and I desire to recommend in the strongest terms possible that our membership in Florida use their best efforts to encourage and promote the usefulness of the Order of De Molay, understanding always, however, that it is not, and should not be used as a stepping stone for Masonry."

The Grand Master took radical steps during the year in causing to be surrendered the charters of semi-dormant or dormant Lodges. In some cases they were arrested and in others surrendered. He dealt with Pasco Lodge No. 55, Midway Lodge No. 201, New Hope Lodge No. 175, and others. I shall not go through the list although there were several, and in most cases he recommended the consolidation of the Lodge with some near Lodge. His comments are very severe in some cases. In reference to one Lodge he says:

"I discovered this Lodge to be in a deplorable condition, with flagrant violations of our laws by the Officers, so that I deemed it expedient and for the best interests of Masonry to arrest the Charter, which was accordingly done and the Charter and records forwarded to the Grand Secretary."

Several of the Lodges were very languishing in places where they were poorly supported, and, on the whole, semi-dormant.

In connection with another matter, he speaks as follows:

"During the past year I have had several requests from various parasite organizations basing their membership upon membership in Masonic Lodges, asking for permission to organize their organizations, clubs or societies in Florida, and I have been advised that several of the same kind of parasite organizations have organized in various parts of the State without taking the matter up with the Grand Lodge. One such parasite organization wrote a letter to our Grand Secretary requesting that he give them a list of names of prominent Masons who might be induced to assist in establishing their organization in Florida, suggesting to our Grand Secretary that such compliance with their request might prove very remunerative in the future." Some of these organizations, the Grand Master states, are trying to commercialize Freemasonry.

Three new Lodges petitioned for Charter.

There is an elaborate review, very well written and informative, on foreign correspondence, and Saskatchewan, 1928, comes in for nearly four pages, with copious quotations from the proceedings of the same.

GEORGIA, 1929

HUGH W. TAYLOR, G.M.

Membership, August, 1929, 65,578. Suspensions, 2,542. Initiations, 1,920. Restorations, 378.

The report of the Grand Secretary is based on the return of 608 of the constituency Lodges and excludes only 16 that had failed to make monthly reports.

The 143rd Annual Communication was held at Macon in October, 1929.

The Grand Chaplain pronounced a very eloquent discourse.

It is noticed that J. T. Lee, of Rochelle, the Grand Representative of Saskatchewan, was not present and his name was dropped for non-attendance, as is the case of many others shown on the list.

Report is made of the Masonic Educational Program and the Grand Master says:

"A Craft, loyal but anhungered for means of advancement in knowledge and methods for application of Masonic principles, seized hold of the Educational Program."

Reference is made to the plan, so far as is possible, of having a child at the Home sponsored for by some Lodge. A fund was inaugurated called "Dollar-a-Year-Man Club," to be composed of members of the Fraternity who contribute \$1.00 yearly for the advancement of the Masonic Home and of which a separate banking account is kept.

The Grand Lodge, in conjunction with the Eastern Star, founded the Alto Tubercular Hospital for children, in May, 1929.

Apparently there is very close co-operation of the work of the Eastern Star with that of Masonic Lodges. The Grand Master refers to their co-operation in charity at some length, and among other things, says:

"As an administering angel of the ideals of benevolence and humanitarianism of Georgia Freemasonry, stands always the Grand Chapter of Georgia of the Order of the Eastern Star."

He also refers to the Order of Rainbow Girls, which pledged itself to raise \$300 for a radio to be installed in the Alto Cottage, and they proceeded to raise the money by selling tags.

Certainly the Grand Lodge had a busy time in the laying of corner stones—no less than nineteen were laid during the year. These include churches, a court house, the Alto Tubercular Cottage and schools.

The Grand Master reiterates his approval of the Order of the De Molay for boys, and goes on to say:

"While in no way a Masonic organization, the Order is sponsored by Masonic bodies and affords means for guiding boyhood through its most dangerous age. The Order possesses the opportunity for the watchcare over and development of the future manhood and citizenry of our nation. The Grand Master has been in a position to see the beneficial results of the generous work of Masons who are directing the destinies of boys and asks to offer his expressions of commendation, appreciation and Godspeed."

A cash balance was carried over from the previous year of \$43,606.81, and a handsome carry-over was made possible for the year reviewed.

An interesting part is the Students' Loan Fund, for which, apparently, notes are taken and the names of the makers of the notes to whom funds have been advanced are given, and the amount of the advance. This shows the advances that have been made during the year and unpaid, and the loans are shown to be \$18,740.

The writer knows of the Scholarship Fund in Saskatchewan which was made primarily for the purpose of assisting teachers in the foreign

districts of the Province, but the names of the beneficiaries are not made public, but, of course, are open to enquiry by any Mason. There is something, perhaps, to be said of Masonic loans for educational purposes, in having the names of the beneficiaries appear. After all, there is nothing humiliating in that, and it would, perhaps, be an additional inducement to the recipient to pay as promptly as possible, the amount advanced.

Altogether, Georgia is a very live Masonic Jurisdiction.

IDAHO, 1929

ROY N. GILBERT, G.M.

Membership, 10,430.

Chartered Lodges, 80.

Net Gain, 38.

The 62nd Annual Communication was held at Masonic Temple at Nampa, in September, 1929, at which there were present, among others, 18 Past Grand Masters, which was a considerable attendance for a small Lodge.

Saskatchewan was represented in the Roll Call by Henry P. Glindeman.

Contrary to the practice in most British Lodges, at least, it is noted that the Grand Master appointed 9 District Deputies for the then incoming year.

The Grand Master makes the following observation in connection with Lodges generally:

"My observations along this line lead me to believe that the Brethren of the smaller Lodges are accomplishing more and better work than are any of the larger ones. They are in closer contact with each other and are spending far more time working out their problems."

The Grand Lodge, apparently, had been in the habit of bonding the Secretaries and Treasurers of Subordinate Lodges, and he states:

"I instructed the Grand Secretary to notify all the Lodges that we were cancelling blanket bond covering the Secretaries and Treasurers, together with the bank deposits. My reasons for doing this are as follows:

"1. That the bonding company reserves the right to say what banks they would protect with this bond, and the bonding company had refused to cover four banks in the State.

"2. Upon checking up on the amount of coverage for different Lodges in the Jurisdiction, I found in nearly all cases that either the amount covered by the bond was entirely too small for the smaller Lodges and entirely too large for the larger ones."

This practice of bonding by the central Lodge is undoubtedly very limited, and it will be noticed that the bonding company refused to cover four banks in the State.

Among the Dispensations was one for laying a corner stone of Congregational Church at Portneuf.

In connection with the erection of Masonic Temples, he remarks:

"Throughout the past year and even for some time previous Temple organizations have been formed without very much attention given to

the operation of such organizations after the first wave of enthusiasm has died out...I believe that it would be well to have some method of checking over the plans and the cost of any Temple that is to be built in the future"—and suggests how such a plan could be worked out.

In the General Fund there is cash on hand of \$4,863.25, and cash balances in other funds of Grand Lodge.

Loans were made to the Orphan Fund of \$136,233.83.

Under Masonic Education, among many striking remarks, the following is found:

"More Masonic books have been written during the past fifteen years than in all the years before—books of a high type of literature."

In many American Jurisdictions there is close touch between the O.E.S. and Masonic Bodies. During the Grand Lodge Meeting we find the following report:

"Brother Alex. Boas, a member of Boise Lodge No. 2, who has the honor and distinction of being Grand Patron of the Order of Eastern Star, being present, was, by order of the Grand Master, introduced to the Grand Lodge as a distinguished guest. Brother Boas responded briefly and appropriately on behalf of the organization which he has the honour to represent."

Saskatchewan, 1928, comes in for a page and three-quarters of review, and extracts are taken from the address of the Grand Master, W. M. Martin.

ILLINOIS, 1929

LOUIS L. EMERSON, M.W. G.M.

Membership, 294,209. Number of Lodges, 1,014. Net Gain, 1,099.

In looking over the figures, it is seen that 4,254 were suspended and 2,337 demitted. It is observable here, as in many other Jurisdictions, that there are a large number of suspensions. Of course, in a Lodge so large as is that of Illinois, the number of deaths is also large. They amount to 3,373.

The Grand Lodge met at Chicago in October, 1929, for the 90th Annual Communication.

In connection with the establishment of new Lodges, the Grand Master says:

"I have been reluctant to grant Dispensations for the formation of new Lodges, believing that the creation of additional constituents to this Grand Lodge is one of our most important functions, and should not be entered into hastily or for the aggrandizement of a few ambitious Brethren. After careful investigation, however, in three particular instances local conditions have justified the establishment of new Lodges. As the Brethren have appeared to understand and be willing to assume the necessary financial burdens, Dispensations have been issued and three Lodges have been instituted."

In 1928 four new Lodges were constituted and eight corner stones were laid and five new Temples were Dedicated. These were mostly in connection with schools, one was for a church, and the other for the Scottish Rite Cathedral at Moline.

The Grand Master deals with the granting of Courtesy Degrees. He points out that in Illinois it had been the custom to grant such only in the Second and Third Degrees. He adds, however:

"I am in favour of amending our law so that the Entered Apprentice Degree may be conferred as a courtesy in Illinois Lodges, and Illinois Lodges may request similar courtesies from Lodges in this and other Jurisdictions—properly safeguarded so that the right of objection will be preserved, and good and sufficient reasons offered for the making of such requests."

The disbursement for the Charity Fund amounted to \$247,951.22. The balance in the General Fund was \$302,006.56.

There is an able review of foreign correspondence. Saskatchewan, 1928, under the Grand Mastership of P.G.M. Martin, is reviewed and several extracts made from his address. Among other things, he says:

"He says many excellent things. It is a matter of regret that his article in its entirety cannot be copied here, but lack of space prevents."

INDIANA

CHARLES C. LA FOLLETTE, G.M.

Membership, 129,071. Number of Lodges, 727. Net Gain, 372.

Grand Lodge met for its 112th Annual Communication in Indianapolis in May, 1929, and we note with pleasure that Saskatchewan was represented by Brother Harry Tuthill.

A provision is made in the Constitution under Section 76 of the General Regulations that it is necessary for Lodges contemplating the building of new Temples or the remodelling of old ones to first submit plans for building and financing to the Supervisory Board and obtain its approval before proceeding. Pursuant to this regulation the Grand Master deputed a representative to inspect various Lodge buildings and to have the buildings or the places in which the Lodge sat and appurtenances inspected and approved. It might be a very good thing if such a practice as this were more common. Several Lodges were given permission to move their Charters and other Dispensations given for temporary quarters.

We quote from the report of the Grand Master on the condition of Lodges:

"For a number of years it has been my desire to know the relative standing of the Lodges in this Jurisdiction. At the beginning of my administration, I decided to make a complete record from the reports of our Grand Lecturer of all the Lodges examined by him during the year, and I am frank to admit that the condition as found is a great revelation to me, and I am of the opinion it will be to you. In brief, I herewith give you the following:

Total number of Lodges examined	320
Total membership of those Lodges	80,764
Total of average attendance of those Lodges	5,441
Percentage of attendance	6.7
Total delinquents for 1 year	13,009
Total delinquents for 2 years	3,617
Total delinquents for 3 years	998
Total number of Lodges with Charity Fund	67
Total amount of Charity Fund	\$8,204.52
Highest per cent. of average attendance at Lodge meetings	28 plus
Lowest per cent. of average attendance at Lodge meetings	1.6"

There have been very unhappy and unmasonic relations between Indiana and Kentucky, but finally the ban was raised. The Grand Master attended the annual conference of Grand Masters at Washington and the annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association at Alexandria, Virginia.

A very informative review on foreign correspondence is published and the Saskatchewan Communication of 1928 is dealt with, and an extended quotation from the speech of the Grand Master on "Toleration" is given.

IOWA

CHARLES E. WRIGHT, G.M.

Membership, 86,416.

Number of Lodges, 653.

Net Loss, 70.

The 86th Annual Communication was held at Burlington in June, 1929.

Four corner stones were laid during the year—the City Hall at Gladbrook; a school building, and the First Baptist Church at Red Oak; also the Louisa County Court House at Wapello.

Two Masonic Temples were dedicated at Akron and New London respectively.

Several decisions were given by the Grand Master, but they have no special significance.

In connection with the Board of Custodians, the Grand Master states:

"I believe most lasting benefit to some of these Lodges would result if the Board were enabled to devote to them more time, further help by repeated visits, and in other ways. With this aim in view, I recommend that the Board of Custodians be authorized to have one of its members spend a considerable part of the year in visiting, from time to time, such Lodges as may to them seem to need their special attention, and that the Board be granted additional funds for this purpose."

Quoting again from the Grand Master's address:

"I believe every Lodge should be required to pay at least some portion of the amount necessary for the relief of any needy one who has a claim upon the charity of such Lodge."

Grand Lodge Schools were held at five places. At the School at Fort Dodge, were registered 50 District Lecturers and Masonic Inspectors. An examination was given at each of these five schools. Very few failures are recorded. But, it is stated with regret, that there were not so many new districts represented in the examinations as in other years. The District Schools were limited to one for each district, and a list of places at which they were held is reported. There is also a list of private schools reported. It is stated there should be more of these. However, many of the evening schools are constantly being held by District Lecturers in their own and neighboring Lodges, which are not included in the report. In several localities, groups of the District Lecturers have formed the habit of meeting occasionally for an evening school, holding it first in one Lodge room and then in another, and each Instructor taking charge of the School in turn. These Schools are, of course, open to all who care to attend, and they serve not only

to keep the Lecturers "fit," but also to stimulate interest in Lodges which have heretofore shown indifference to the ritual. Such Schools are not listed in this report, but only those which were held by an Instructor employed by the Lodge and giving his whole time to the work.

Each Brother who is able to pass the examination for Proficiency is now awarded a certificate, as Masonic Instructor, and after three years of satisfactory service as such, he may then apply for a commission as District Lecturer. In addition to being proficient in the ritual, he must then be able to demonstrate that he has a reasonably accurate knowledge of the required floor work.

Two Lodge rooms were destroyed by fire.

Eight Brethren were expelled, such expulsion extending over eight Lodges.

The Grand Lodge is a very active body and with a great many activities through its various committees.

Various special funds are carried for charity and other purposes. The total receipts were \$212,955.82, in the general account, with a handsome carry-over.

The Grand Treasurer is bonded in \$150,000.00; the Treasurer of the Charity Fund in \$150,000; the Grand Secretary in \$25,000.00, and the Superintendent of Sanitarium in \$4,000.00.

A Masonic Sanitarium is carried on.

There is a Masonic Veterans' Association.

The fraternal review extends over some 200 pages. From the foreword to the same we quote:

"Masonry is nothing if not theistic. A theist is one who believes in God. Not one who is indifferent about the matter. Not one who is doubtful about it and does not care a rap whether there is a God or not. But, one who believes affirmatively, positively, unquestionably in God."

Saskatchewan is not reviewed, but we find Alberta, Manitoba, Canada come in for review.

KANSAS

FERRIS M. HILL, G.M.

Membership, 83,708.

Number of Lodges, 446.

Net Gain, 307.

Grand Lodge met at Wichita in February, 1929.

Corner stones were laid for two First Christian Churches, a court house, and a First Methodist Church. Many Special Communications were held for Consecrations and Dedications of Lodges.

A Masonic Home is maintained, which is very generously provided for by Grand Lodge. Maintenance expenses for the year were \$360,394.83.

At the afternoon session of Grand Lodge, Brother Wallace B. Fleming, the President of Baker University, of Baldwin, Kansas, delivered a highly interesting and instructive Masonic oration.

The report of the Grand Lodge proceedings for the year is a large volume. In the appendix I find the review of foreign correspondence, extending to nearly two hundred pages. Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed without comment, but many quotations are taken from the address of the Grand Master which practically covers the whole of the report, and the quotations are also made without comment.

KENTUCKY

FRANK D. RASH, G.M.

Membership, 62,087.

Number of Lodges, 587.

The 129th Annual Communication was held in Louisville September, 1929, at which 25 Past Grand Masters were present.

The Grand Master states:

"A few Charters have been arrested, some Lodges have been consolidated, others have taken on new life, and peace and harmony seem to prevail over the entire Grand Jurisdiction."

In connection with funeral benefits, the Grand Master says:

"I was informed by the Treasurer of Stone Lodge No. 890 that the Lodge was contemplating the introduction of a resolution to raise the dues and fees of the Lodge, whereby a fund would be created to take care of the funeral expenses of the Members. I immediately wrote the Lodge that the Constitution would not permit this because the Masonic Fraternity was not a beneficiary organization."

A bequest, which will probably amount to \$150,000, was made to the Grand Lodge for the use of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and there was a gift of \$10,000 by a Past Grand Master.

From various sources, the total receipts received by the Grand Lodge amounted to \$573,975.20.

Four Lodges became defunct and surrendered Charters.

Saskatchewan, 1928, comes in for a kindly review, with reference to certain rulings of the Grand Master and quotations from his address.

LOUISIANA

PHILLIP G. RICKS, G.M.

Membership, December 31, 1928, 34,204.

Number of Lodges, 268.

Net Loss, 987.

Grand Lodge met at New Orleans on the fourth of February, 1929, in the Masonic Temple, and the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was represented. The Grand Master delivered an extended address.

Four Lodges were Dedicated and nine corner stones laid during the Masonic year. These were either for Masonic or school purposes, save one, which was for the First Methodist Church. Charters were issued for five Lodges to replace others, in each case destroyed by fire, a most astonishing record.

A very extended record of the Masonic acts of the Grand Master is given and replies made to a very large number of requests, the answers extending over many pages of the annual report.

The Grand Master made a very large number of visitations. He attended the Conference of Grand Masters and the meeting of the George Washington Memorial Association.

There is a Masonic journal published in Louisiana called "The Louisiana Monitor," and the Grand Master recommends the passing of an edict making its use compulsory in Masonic Ceremonies in the subordinate Lodges.

A detailed account is given of the Louisiana Relief Fund, to which the Lodges contributed very generously on the whole, with a small carry-over amounting to \$7,405.68. A Masonic Home is maintained for children

involving a very large annual expenditure. The budget for the year was \$44,466.00.

Saskatchewan was represented by C. P. Derveloy, Alexandria Lodge, at the Annual Communication.

Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed and many quotations given from the address of the Grand Master.

MAINE

HAROLD E. COOKE, G.M.

Membership, 43,935.

Number of Lodges, 216.

The 110th Annual Communication was held at Portland in May, 1929. Two hundred and sixty delegates, representing one hundred and ninety-six of the two hundred and seven chartered Lodges, seven out of the eight living Past Grand Masters, thirty-three out of the thirty-eight permanent Members, and including fifty-three of the sixty representatives of other Grand Lodges, were present, together with visiting Brethren.

Our first comment would be one of astonishment at finding that eleven Lodges had no representative. The Saskatchewan representative, Ashley A. Smith, was in attendance.

The Grand Master had a passably busy year and made a large number of visitations. He made many rulings:

"Can a Banquet Hall of a Lodge be used for parties?"

"Answer: Yes, but the hall itself, together with the Preparation Room and any other rooms used for Masonic work cannot be."

"Has a Past Master who has taken the degree in a Chapter the right to sit in a Blue Lodge of Past Masters?"

"Answer: No."

Here again we find a number of Lodges with membership over six hundred, one with 944, another 854, another 758, another 702, and three over 600 and less than 700.

A Masonic Secretaries' Association was formed for the Jurisdiction, and at the foundation meeting 104 assembled in the banquet room of the Masonic Temple at Portland.

The review of foreign correspondence is written by Bro. Ashley A. Smith and extends over eight-nine pages, and is a very able review. In a foreword by the reviewer he deals with trial by commission and advances many arguments which, to the writer, demonstrate the superior advantage of trial of Masonic offences by commission rather than in the older way. In Saskatchewan it has been found that trial by commission is a decided improvement on the old method. One quotation from the foreword, so far as it deals with the subject of trial by commission, is as follows:

"It almost wholly avoids the usual Lodge divisions, factions, and consequent desertions which are only too often the result of the local Lodge trial, and has sometimes completely disrupted and demoralized the Constituent Lodge conducting the trial. Frequently, in the last few years, Grand Masters have been compelled, in the face of evidence and the proven guilt of a Brother, to reverse the decisions of several local Lodges. Uncertainty of procedure, hesitancy because of the social standing or popularity, has frequently defeated the very purpose of the trial, and some inadequate and often farcical penalty has been imposed, which our Grand Masters have been constrained to reverse."

MANITOBA

MURDO A. WHIMSTER, G.M.

Membership, 12,068. Number of Lodges, 103. Net Increase, 193.

Grand Lodge met at Winnipeg on the 12th of June, 1929. No one represented Saskatchewan, but the Grand Lodge of Manitoba is represented in Saskatchewan by Bro. W. R. McConnell, of Regina.

The Grand Master delivered an instructive address. I quote the following extract:

"Every Mason should bear in mind that in his hands is the reputation of our time-honoured institution. If he is careless of his own reputation, he is careless of the reputation of Masonry . . . Just as soon as a Brother has taken his first obligation he must assume the duties and responsibilities of Masonry and from then until the final summons they are continuously with him."

The report of the Committee on the Condition of Masonry is very satisfying. It is stated:

"In the material factors which go to make up the sum of progress in Free Masonry in its collective aspects, it is worthy of note that, financially, the Order appears to have gained strength during the past year. This is especially noticeable with respect to charity and benevolence. Over \$10,000 was donated by the Constituent Lodges alone, while the total assets over liabilities of these Lodges amounts to over \$320,000."

Again: "We do not need a tremendous influx of new members, but rather to re-vitalize the Masonic spirit of our present membership and really make Freemasonry a working principle in the lives of the Members of the Craft."

We note that M.W. Brother Thornton delivered his well-known lecture at a district meeting at Myrtle on "The Legend and Symbols of the Third Degree."

The review of foreign correspondence is written by P.G.M. Walter Reid. The accounts are succinct but highly informative of the condition of Masonry in the Lodges reviewed. Saskatchewan, 1929, receives a very generous notice extending over two pages and a half with many quotations from the Grand Master's address for that year, whose address has been quoted very freely in many Grand Jurisdictions in the reports of foreign correspondence and has been treated as one showing outstanding ability.

MARYLAND, 1929

GEORGE R. GORSUCH, G.M.

Membership, 33,999. Net Gain, 141.

Semi-annual Communication was held in Baltimore in May, 1929.

In the Grand Master's address at the semi-annual meeting, among other things, he says:

"Local conditions and scarcity of funds in the community have been reflected in our Lodge work.

"Progress is being made on the Masonic Home proposition, but our collections are slow. Some Lodges have not contributed one cent to this fund, which, of course, means that a great many individuals have not.

It may be well to adopt the plan now in use by a number of Lodges where the dues have been raised and the increase applied to the Home Fund. This will bring everybody to a contributing basis and will do away with the constant harrassing for funds.

"It is a peculiar fact, which has been demonstrated numberless times, that when Brethren are in their prime and prosperous, the Masonic Fraternity is either forgotten and treated with indifference and entirely neglected; but let reverses step in, and all other sources are shut off, you will find that the Lodge is their first thought and plea for help."

Maryland is one of the wealthy Lodges and has an investment in Masonic Home Fund of \$313,898.25.

The 149th Annual Communication was held in Baltimore in November, 1929.

Saskatchewan was not represented in the Roll Call of Grand Representatives.

The Grand Master, in his address, gives the total membership on November 31st, 1929, as 33,999, and the net gain for the year 141. For six months there was a loss of 80, and for the next six months a gain of 221, leaving a net gain of 141.

The review of foreign correspondence is one of the most extended and informative recorded in the proceedings of any of the Grand Lodges, extending to about 250 pages, in which Saskatchewan, for 1927 and 1928, are shortly reviewed without comment.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1929

M.W. HERBERT W. DEAN, G.M.

Membership, 124,709.

Decrease, 346.

Quarterly Communications were held in Boston in March, June, September and December.

Twelve Special Communications were held, one for the Fiftieth Anniversary of Soley Lodge, the rest largely for Constituting or Dedicating.

A Charter was granted to Matthew John Whittall Lodge.

In connection with the Educational Program, the Grand Master says:

"After over a year of more or less experimental work with the Lodges of Instruction, there is no question as to their great value, and they have earned a permanent place in our Educational Program."

The Grand Lodge Alpina, of Switzerland, is recognized. In this connection it is stated:

"Freemasonry was first introduced in Switzerland by English Masons in 1736. It had a devious course for about a century; at times prosperous, at times practically non-existent. The Master of one Lodge was burned at the stake because of his Masonic affiliations, the punishment at the time usually accorded only to sorcerers. At other times persons of high standing in the community were active in its membership."

There is no review of foreign correspondence.

Massachusetts has Subordinate Lodges Abroad and has had to pass regulations in connection with the collection of dues in China, Chili and

in the Canal Zone, and is experiencing some little trouble in working out the matter so far as dues are concerned.

"In several cases members have been suspended by the Grand Lodge for non-payment of these dues and when the notice of suspension reached them it was ascertained that the dues had been paid to the local Lodges on a date previous to the suspension."

The Hospital Wing in connection with the Home cost over \$196,000. On the opening days, October 26th and 27th, there were over 10,000 visitors from every District in the State, all of whom were enthusiastic over the homelike atmosphere of the Hospital and the completeness of the equipment for caring for the particular type of cases to be admitted. The Hospital is only for chronic or incurable cases, for which there is no other adequate or satisfactory provision available.

The Brethren have been very generous in their aid given for the Hospital work and Masonic Home.

MASSACHUSETTS

HERBERT W. DEAN, G.M.

Membership, 125,288.

Number of Lodges, 132.

Four Quarterly Communications were held in March, June, September, and December, and fifteen Special Communications. Of these five were for Dedicating Masonic Temples, four for Constituting, five for laying corner stones, and one for the fiftieth celebration of the Mechanics' Lodge at Turner Falls.

This Grand Lodge is one of the most eminent in the world.

The Grand Master had announced in 1927 his intention to visit the Canal Zone, which he did, and attended a Special Communication of the district Grand Lodge at Christobal, and thereafter visited other Lodges at the Pacific end of the Canal. The Second and Third Degrees were worked in the several Lodges. The Grand Master attended a meeting of the Union and Doric Lodges, Panama Constitution, and witnessed an exemplification of the work of the Third Degree according to the English Emulation Ritual, which corresponds with the work in vogue in Canada generally, save in the districts where the York work is used, and in which Jurisdictions I believe it is lawful in the Constitution in every case to use the Emulation Right.

Dealing with the report of a Committee on Foreign Grand Lodges, the Grand Secretary presented an interesting report from which I quote:

"A study of these records of Grand Lodge reveals a very curious situation which, in part at least, probably arises from the fact that we have never, up to this time, had the practice of exchanging representatives with other Grand Lodges. This Grand Lodge has apparently never asked recognition from the few Grand Lodges older than itself. It has only formally recognized six of the forty-eight other Grand Jurisdictions in the United States. There is no record of formal exchange of recognition with England, Scotland, Ireland, or several other Grand Lodges with which it has for many years been in most cordial fraternal relations." Then a list is given of the Grand Lodges which have received recognition, extending over the entire world.

An interesting chapter is devoted to the so-called Chinese Grand Lodge. The Chinese Grand Lodge dates from the revolution in 1911,

but the work and rituals are varied from place to place. There is another association, but it is not recognized by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has the following requirements:

- (a) Monotheism, the sole dogma of Freemasonry;
- (b) Belief in immortality, the ultimate lesson of Masonic philosophy;
- (c) The Volume of the Sacred Law, an indispensable part of the furniture of the Lodge;
- (d) The Legend of the Third Degree;
- (e) Secrecy;
- (f) The symbolism of the operative art;
- (g) A Mason must be a freeborn male adult;

and it is added, "the above list of Landmarks is not declared to be exclusive." Comment is made on the Chih Kung Tang or Public Weal Association, and it is pointed out that they lack the character of ancient Freemasonry.

The Grand Master pronounced a most instructive Masonic discourse at the Special Communication at Shrewsbury, held for the purpose of formally taking over Juniper Hall, the Estate of the late R. W. Matthew Whittall, from Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, who presented it to the Grand Lodge and for the purpose of dedicating it to Masonic use as a hospital. I quote the following:

"The idea that the Lodge was bound to relieve the necessities of its members and that the individual Mason was likewise under obligation to contribute to the relief of a distressed Brother passed by direct descent from the Operative Masons of the 16th and 17th centuries to the Speculative Masonry of the 18th century and of modern times. Such is the genesis of the declaration of our Constitution that Masonry is a benevolent institution in that it teaches relief and exemplifies the teaching by relieving distressed Brethren, their widows and orphans."

An interesting report is given on the application of the Grand Lodge of Roumania for recognition. It is impossible in our short sketch to report it in any way fully. The so-called "American Grand Lodge of Roumania" has been apparently sponsored by the American Federation of Freemasonry with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah, headed by Mc-Blain Thompson, who, it is stated, for several years conducted a flourishing traffic in Masonic degrees of all sorts, and in 1922 was convicted of fraudulent use of the mails and was sentenced to prison by the United States District Court. The Roumanians who had joined the American Grand Lodge referred to appealed to the Grand Lodge of New York to know what to do, and the Grand Lodge of New York sent a committee to Roumania who formed a Lodge of Master Masons at Bucharest, and thereafter other Grand Lodges were chartered by the Grand Lodge of New York.

An application was also dealt with in connection with Egypt, and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts followed the lead of the Grand Lodge of New York in refusing recognition. There are now two Grand Lodges after the schism in 1922, and the United Grand Lodge of England which had theretofore exchanged representatives with the National Grand Lodge of Egypt has not officially recognized either body.

The resources of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts enable it to make investigations on the spot in connection with applications for recog-

dition in countries outside of the United States, which, of course, is impossible to the smaller and weaker Jurisdictions, and their lead in granting recognition, it is suggested, may be safely followed where the Grand Lodge of England, Ireland and Scotland has not already taken action.

The expenses and receipts of the Jurisdiction are commensurate with the wealth of Grand Lodge and its many activities. There are a large number of special charities and funds apart from bequests for charitable purposes.

On November first, 1928, the amount of special funds was \$1,604,347.75, arising from donations and bequests.

I quote the following from the address of the Grand Master:

"The downward trend of attendance at Lodges is eloquent of the weariness of the Brethren of constant repetition of the Ritual. Fellowship and companionship have been sacrificed in a race for membership and in ambitious programs for entertainment. Emphasis is too frequently placed on the necessity for financial income. I do not believe that Freemasonry is equipped, nor can it afford, to undertake to compete with the efficiency and variety of modern methods of entertainment."

There is no report on foreign correspondence. The Grand Master had a Special Communication at Auburn for Constituting a Lodge, and in an elaborate Masonic address, dealing with the question of large membership, quoted from a preceding Grand Master's address to the following effect:

"I have long been of the opinion that many of our Lodges are altogether too large, and that better Masonic and equally good financial results would be obtained if there were more Lodges with smaller membership . . . It is, however, always true that where the membership is so large that each member present cannot know all the others, and where only a very small percentage of the members can ever have the opportunity of serving the Lodge in official capacities, the interest of the members lessens and each individual member feels less responsibility for the welfare of the Lodge and for the exercise of the duties and responsibilities of Masonry as well. It is a practically universal rule that the smaller the membership the larger percentage of members attend the meetings . . . What is even much more necessary is the creation of a sentiment in favour of more and smaller Lodges where the Brethren may be more united, may be thrown into closer fraternal intercourse, may have more opportunity to serve, and where the tenets of our institution can better be inculcated."

It is obvious that these remarks are more applicable or peculiar to large cities than small cities, towns and villages. In Connecticut the growth of Lodges with their large membership is extremely noticeable.

MICHIGAN, 1929

M.W. F. HOLMER NEWTON, G.M.

Membership, January 1, 1929, 151,896, of whom 1,473 had their dues remitted; 3,070 are Life Members. Number of Rejections, 1928, 568. Net Gain, 1928, 1,336.

It will be obvious from the above that Masonry is flourishing in Michigan.

The Grand Lodge held its 85th Annual Communication at Pontiac in May, 1929.

The report of the proceedings and review of foreign correspondence, together with a vast mass of statistical detail, covers 1,024 pages, and is one of the most voluminous reports that has come to the Reviewer's attention. Michigan has always been, and is, a very live Masonic Jurisdiction.

In the address we find the following:

"The above report shows only 144 Lodges in the entire State whose entire overhead is taken care of by the moneys received as annual dues or income other than the amount received as fees for the different degrees. All Lodges using the money received for Degrees to defray overhead expenses are doing so illegally. It is a dangerous practice and Lodges so doing will eventually be embarrassed and their treasuries depleted in the event fewer candidates seek admission. Legally, the moneys received for degree fees can only be used for charity."

Towards the Masonic Home there is an appropriation from different sources of about \$90,000.

Michigan is not one of the very old Jurisdictions, but it is of historical interest to find the following reference to the original corner stone:

"Original corner stone from first Masonic Temple in Michigan. Laid June 24th, 1847, by the Grand Lodge, F. & A.M., on Mt. Moriah, near this spot."

In connection with the Order of Rainbow for Girls, he says:

"You have before you at this Communication the petition of the 'Rainbow for Girls' organization to be permitted use of our Lodge rooms when not in actual need for Blue Lodge purposes. Brothers, we should consider this petition carefully. The boys' order of De Molay now have permission to use our Lodge rooms and are sponsored by the Chapters of Royal Arch Masons in this Jurisdiction. The 'Rainbow for Girls' is a parallel organization to that of the De Molay and is sponsored by the Chapter of the Eastern Star who desire to afford girls under eighteen years of age the same or similar privileges and advantages as now accorded members of the boys' Order of De Molay."

There were 14 expulsions.

Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed at considerable length—nearly 6 pages being devoted, with many quotations from the address of the Grand Master. On the whole, it is a splendid precis of the important events in the Saskatchewan Grand Lodge for the year reviewed.

MINNESOTA

M.W. EDWIN J. SIMON, G.M.

Membership, 61,940.

Net Gain, 353.

Number of Lodges, 310.

Grand Lodge met for its 76th Annual Communication at the Masonic Temple, St. Paul, in January, 1929.

From the Grand Master's address we take the following:

"There were no petitions for dispensation for the formation of new Lodges during the year. Your Grand Master feels that this is a step in

the right direction; that there should be effort put forth to make our Lodges function better rather than increase the number."

A corner stone was laid for the new Masonic Temple at Red Wing, Minnesota. Saskatchewan was represented by Brother Russell E. Van Kirk.

Something rather unusual occurred in the holding of a P.G.M.'s night. This was held at Palestine Lodge No. 79, at Duluth, and the meeting was to be known as P.G.M.'s night, and for which invitations were sent out.

The Third Degree was exemplified by the P.G.M.'s. Fourteen of them were present, with several other members of the Grand Lodge, including the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and the Grand Master, in his report, says that it is, to his knowledge, the first meeting of the kind ever held in the Grand Jurisdiction of Minnesota.

The Grand Master attended University Lodge, which, it is assumed by the Reviewer, is restricted to University students, and in connection with it the Grand Master remarks:

"It seems to me that now is the time for the Grand Lodge to begin to give serious consideration to have this Lodge, which is State-wide in its influence, recognized as such, and in some way lend its assistance in providing a hall and club rooms for the benefit of the younger members of our Order, and for our sons who have not attained membership."

The Minnesota Masonic Home is maintained and contributions for its maintenance are very generous, although there are many Lodges in the State which have not contributed. Notwithstanding, more than \$100,000.00 came in for the purposes of the Home during the Masonic year. Receipts in the General Fund amounted to \$229,222.42. There is a special Charity Fund, a Masonic Home Fund, a Permanent Relief Fund and an Emergency Relief Fund.

There is a Minneapolis Chapter of the Order of De Molay, and both this Chapter and the Eastern Star contributed freely to the support of the Home. The Scottish Rite of Minneapolis donated a motion picture outfit for the use of the Home.

There is a Masonic Veterans' Association, which held its 37th annual re-union at St. Paul in January, 1929, the same date as the meeting of Grand Lodge.

We find a very well written and interesting report on foreign correspondence, and Saskatchewan Grand Lodge for 1928 is reviewed and quotations made from the address of the Grand Master, Hon. Mr. Justice Martin.

Altogether, the Grand Lodge of Minnesota seems to be in an extremely alive and prosperous condition.

MISSISSIPPI

THOMAS E. PEGRAM, G.M.

Membership, 1928, 36,399.

Number of Lodges, 384.

The 111th Annual Communication was held at Gulf Port in February, 1929. In connection with relief to Brethren outside the Jurisdiction, the Grand Master states:

"I am of the opinion, in order to safeguard ourselves and to protect

Brethren of foreign Jurisdictions from imposition, that we should adopt a resolution stipulating that neither this Grand Lodge nor any subordinate Lodge thereof will consider themselves morally bound to reimburse any Lodge of a foreign Jurisdiction for aid to an alleged unfortunate Brother unless and until that Lodge has ascertained from our Grand Secretary as to whether the alleged Brother seeking aid is a member in good standing and worthy thereof."

The Grand Lodge has been a large contributor to the fund for the Florida relief.

Masonic Homes are maintained for charitable purposes.

Three Lodges had not paid their annual dues and one had not submitted an annual report.

In connection with the trial of a Brother for unmasonic conduct in which the Lodge had found by a verdict of 46 not guilty to 11 guilty, the Committee on Complaints and Appeals makes the following caustic reference, which we quote without going into the facts of the case further:

"Such a palpable miscarriage of justice cannot be countenanced by this Grand Lodge and your committee therefore recommends that the acquittal of the accused of this Lodge be reversed, annulled, and set aside, and that the case be remanded for a new trial."

The total receipts in the General Fund were \$50,208.85, with a snug carry-over from the preceding year.

A handsome College Fund is maintained with advances made for board, tuition and clothing, towards the education of a considerable number of younger people, involving expenditure for the year of \$8,669.91.

Saskatchewan is represented by Bro. W. W. Miller, of Leland, and the Grand Lodge of Mississippi is represented before the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan by G. A. Wyness.

There is no review of Saskatchewan.

MISSOURI, 1929

E. BIGGER, G.M.

Membership, 113,791.

Number of Lodges, 659.

The Grand Lodge held its 109th Annual Communication at St. Louis in September, 1929.

The report of the annual proceedings makes a large volume—223 pages being devoted to the usual reports of the Grand Lodge, and over 100 pages to the review of foreign correspondence.

The Grand Master's address is largely devoted to giving a record of his Masonic activities and his official acts during his term of office. Among other things, he says:

"Freemasonry lays down some very fundamental principles and rules of life and rules of living. It is our task to learn those principles and rules and upon that foundation to build our individual lives. These rules and principles do not change through the ages, but it is our task to apply those principles and rules to the changing conditions of life."

Freemasons must meet new conditions and new things just the same as individuals.

A Masonic Home is maintained, and in 1928 there were 431 guests.

The Grand Lodge passed, in 1924, a law that each Lodge should collect a fee from each Petitioner for the use and benefit of the Masonic Home. The fee is placed at \$10.00.

The Grand Master makes a further statement:

"On a few occasions I have found a very insidious form of commercialization. Some mistaken Brother would advise a prospective candidate of the commercial advantage of his membership and then this Brother is disappointed when the great rank and file do not concur in that viewpoint.

"Some have deemed it right to appeal to the Fraternities for some kind of commercial patronage. Some have thought that if they avoided the use of the word 'Freemasonry' that they were abiding by the letter of the law.

"This tendency to commercialize is the greatest danger I foresee to the Fraternity."

One of the rulings he gave was that the Lodge should not sponsor a troop of Boy Scouts, but it was fine for the members, as individuals, to render such assistance as they could, and desired.

In connection with the Masonic trials, he says in the report, especially in the large cities, that the Trial Code is unsatisfactory, and further adds that many objections are offered by the smaller Lodges to the Jury idea. He finds that a great many approve the Trial Code in force, and suggests the addition of a section, and points out that many Grand Jurisdictions have Trial by Commission, and that the Code may be amended by adding power to allow the Trial by Commission at the option of the Lodge or the accused.

In Saskatchewan we have Trial by Commission and find it a very great improvement on any other way.

Saskatchewan is represented at the Grand Lodge by Brother Lee E. Divinia, and as is quite common with many other Grand Jurisdictions, a list is given of the Grand Lodges that have been officially recognized, and the list showed Lodges recognized in Europe, the West Indies, Egypt, Canada, Australia and elsewhere, with a great deal of other statistical information.

Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed. Quotations are made, without comment, from the address of the then Grand Master, Brother W. M. Martin.

MONTANA, 1929

DR FRANCIS HAGSTROM, G.M.

Membership, 20,905.

Net Gain, 274.

The 65th Annual Communication held at Great Falls in August, 1929.

There were 7 Special Communications, of which 3 were to Dedicate Masonic Temples; 1 to lay a corner stone of a high school at Terry; 2 to conduct funeral services, 1 of which was for Past Grand Master Squire Chase Kenyon, the other for Past Grand Master Geo. T. Slack; another

for the funeral of Rae John Lemert, Grand Historian; 1 to Dedicate a Masonic Temple at Manhattan Lodge No. 59; the other for a Masonic Temple at Fairfield Lodge No. 127; another for a Masonic Temple of Wisdom Lodge No. 61.

The Grand Master, in his address, among other things, speaks of the Order of De Molay and Rainbow organizations, and says:

"I sincerely recommend to the consideration of every Mason the work of the De Molay and Rainbow organizations. Under our present civilization, we must put more stress upon giving consideration to the youth of the land. Whether or not they will become permanent organizations is a matter for the future to determine. They are noble experiments, and, in my opinion, are performing a good work. They develop independence and character through mutual assistance if properly supervised. These organizations should be encouraged to fix moral standards and then, in a co-operative, democratic way, see that the members live up to those standards and ideals. The punishment meted out by these organizations to their own members has generally proven adequate. I commend highly the worthy purpose of these organizations."

"The Secretaries' Association"

"During the past year steps have been taken looking to the organization of the Montana Masonic Secretaries' Association, which will include in its membership the Secretaries of the Masonic Lodges of Montana. This move has the sanction of your Grand Master. Such an association can only result in great good, not only to the Secretaries of our Lodges but to the Lodges themselves and the Masonry of Montana, by fostering among the members a higher appreciation of their duties, promoting the friendly and brotherly feeling already existing among them, harmonizing any misunderstandings that may exist among them, and devising the best means of handling the work of their offices. We should encourage the Secretaries in their work for their Lodges and aid them in every way possible. In most of our Lodges they undertake their duties largely as a labor of love. If we can lighten the load for them in any way or brighten their labours by encouragement, advice and assistance, let us do our bit."

He deals with incorporation of Lodges and says:

"Our laws on the subject of the incorporation of Lodges are not adequate or complete for the protection of the Lodges themselves or of Grand Lodge.

"I believe that when a Lodge seeks to incorporate under the laws of the State, its proposed articles of incorporation should be submitted to the Grand Master for approval before filing with the Secretary of State. All such articles should provide that the corporation shall be for the purpose of conducting a subordinate Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, subject to the Constitution, Laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge of Montana, with reversionary rights of the Grand Lodge in all property of the proposed corporation should the Lodge cease to function as a subordinate Lodge or forfeit or surrender its Charter."

Approval is given of Trial by Commission.

Cash received from all sources, \$146,133.94.

From the Masonic Home Campaign Building Fund a total of \$28,716.65 was raised.

From 1926 the number in the Home increased from 36 to 50, and recommendation is made for the building of a women's building in con-

nection with the Home, and for such purpose an increase of the endowment Fund is necessary.

The Review of Foreign Correspondence is unusually complete for a comparatively small Grand Lodge, and generous space is used therefor. Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed with rather extended quotations taken, without comment, from its annual proceedings.

There is an extended report on the recognition of foreign Masonry by the English-speaking Grand Lodges—one of the most adequate which the writer has seen, and also giving the standards of recognition, not only of the Grand Lodge of England, but the standards of recognition in a great many other Grand Lodges, in which it is known to vary to some extent—and statistical details throughout the world of Masons, with the number of Masons and Lodges, the compilation of which report involves very considerable work, particularly in case of the varying standards of recognition in different Grand Lodges throughout the world. Also a list of Grand Lodges in which no standard of recognition has been set up, and intimating that answers have not been received to enquiries in connection with a considerable number of Grand Lodges.

In a short summary at the end of the review, entitled "End of Journey," there are some general comments on Masonry and the condition of the Order. I quote the following therefrom:

"The panic at the large number of suspensions and loss of the previous year has given place to a feeling of hopefulness and optimism as to the future; normal gains are again in the ascendancy; the elephantine growth has been checked and the useless surplus adipose has been removed, the fever has subsided, and Masonry's heart-beats are again at par."

NEBRASKA

M.W. FRANK H. WOODLAND, G.M.

Membership, 41,978. Net Gain, 30. Number of Lodges, 292.

Grand Lodge met for its 72nd Annual Communication at Omaha in June, 1929, presided over by the Grand Master. Thirteen P.G.M.'s were in attendance.

The Grand Master gave an interesting and full description of his Masonic acts during the year. Corner stones were laid for four Masonic Temples. The Grand Master said that more had been laid this year than for the preceding five years. The corner stone was laid for a public school, a high school, a Methodist Episcopal church, and also one laid by another Brother, one for the Shrine Country Club House at Lincoln. Five Masonic Halls were Dedicated.

The Masonic body combines with the Eastern Star for the support of a Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children. In addition thereto there is maintained the Masonic Home, which celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1928. It has been very fortunate in receiving a handsome bequest for its support, during the year, which bequest of over \$9,000.00 was to be divided equally between Nebraska Masonic Home and the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children. There was another bequest of \$20,000.00 which will be treated similarly.

Another trust fund of \$73,320.00 is to be eventually divided equally between the two charities.

The Grand Lodge is one of the subscribers to the Masonic National

Memorial Association at Washington. It is recited in the address of the Grand Master that more than \$25,000.00 has been collected and spent to that end, with an effort on the part of the Association to complete the memorial for Dedication in 1932, on the 200th anniversary of Washington's birthday. As a matter of fact, there has been criticism from some of the Lodges for assuming the responsibility for the erection of this memorial, and has required considerable organization and driving power to put the scheme over.

The Grand Master points out in his address, something that has occurred, in most cases in a lesser degree, but to some extent in all Jurisdictions, namely: that 4,490 Members were delinquent in paying their dues, in many cases for more than a year, with an average of \$8.80 each, or an aggregate of \$39,553.26. Twenty-seven Lodges of the total number in the State had no delinquent Members.

NEVADA 1928-9

Membership, 3,039.

Net Gain, 85.

Number of Lodges, 23.

The Grand Lodge met for its 65th Annual Communication at Reno, and fraternal greetings were received from other Grand Lodges, among others from Manitoba, then in session.

Special Communication was held at Reno in March to attend the funeral of Past Grand Master John M. McCormack.

Twenty-three Lodges were represented and seven Past Grand Masters were in attendance. One corner stone for a new post office building was laid at Fallon.

The Grand Master, speaking of conditions in Masonry in Nevada, says:

"I feel that I can say to this Grand Lodge that Masonry in Nevada is in a healthy condition; that all of the Lodges have some work on the Trestle Board; that each Lodge possesses a comfortable meeting place, while a number own modern and commodious structures."

Again he says:

"It was most noticeable in some Lodges that there was a tendency to spend far more money on banquets and entertainments than upon charity."

"I found one Lodge, with no large amount of money, paying the expenses of a worth-while but needy young man at our State University."

Responses made to the appeals for relief from the disaster resulting from the tornado that swept over Porto Rico amounted to the sums of \$100, and \$50 to the sufferers in the Florida floods.

The annual dues collected by the Grand Lodge from the subordinate Lodges amounted to \$3,845, of which ten per cent. belongs to the Charity Fund.

An Educational Loan Fund is maintained showing a balance of \$635.88 in June, 1928, with receipts for the year to bring it to \$872.54, and a list of the small loans of this Fund is set out, for which notes are taken, and shows the total amount outstanding on loans for this Fund to be \$1,522.88.

Estimated income for the year, \$4,400.

We find that Saskatchewan was represented.

There is a fairly complete, though not extensive, report on foreign correspondence, including much of the Masonic world, but Saskatchewan does not figure in it.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1928

JAMES VROOM, G.M.

Membership, 6,028.

Increase, 13.

The 61st Annual Communication was held at Saint John in August, 1928, and two Special Communications were held, one at Saint Andrew's in the Grand Lodge—which city has an interesting connection with Masonry in New Brunswick, and of which connection the Grand Master says:

"It is a great pleasure to open this session of Grand Lodge in St. Andrew's, which was an important centre of Masonic activity in days gone by. With the exception of military Lodges which had travelling warrants, the first Lodge under Irish charter within the limits of the present Province of New Brunswick was held here, and attached to it was the first conclave or encampment of Knights Templar. They were called the Hibernian Lodge and Encampment, and it is their purple banner which you see on the wall of this Lodge room.

"But more interesting and more important than this is the fact that the Hibernian Lodge kept its lights burning when Masonry was nearly extinct in the neighboring State of Maine, and the Brethren of Calais and Eastport came here for their Degrees and for the fraternal meetings."

A Special Meeting was held at Colebrooke in the new Masonic Lodge room.

In connection with the condition of Masonry, the Grand Master says, in part:

"The funds at the disposal of Grand Lodge are increasing, and, with one or two exceptions, the private Lodges are in good condition financially and are quietly doing their work.

"In this connection, I wish to call attention to a comparatively new form of Masonic Charity which deals with unemployment. Through representative associations in some Jurisdictions, an organized system of finding employment for Masons who are out of work is carried on. Here is perhaps a good work within our reach which could be made to pay its own expenses by small contributions from the beneficiaries.

"I fear there is one evil custom increasing among us—that of admitting applicants who are not in a position to meet the cost of membership and to become regular contributors to Masonic charities. I have known of at least one case in which the applicant borrowed money to pay his initiation fee. It would be better if an applicant were required to show that he is not only self-supporting but that he has made some provision for the support of his family in case of his death, before his application could be considered."

The total assets of the Fund of Benevolence appeared to be \$33,978.83, and the general receipts for the year, \$20,320.18, leaving a surplus on hand of \$3,007.23.

There is no review of foreign correspondence.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1929

J. FRED EDGETT, G.M.

Membership, 6,051.

Number of Lodges, 46.

The 62nd Annual Communication was held at Moncton in August, 1929. Saskatchewan was not represented among the list of representatives.

A Special Communication was held at West Saint John in March to decide whether or not the Masonic Hall at Saint John, recently destroyed, should be rebuilt and restored, or the property and insurance moneys on the building otherwise disposed of.

A Special Communication was held for Divine Service on the Sunday preceding the Festival of Saint John the Baptist.

An Emergent call was for the purpose of taking steps in connection with the construction of a Masonic Temple, and it was decided to instruct the Directors of the Masonic Grand Lodge Corporation to undertake to transfer to any Masonic body or Masonic corporation in Saint John the premises on which the Grand Lodge building was erected, and which corporation would undertake to erect a proper Masonic Temple in the City of Saint John. It was decided to transfer to the Masonic Temple Corporation the land and premises on which the Grand Lodge had been erected, and presumably the building has been erected before this.

For the Benevolent Fund, there were cash receipts, including a carry-over from 1928, of \$2,619.16.

The report of the Committee on the Grand Master's Address, among other things, says:

"It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Grand Master has found it convenient to visit officially so many of the Private Lodges. The inspiration of his presence and the benefit of his advice and instruction are greatly to the interest of the Fraternity."

He recommends the appointment of a Grand Lecturer.

Eleven Members of Grand Lodge died after the preceding Annual Meeting.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1929

J. MELVIN DRESSER, G.M.

Membership, 1929, 15,486. Decrease, 74. Number of Lodges, 81.

The Annual Communication was held at the City of Concord in May, 1929.

The Semi-annual Communication was held in the City of Manchester in December, 1928.

There were 3 Dedications of Masonic Halls, 1 for the Constitution of a Lodge, and several Lodges of Instruction.

At the Annual Communication, Saskatchewan was represented by Brother John J. Tilton, a Past Grand Master.

We quote the following from the address of the Grand Master:

"May we, in our daily lives and conduct, so exemplify the principles of Freemasonry, that its influence for good may be ever-widening and more far-reaching. Let us not be blinded to the fact that there are powerful forces of evil throughout the length and breadth of our land, warring against the forces of law, order and righteousness. As Freemasons, let us array ourselves with the forces of right, accepting the responsibilities that are ours because we are Freemasons; standing firmly behind all honest and worth-while public officials, in the discharge of their duty; and let us live, constantly and consistently, in strict accord with the constitution of our country."

A telegram from the Executive Secretary of the Masonic Service

Association of the United States, calling attention to the terrible suffering, destitution and affliction of our Brethren of Porto Rico, caused by the recent terrific storms and tornadoes in that locality. Each Grand Jurisdiction was asked to contribute a minimum sum of three cents per capita, for relief in this case, and the Treasurer was instructed to at once send on \$500. No sooner was this matter attended to than an urgency appeal came from Florida. Florida at first declined assistance, but later discovered that the damage was so appalling that they had to call on other Jurisdictions for aid, and three cents a head was called for from the members, and \$500 was despatched as a result of the call.

The Grand Master attended the Masonic Service Association.

In reference to the George Washington Memorial assessment, many districts which have imposed the special levy or tax are finding its collection not too easy, and reference is made to it in the report which the writer is reviewing.

A Masonic Home is maintained, and it has celebrated its 25th anniversary. This building had to be enlarged, which necessitated a new call on the Brethren for contributions for that purpose.

In connection with the Order of De Molay, the Grand Master states:

"Of all the great worth-while undertakings of the Freemasons of our day and age, I consider none more worthy, nor none more worthy of note, than the sponsoring of this splendid society for boys. I would that I might be given the power of words to convey to your minds and hearts a bit of the enthusiasm toward this splendid undertaking, which characterizes all who are thoroughly acquainted with its wonderful possibilities."

In the review of this Grand Lodge and in some others, I am drawing attention to this Order, not either by way of approval or disapproval, but merely that our own Jurisdiction may know something of it, as I do not believe it exists anywhere in Canada.

Saskatchewan, 1928, is kindly reviewed.

In connection with the report of the Committee on the Condition of Masonry, the Reviewer says:

"The Committee on Condition of Masonry made a wonderful report. No Grand Master could have presented a better or more timely preachment."

NEW JERSEY

M.W. WM. VANDERLIPP, G.M.

Membership, 94,773. Net Gain, 2,208. Number of Lodges, 140.

The Annual Communication was held in April, 1929, at Trenton.

A large number of Emergent Meetings were held, some for Installing Officers. Among others: one for laying a corner stone of a new high school building; another for laying corner stone of City Hall at East Orange; another for laying corner stone of Post Office, also at East Orange; one for laying corner stone for Masonic Temple at Westfield, and another at Woodbridge.

The Grand Master, in his address, deals with the question of Honorary Membership. I quote the following:

"I recommend that our Lodges shall be authorized by two-thirds favourable secret ballot to confer the title of 'Honorary Member' upon

such Brethren as they shall select, the distinction to carry neither voice nor vote in the affairs of the Lodge, nor subject the Lodge to Grand Lodge or Masonic Home fees by reason thereof."

Two new Lodges were Constituted. A Masonic Home, among other charities, is maintained, for which \$1.00 per capita of membership is raised, and a portion of the fees from initiation, giving a revenue for the year of \$139,350.00. In the Home, in 1913, the cost per guest was \$320.94. In 1929, with more standardized equipment, \$657.36 per capita of the guests.

The Lodge was also fortunate in receiving many gifts and donations for the support of the Home and charities.

Saskatchewan, in 1928, is reviewed, and there is a list of the addresses of Grand Officers, in which Saskatchewan is included.

The review on foreign correspondence is well written, with adequate treatment of the Lodges reviewed.

NEW MEXICO, 1929

SAMUEL E. WOOD, G.M.

Membership, December 31, 1928, 6,932.

Net Gain, 240.

Number of Lodges, 62.

Grand Lodge met at Gallup on February 18th, 1929.

Six Special Communications were held, of which two were to lay corner stones, one for a high school at Anthony, and the other for the First Methodist Church at Deming.

The Grand Master, as is usual in such cases, made a good many rulings. Among others, he was asked whether the Lodge Room could be used for radio reception of election returns for the benefit of Masons, their wives and Members of the Eastern Star, to which he answered "yes."

Among other functions attended by the Grand Master was a joint Communication of two Lodges at which a number of the Order of De Molay for Boys presented Most Worshipful Brother MacTavish with the Honorary Cross of the Legion of Honor, De Molay, and your Grand Master with the Cross of Legion of Honor, De Molay.

A Revolving Student Loan Fund is maintained.

An institution was formed called the National Masonic Tuberculosis Sanatoria Association. In previous years some other Grand Lodges had been unwilling to participate in this work, and the Grand Master refers to the fact as follows:

"Owing to the lack of co-operation from a majority of the Grand Jurisdictions in the United States to the plans and aspirations of the National Masonic Tuberculosis Sanatoria Association, I see no alternative other than for the Grand Lodge of New Mexico to assume control, the tubercular relief to be handled by a committee consisting of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary and such additional members as may be necessary."

Some Grand Lodges have contributed to this work, and a cheque is acknowledged from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey for the sum of \$21,878.90. It will be remembered that this matter was referred to in a previous review, and some Grand Lodges pointed out the fact that they obligated themselves to support similar work in their own Jurisdictions.

The Grand Master refers to the fact of the appointment of a committee at its last Communication for the purpose of marking the graves of its Past Grand Masters, and reported that the graves of all but three were marked and that the work continue.

The net balance on December 31st, 1928, to the credit of the General Fund was \$8,134.85.

I find an interesting review on foreign correspondence. Saskatchewan, however, is not in the list. The Reviewer, at the end of his work, details certain conclusions that he has arrived at, and says:

"Signs of progress continue to appear. Recognition of 'foreign' Jurisdictions is becoming more common—an indication of broader and better understanding among men and Masons.

"The Washington Memorial has at last won one hundred per cent. support in the United States. We'll all be proud of this accomplishment.

"The Masonic Service Association is ironing out some of its difficulties by eliminating its printing establishment. This Association has repeatedly demonstrated its worth by bringing Masonry's attention and assistance to worthy causes without delay or red tape."

NEW MEXICO

SAMUEL E. WOOD, G.M.

Membership, 6,932.

Net Gain, 240.

Fifty-first Annual Communication was held at Gallup, February 18th, 1929.

An address of welcome was made to the Grand Lodge from which I quote the following:

"It is not amiss at this time to recall that less than two hundred years ago we, as a body, were denounced, forbidden and proscribed. Our only crime then, as now, was our eager devotion to liberty and enlightenment. Our Brethren were forbidden to meet and were driven from many lands, and only able to meet in secret on pain of death if discovered. Even free Holland proscribed our Order in 1735. In 1737 Louis XV forbade us in France, and in 1738 Clement issued his famous Bull of Excommunication. We were heretics and subjected to the penalty of death. That was the welcome received by our fellow Craftsmen then."

Two Special Communications were held for the purpose of laying corner stones, one for a high school, the other for a Methodist church, and several Special Communications were held for Masonic purposes, and special deputations were granted for laying another corner stone for a union high school and a public school, and another for a Methodist church.

The rulings of the Grand Master contain nothing exceptional.

The Sojourner's Club is located and maintained in the U.S. Veterans' Hospital No. 55, Fort Bayard, devoted to the relief and entertainment of veterans in the Veterans' Hospital.

There is also a club known as the Trowell Club at Fort Stanton.

A feature found in some other Grand Jurisdictions is a Revolving Student Loan Fund. The Grand Master states that this fund has been in great demand by deserving college and university students who need assistance to complete their education.

Efforts have been made by the Grand Lodge to establish a National

Masonic T.B. Sanatoria Association, and an association was created and incorporated, but it was found that owing to the lack of co-operation from the majority of Grand Jurisdictions in the United States with the plans and aspirations of this association, Grand Lodge found no alternative than for the Grand Lodge of New Mexico to assume and take control itself. Exception has been taken by some other Jurisdictions to the fact of the concentration of advertising as a national association because, among other reasons, most other Jurisdictions attempt as best they can to take care of their own tubercular cases. In New Mexico, of course, there is a special burden placed on the Membership in view of the fact that the climate is peculiarly favourable to consumptives, and for this reason many invalid Brethren visit New Mexico, and, of course, in time many become a burden on the Lodges of New Mexico.

A special committee was appointed for the marking of graves of Past Grand Masters, and reported that all but the graves of three had been marked.

The Grand Master alludes to the extension of clandestine Lodges in a very charitable way. He states that "several clandestine Lodges are operating in our Jurisdiction and they are preaching the gospel of Masonry. I do not think they are interfering with us any more than the Negro clandestine Lodges or the Chinese Lodges. I feel that something should be done for these people who are hungry for Masonry. Let us put ourselves in their places. If a large per cent. of the population were Americans and we were in a district in Mexico we would be tempted to practise and preach Masonry at any price."

The report on foreign correspondence extends to some one hundred and fifteen pages, and is very well written, containing many interesting Masonic views culled from various Jurisdictions.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1929

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD STONEHAVEN, G.M.

Membership, 69,299.

Number of Lodges, 581.

Special Communication was held on the 17th of July, 1928, and Quarterly Communications in September and December, 1928, and March and June, 1929, and another Special Communication on the 10th of June, 1929.

The Special Communication of July, 1928, was for the Investiture of the Grand Officer and Worshipful Brother His Excellency Lord Stonehaven, as Grand Master.

Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia were all represented by several representatives. The retiring Master, M.W. John Goulston, delivered a very interesting address.

There are two main charitable institutions, the William Thompson Masonic Schools and Hostel at Baulkham Hills, and the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution, and both are growing rapidly,—222 boys and girls in residence at the schools, and 18 further to be admitted shortly thereafter; this, together with the 87 boys at the hostel, makes a grand total of 327. The Benevolent Institution has 397 annuitants on its roll, and for the 12 months preceding, the relief amounted to £14,058.

In the address the Grand Master says that the membership has increased by over 4,000 during his tenure of office and that the position of Masonry in New South Wales was never more satisfactory.

Lord Stonehaven delivered an able address after his installation. He quotes the following from Edmund Burke:

"Private honour is the foundation of public trust, and friendship no mean step towards patriotism."

He goes on:

"We citizens of the British Empire pride ourselves particularly, not in any Pharisaical spirit, but as a plain matter of fact, on cultivating these qualities. They constitute the very bedrock of our Craft, and they are the foundation on which our national institutions have been built up."

The hour was late, so the representatives in New South Wales of the Sister Grand Lodges were asked by the M.W. the Pro Grand Master to stand and they were then presented by him to the M.W. the Grand Master "in globo" instead of individually, as is customary. Saskatchewan was represented by C. C. Paterson.

Three new Lodges were Consecrated.

The investments of Grand Lodge in August, 1928, were £302,307.0.4.

The Grand Inspector of Workings submits a very full report culled from the District Inspectors' reports.

At the end of April, 1929, there was carried over a balance of £47,892.10.10 from the General Purpose Fund.

The review of foreign correspondence is very extended and instructive. In connection with Masonry in Italy, he quotes the following:

"When Young Italy marched into Rome and took possession of the Government, the first object was to make a clean sweep and eliminate whoever and whatever was responsible for things as they were. They wanted all public offices to be surrendered to their own leaders and comrades. A clash with the incumbents became inevitable. Antagonisms became intensified. Then came an official edict from Fascimo headquarters calling upon all who were Masons to vacate the offices they held. Many obeyed. Many others sat tight waiting for a change which never came, trusting for security to the secrecy which guarded Masonic membership from being divulged. Then came the Association Law, which required publication of the names of all members of Masonic Lodges and secret societies in general.

"Of all the persecutions visited upon Freemasons we need not speak in detail; their relentless, cruel character has been reported in the newspapers, and they are here referred to only to indicate the rigour of the campaign for the ousting of Masons from all places of influence in the State and in the local communities. And the people, shocked as they must have been, were content to let the persecution take its course. The sad fact is that Italian Freemasonry, by its abandoned but not forgotten past, had forfeited the goodwill of the people to a large extent.

"Meanwhile the harried, careworn and still hopeful defenders of Freemasonry continued their courageous struggle to keep the Craft afloat, however reduced in numbers, and to imbue the faithful remnant with a firm determination to uphold and exemplify the true ideals and principles of Freemasonry. Success was thwarted largely by tactical blunders and the interference of fool-friends among the "long-distance patriots" domiciled or living in exile in foreign lands. The tactical mistakes sprang from a vain hope that appeal to fair play and the sympathy of the people might win support, while all these efforts only irritated the de facto authorities all the more. Prejudice knows no fair play and is blind and impervious to reason and to common sense.

"Still greater harm was wrought by the interference of groups and organizations of irresponsible persons in foreign lands, in Europe and in America. Domizio Torrigiani suggested, begged, implored his friends in foreign countries to desist, but they would not. Masonic Jurisdictions, especially of France and Belgium, and a few other Latin countries, led in protestations and criticisms of the Italian Government. In the United States, too, anti-Fascist propaganda among the Italians laboured to arouse hostility, and carried their noisy agitations up and down the country, affecting nothing in Italy except to make the irritated Government put on the screws more tightly. Again and again these agitators were pleaded with to heed the request made by Domizio Torrigiani and leave Italy alone to solve its own problems. But they would not listen."

Reference is made also to the attack on Freemasonry in Germany and some review on the same is given.

The article dealing with Freemasonry in France is illuminating

NEW YORK

JOHN A. DUTTON, G.M.

Membership, 343,700.

Number of Lodges, 1,010.

The 148th Annual Communication was held at the Masonic Hall, New York, in May, 1929.

Saskatchewan has a representative in Bro. Philip Elting, and New York is represented before the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan

Five new Lodges were Dedicated.

The Grand Master, in his address, deals, among other things, with the question of dual membership, and I quote the following:

"The privilege of dual membership was finally adopted at the last session of Grand Lodge, with the proviso that it should not take effect until the Grand Master should issue an edict prescribing the procedure to be observed in its application; such edict was issued in September last.

"Under this system a Brother may belong to two Lodges, both within our Jurisdiction, or one within and the other without the Jurisdiction. Its application to those hailing from other Jurisdictions and desiring to join a Lodge in our Jurisdiction is very much limited, owing to the fact that a large majority of the Jurisdictions in this country do not permit dual membership, and under the system of comity existing between those Jurisdictions and ours, we cannot take their members into our Lodges.

"Other Jurisdictions, however, are becoming interested in the subject. Rhode Island and Connecticut have both recently adopted dual membership. It is also before the Grand Lodge of New Jersey now for action at its next session. We believe other Jurisdictions will follow in the near future, and that, in time, the policy will become universal."

The Grand Lodge has established Lodges in various parts of the world. This matter was dealt with to some extent in the last review. Among other foreign Lodges, we find them in Syria, Levant, Damascus, Finland, Central and South America

The Grand Lodge, with all its resources, is solicitous as to the future in connection with dealing with the Home, and I quote the following:

"The number of those at the Home, and to receive outside relief, increased during the past year over 8% over the previous year, while the membership of the Fraternity increased less than 2%. If this ratio con-

tinues there will necessarily be an ever-increasing demand for assistance. These figures suggest the wisdom of an ever-vigilant effort on the part of the Lodges not to admit to membership those who are likely to become a burden and who may perhaps be seeking membership because of that fact."

The magnitude of the resources of Grand Lodge is shown in the large sum of \$553,878.20 for the year 1928, this proceeding only from fees and dues of Lodges, certificates, diplomas and monitor proceedings, dues of Members of defunct Lodges, Dispensations, Charters and miscellaneous. Of course, the great bulk comes from fees and dues of Lodges, which alone make up \$547,372.38.

An Officer styled "Judge Advocate" deals with constitutional matters, and he has given a large number of rulings which space forbids quoting, except the following:

"In the State of New York, therefore, no candidate is eligible for initiation, except such as has physical ability without artificial aid, or substitution of members or parts thereof, to conform to the Ritual and to learn and practise the act as a Brother should. This includes not only Masonic work within the Lodge room, but ability to earn a livelihood by manual labour, if necessary, outside the Lodge room. It does not include those whose dismemberment or defect is such as to require or permit the substitution of an artificial member or part thereof, even though with such substitution the same result could be obtained."

There is a Grand Historian, and in the report we are reviewed. There is considerable space devoted to a historical examination of the origin of the Craft. The review is highly critical and the writer of it promises to continue at future Communications, dealing with the subject. It is a review, so far as it extends, that may well be read by any Mason really interested in the correct historic picture of the early days of Craft Masonry, before the founding of the Grand Lodge of England, and deals in particular with the origin of Craft Masonry in Scotland, admittedly the oldest in Great Britain.

Foreign correspondence extends over some 154 pages. It is very well written, and Saskatchewan, in 1928, is reviewed with quotations from the address of the Grand Master. It reviews, Chili, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Venezuela and this Continent, together with the Lodges in Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent, Egypt, Palestine, Northern China, with condensed but valuable information in connection with each.

\$3,000.00 was appropriated for expenses of the Secretaries of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

NEW ZEALAND

GENERAL SIR CHARLES FERGUSON, BART., G.M.

Membership, 25,579.

Number of Lodges, 295.

Grand Lodge held its 39th Annual Communication at Dunedin in November, 1928, the Grand Master, M.W. General Sir Charles Ferguson, Bart., presiding. Of course, with quarterly meetings the business to be transacted at the annual meeting is greatly cut down, and with the Grand Master there is always a Pro-Grand Master who is supposed to give even more attention to the work than the Grand Master, who, in New Zealand, Great Britain and many of the British Dominions, is generally a man of high social rank and position.

Even in prosperous New Zealand a large amount of money has to be expended for charity. The amount for the year was £1,095 5s 5d.

Recognition was extended to the Grand Lodge of Sweden and the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico. The Grand Lodge of Sweden was established in 1754 under Charter of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It was under a Lodge in this Jurisdiction that the late King Edward VII was initiated at Stockholm when he was Prince of Wales.

Several Masonic Temples were either erected, Dedicated or projected during the year.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1929

JOHN JASPER PHOENIX, G.M.

Membership, June, 1928, 41,350. Net Loss, 453. Number of Lodges, 433.

Grand Lodge held its 142nd Annual Communication at Raleigh in January, 1929.

In connection with the work of the Grand Master, he says the following in his address:

"All of the work of a Grand Master is not pleasant by any means; the course of his administration of Grand Lodge affairs is not always smooth. It is not a pleasant experience to arrest the Charter of a Lodge or to write a "scorching" letter to the Master of a Lodge, and yet the Grand Master is but the servant of the Grand Lodge and, if he be a faithful servant, he must see that the law of the Grand Lodge is obeyed or that the penalty prescribed by that law is visited upon the disobedient. It is not always easy to refuse this dispensation or that request, yet in the interest of Masonry, the Grand Master must often times say 'no.'"

Mention is made of the death of Grand Secretary Willson. It is almost always a very serious loss to a Grand Lodge when the Grand Secretary dies, particularly if he has been many years in office and becomes in the course of his service a fountain of information and a source of help to all Brothers or Lodges who have occasion to use him.

In connection with the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, he says:

"Due to the fact that many of the Grand Jurisdictions have not contributed their full quota to the building of this splendid memorial to George Washington, the man and the Mason; and to the further fact that some Jurisdictions have refused to have a part in the work, the building has been too long delayed and work upon it has been too frequently interrupted. Many of the States have more than doubled their quota, and I am glad to state that North Carolina has not only, at all times, been a well-wisher to the project, but has contributed fifty thousand dollars thereto."

The Grand Master attended the Meeting of Grand Masters in Washington in February, 1928.

He also has a good word to say of the Masonic Relief Association.

A great charity was established in the founding of Oxford Orphanage, which houses 415, and a campaign is in course for the raising of \$250,000 for permanent improvements.

The Grand Lodge maintains an Educational Field Secretary. In connection with the work of the Field Secretary, he says:

"I very frankly told Brother Wicker more than a year ago that his lectures were going over the heads of a majority of those to whom he

was delivering them. In fact, I told him that, as far as I was concerned, his lectures started five feet over my head and got higher and higher as he went along. The Craft was being served plank steak when, in fact, we should have been given a milk and toast diet; we were started in rhetoric before we knew our abc's."

He refers to the highly cultured members to be found in Masonry and to its cultural elements, and goes on to say:

"However, there are those of us who have not had the advantage of high school or college education, and though our love for Masonry is just as great and our desire to learn its truths is just as keen, yet we have not been able to properly appreciate profound discussions on the so-called 'esoterics' of Freemasonry because of the fact that we have not been able to properly understand such discussion."

There is maintained a Masonic and Eastern Star Home, and the responsibility for its maintenance is shared by the Eastern Star and the Grand Lodge.

He points out the desirability of establishing a Masonic Foundation for the furtherance of charitable and educational objects, and that the same should be incorporated and organized for the promotion of the making of gifts thereto, and suggests that if such a Foundation were established, Masonic testators would frequently remember the object of the Foundation in their wills, or make contributions during their lifetime.

The Grand Lodge established a Masonic Loan Fund. "This Fund aggregates \$65,000, the Grand Lodge having contributed thereto the sum of \$18,500, the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, \$20,000, the Grand Commandery, K.T., \$11,500, and the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, \$15,000. This fund is placed in thirty-one colleges of the State, in amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000, the larger amounts being placed with the Teachers' Training Colleges of the State. . . . and the results that may reasonably be expected from the loans made to the worthy boys and girls of our State, in order to better fit them for the battle of life,—all these are matters in which the Brethren may take just pride."

The Grand Master advocates the use of a cipher, also a commission form of trial. The commission form of trial is already in force in Saskatchewan, and undoubtedly is a very great improvement on the old system.

In connection with physical qualifications, he makes a recommendation as follows:

"The Grand Master shall have the right to waive the physical qualifications required of a candidate for the degrees whenever, in his judgment, he shall deem it advisable so to do," and says "that the passing of such an amendment would place North Carolina in the very forefront of those Grand Jurisdictions who realize that indeed it is 'the internal and not the external qualifications of a man which should render him worthy to be made a Mason'."

Foreign correspondence is found in a separate report and is an elaborate production, extending over 421 pages. In reviewing Missouri, the report says:

"We note that the Grand Master of Missouri gets a salary of a thousand dollars a year, in addition to an expense allowance which is this time increased to fifteen hundred dollars. Somebody wanted to raise his salary, but his expense fund was increased instead. There are some eight or ten Grand Masters who are on salary."

In reviewing Pennsylvania, we find the following:

"In Pennsylvania the Grand Master possesses considerably more power than does the Grand Master of North Carolina, the Grand Master's edict being absolutely final unless and until some future Grand Master issues another which counteracts or contradicts or annuls the former. . . . In Pennsylvania, as in Virginia and other States, the three lights are permanent fixtures in all degrees. These are to be located five feet six inches apart and equidistant on the corners of the altar."

The Grand Master also issues an edict to the effect that "it shall be unlawful for Members of Lodges in Pennsylvania to join any organization hereafter to be established which requires Masonic affiliation as a prerequisite to membership, unless the Grand Lodge sanctions its creation. We most heartily approve this. The number of the organizations already in existence which are based upon membership in a Masonic Lodge, is amply large. We only wish it were possible to cause this edict to be passed in every state of the union. When Sir Alfred Robbins made a report to the Grand Lodge of England after his visit to the United States two years ago, he stated quite frankly that he saw in this group of appendant organizations a source of great danger to American Masonry."

Saskatchewan is reviewed and comes in for over 16 pages. Copious quotations are taken from the address of Rev. Canon W. L. Armitage, the Grand Chaplain, on the subject "Where Masons Stand," and from the paper by Bro. W. H. Ward on "Masonic Education and Research," and "The Legend of the Degree," "The Lost Word," "The Completed Temple" by Bro. A. C. Garner. We do not think that any other Grand Lodge had anything like as full a review as was given to Saskatchewan.

There is a very elaborate set of statistical tables at the end of the review. We quote from one table, giving the average number of Members per Lodge:

"In the United States from 465 for the District of Columbia, to 62 for Arkansas; in Sweden, 499; the United States, 200; Canada, 145; Australasia, 105; England, 75; Ireland, 105; Scotland, 75."

The comment is made that Lodges range in number of Members in the United States from 4,000 to a bare 7, and the statement is made that few Lodges in the British Isles have more than 200 Members.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1930

M.W. J. J. PHOENIX, G.M.

Membership, 40,307. Chartered Lodges, 429. Charters Surrendered, 3. Charters Arrested, 3. 8 Lodges were Consolidated into 4

The Grand Lodge met on January 21st, 1930, for the 143rd Annual Communication at Raleigh, and Saskatchewan was represented by Bro. H. A. Newell.

We herewith give you a copy of the Commission of the Duke of Beaufort, the Grand Master of England, to his Provincial Grand Master, Joseph Montfort, and naming the principal Officers of the subordinate Lodge to be established:

"To ALL AND EVERY the Right Worshipful, Worshipful & Loving Brethren of the Most Ancient & Honourable Society of Free & Accepted Masons, I, Joseph Montfort, Esquire, of Halifax, in North Carolina, Provincial Grand Master of and for America, send Greeting:

"WHEREAS His Grace Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort & Grand

Master of the Most Ancient & Honourable Society of Free & Accepted Masons hath been graciously pleased (by Patent dated 14th day of January, Anno Latonorum 5771 Anno D. 1771 at London) to constitute me Provincial Grand Master of and for America with full power & authority in due form to make Masons & to constitute Lodge & regulate Lodges as occasion may require and also to do and execute all and every other acts & things appertaining to the said office.

"KNOW YE, THEREFORE, that I, upon the humble petition of the Right Worshipful, Worshipful & loving Brethren, John Crawford, Joel Sturdivant sen William Simmons . . . and several Brethren residing near Cabin Point in Surry County in the Colony of Virginia in America, do hereby constitute the said Brethren into a regular Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons to be opened at Cabin Point by the name of the Cabin Point Royal Arch Lodge. And I do further in consequence of the said Petition & of the great trust & confidence reposed in every of the said Brethren hereby appoint the said John Crawford to be Master, the said Joel Sturdivant to be Senior Warden & the said William Simmons to be Junior Warden for opening the said Lodge & for such further time only as shall be thought proper by the Brethren thereof, leaving the Election of such Officers for the future to be regulated agreeably to such Bye-Laws of the said Lodge as shall be constant with the general Law of this Society contain'd in the Book of Constitutions. And I do hereby will & require you the said John Crawford, Joel Sturdivant & William Simmons to take special care that all & every of the Brethren of the said Lodge are, or shall have been regularly made Masons & that they observe and perform the rules & orders contain'd in the Book of Constitutions & further that you do from time to time cause to be enter'd in a Book kept for that purpose an account of your proceedings in the Lodge together with all said Rules, Orders & Regulations as shall be made for the good government of the same. That in no-wise you omit once in every year to send to me & to my successors Provincial Grand Masters or to Cornelius Harnett Esq. Deputy Provincial Grand Master, to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the time being an account in writing of your proceedings & a copy of all such Rules Orders & Regulations as shall be made by your Lodge together with a list of the members thereof and such sum of money as may suit the circumstance of your Lodge & be reasonably expected towards the Grand Charity. Moreover I hereby will & require you as soon as conveniently may be to send an account in writing of what shall be done by virtue of these presents.

"GIVEN IN NORTH CAROLINA under my hand & Seal of Masonry this thirteenth of April Anne Lato. '5775' Anno Dom. 1773.

"By the Provincial Grand Master's Command

"(SGD.) CORNELIUS HARNETT D.G.M.A.

"Charter granted to Cabin Point Royal Arch Lodge at Cabin Point, Surry Co., Virginia, April 13, 1775, by Cornelius Harnett of Wilmington, N.C., Deputy Grand Master, under Joseph Montfort, Provisional Grand Master of and for America."

The Grand Master, in his address, says:

"Masonry is facing a crisis in North Carolina and throughout the Nation. Similar conditions prevail in all Jurisdictions, such as:

- (a) Loss of interest in meetings and complaint of high cost of Masonry;
- (b) Large suspensions for non-payment of dues;
- (c) Careless methods of subordinate Lodge finances and inability to meet Grand Lodge obligations promptly."

And he adds:

"I earnestly believe these conditions will continue unless this and other Grand Bodies make it possible for the Grand Master to maintain close supervision over the subordinate Lodges. No official successfully represents the Grand Master. The subordinate Lodge Officer will not accept a substitute for the Grand Master. The Grand Master should be adequately financed so he can devote considerable time to the Grand Lodge work during his term of office. Frequent visits should be made to the weaker subordinate Lodges and every District Meeting taken advantage of. It is in District Meetings that best results are observed."

An official organ is published on behalf of Grand Lodge called "The Orphans' Friend."

We would hope there was no need for such a warning in Saskatchewan as the following, when the Grand Master says:

"I deplore the increasing use of Masonic emblems on automobiles and in advertising. I suggest that this Grand Lodge enact some legislation that will reduce a custom which lowers the dignity of our Order."

For the Oxford Orphanage, supported by Grand Lodge and assisted apparently by the Order of the Eastern Star, the Grand Master recommended an appropriation of \$50,000. The \$250,000 drive inaugurated by the preceding Grand Master, resulted in an amount of \$165,000 being pledged to a fund for rebuilding. The per capita cost for 1929 is \$372.68 per child. Then he adds:

"This is higher than other Orphanages and is explained by the fact that we operate our own school, hospital, vocational departments for both boys and girls, and other educational departments that add to our cost of operations but enable our Orphanage to graduate a student fully equipped to enter the business and professional field."

A Masonic Loan Fund is maintained for educational purposes, to which the Grand Lodge contributed \$21,500 during the preceding eight years, and such fund assisted 175 students in 31 different colleges of North Carolina in the preceding year. The total receiving financial aid during the past eight years was 700 students.

Special Communications were held for the funeral of Grand Bro. B. R. Lacy; for the funeral of Past Grand Master J. C. Braswell, and another for the funeral of Past Grand Master B. S. Royster; to lay corner stones of two new buildings at Oxford Orphanage; for the unveiling of the monument of P.J.A. Benjamin Smith, and for the celebration of St. John's Day.

An eloquent address was given by the Grand Orator.

The Committee on Jurisprudence makes the following recommendation:

After pointing out the physical qualifications, the report goes on to say:

"The Grand Master shall have the right to waive the physical qualifications of a candidate for the degrees whenever, in his judgment, he shall deem it advisable so to do."

The foreign correspondence is found in a separate volume running to 445 pages, and is one of the most elaborate reviews found anywhere in foreign correspondence.

Saskatchewan, 1929, has nearly a six-page review. Reference is made to the rule of the Grand Master as to the position of a corner stone. The Grand Master ruled as follows:

"If the Masonic Temple faces west, where should the corner stone be placed? The Grand Master says that the corner stone must always be placed in the north-east corner regardless of the orientation of the building or of its location on the property. Somehow we cannot grow enthusiastic about this. It seems to us that Masonic practice should be a hand-maiden of common sense; but in this case they seem to us to be widely separated."

In the report reference is made to the address of Rev. Bro. Samuel Farley on religion and education, and an extensive quotation is taken therefrom.

We may add in conclusion that in few Grand Lodges is the report on foreign correspondence so adequate.

NORTH DAKOTA

HERBERT A. MERRIFIELD, G.M.

Membership, 1928, 15,470. Net Gain, 11. Number of Lodges, 129.

Grand Lodge met at Grand Forks in June. A reception was given to those present who were fifty-year Masons.

The Grand Master had very kind words to say concerning the Order of De Molay. I quote the following:

"A matter that has been brought to my attention on a number of occasions is the matter of the Order of De Molay for Boys. It teaches high ideals for boys and where it is properly sponsored is doing much good for the boys who join its ranks. Some Chapters are reaching out into the smaller communities, giving the boys in these places an opportunity to join their Chapter. I think that this is a very commendable thing, and a real service to these smaller communities. I would advise the Lodges in the smaller communities against attempting to organize and maintain a Chapter of De Molay unless they have very definite support from surrounding communities. Some of our Masons are rendering a real Masonic service in the interest they are giving to this work."

The receipts, which have been brought over from the preceding year, amounted to \$35,882.50.

A Masonic Service and Educational Fund of a very active character is maintained.

A list is given of Lodges that have held an average of at least two Communications a month.

The Lodge contributed generously to the Lodges of Florida and Porto Rico in their disaster.

An interesting chapter deals with the Masonic history of North Dakota, which would be a similar history to that of the Western Provinces of Canada.

The review of foreign correspondence, written by Brother Murfin, gives a concise summary of important Masonic information in the Lodges reviewed, and the whole makes a very readable presentation of Masonic activities in many Jurisdictions.

NOVA SCOTIA

JOHN C. MCKAY, G.M.

Membership, 9,892. Net Gain, 67. Number of Lodges, 80.

Grand Lodge met for its 64th Annual Communication at the Free Mason's Hall, at Sydney, in June, 1929.

I quote the following from the address of the Grand Master:

"Except where circumstances seemed to warrant special reference, either of commendation or reproof, I have not recorded my impressions of the average attendance. It is true that, in many instances, I was greeted by splendid gatherings, but I regret to relate that often I was disappointed to see so few of the Brethren assembled. Many of our Lodges have to deal with the serious problem of lack of interest, as displayed by non-attendance. The faithful realize this, and I hope they may succeed in every laudable effort to improve the situation in this respect."

The Grand Master then goes on to give the result of his itinerary, in dealing with the individual Lodges; further, the Grand Master says, in his address:

"Within the past twenty years, the number of our members in this Grand Jurisdiction has nearly doubled. Do we today present a corresponding growth in usefulness? If we can truly answer yes, let us not become weary in well doing, but rather persevere with still greater zeal for the good that we can do. If, however, we are conscious of failure; if we do not individually and collectively measure up to our opportunities for useful service, it is clear that we must amend the record and do so now."

A Special Communication was held of Grand Lodge on July 24th, 1928 to Dedicate and Consecrate Stormont Lodge No. 96.

A Nova Scotia Freemason's Home is maintained. The receipts and expenditures are relatively small as compared with many Jurisdictions, but this is something to be thankful for rather than the reverse. The total receipts were \$10,138.99, and a small balance was left on hand. A snug Endowment Fund has been created to assist in the maintenance of the Home, and the money is invested in good securities. Unfortunately, here as elsewhere, there is a growth in the need of such a Home, and a Home Enlargement Fund has been created.

Reports from the various districts show that on the whole, the Lodges are doing satisfactory work.

Saskatchewan comes in for a two-page review, for 1928.

OHIO 1929-30

OTTO H. HOHLY, G.M.

Membership, 206,720. Gain, 2,082. Number of Lodges, 612. Extinct, 87.

The cause of these 87 Lodges becoming extinct has not been analyzed, but doubtless in many cases it is due to the union of Lodges being formed out of existing Lodges.

The 120th Annual Communication was held at Toledo in October, 1929.

Fifty-year Medals. Fifty-year Medals were given for Masons of fifty years' standing, as to which the Grand Master says:

"Blessed be the man who conceived this idea. Nothing ever authorized by this Grand Lodge caused more genuine enthusiasm and interest than this one thing.

"On the nights when these medals were pinned on the coats of the veterans the Lodge rooms were invariably filled with eager friends and Masons; old friendships renewed; frequent expressions voiced as to renewed interest being awakened; and a determination to keep that interest alive."

Ohio is a large Jurisdiction with a great many Lodges, and the Grand Master has struck out a new line of action for himself. He says:

"It is my opinion that no Grand Master can in any possible way directly supervise the activities of the Lodges of the State of Ohio. Being of that opinion, and constantly hearing statements to the effect that interest in Masonry was waning, I conceived the idea of having the District Lecturers take their proper place in the activities of the Grand Lodge. They, therefore, were directed to take full charge of everything in their respective districts; to not merely visit the Lodge once a year for a pre-arranged inspection, but to become thoroughly familiar with every detail pertaining to the duties so plainly marked for them from the annual inspection to a close supervision of the finances, and a general interest at all times. They healed differences, created harmony, and acted as mentor and guide. In addition, they were instructed to lay corner stones and to Dedicate, using deserving and able workers for the purpose, thereby giving them an active part in some of our Grand Lodge duties, as well as recreating local interest."

The Ohio Masonic Home. "I am satisfied that if every Lodge could be induced to require its Master, Secretary, and one or both of the Wardens to pay a visit to the Home, the entire State would be conversant with the wonderful work being done at the Home by the Trustees of that Home. No one seems to quite grasp the story.

"These men who are the leaders of great business institutions of their own, professional men, are men whose every minute devoted to their own interests could be made to count for their own benefit. They have, however, devoted themselves for two days every three months to the most exacting task of managing the Home."

There is an annual levy on the membership of \$1.00 per capita.

In connection with building of new halls, the Grand Master makes some very advanced and striking remarks. He says:

"However, high-powered salesmanship for new Temples has entered the field of Masonry. These campaigns are generally conducted by companies or individuals for profit to themselves. They are usually entirely unaware of local conditions and no further interested than that the campaign goes over the top. Then the aftermath: pledge cards signed under more or less pressure, carrying a legal obligation to pay, neglect of which is followed by court action. Consult the legal records of one of Ohio's largest cities. At least ten to fifteen Masons before a court, sued for non-payment of pledges. In some cases, possibly, they were able to pay. In others, positively unable to pay. I have made a personal investigation of this situation and am well aware of the facts."

The type of pressure referred to by the Grand Master used in promotion of the building of Masonic Temples is not, fortunately, the writer believes, a very common one. It may be found in some of the States of the Union where the Lodges are very numerous, but the writer does

not think it has been commercialized in any Canadian Jurisdiction, in any event.

Ohio has a Masonic Veterans' Association which held its 58th Annual Meeting at the Masonic Temple in Toledo in October, 1929, of which the expenses are comparatively small.

The liquid assets of Grand Lodge were very large, amounting in various funds, to \$603,931.26.

In reference to the George Washington Memorial Association, there is not a unity of opinion in the American Jurisdictions. In connection with this, I extract the following:

"On account of the fact that at each Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge there has arisen discussion as to the proper policy of this Grand Body concerning the George Washington Memorial Association, it is unanimously recommended by the Ways and Means Committee that the incoming Grand Master appoint a committee of five (5) Members of this Grand Lodge to investigate thoroughly the entire situation and report at the next Annual Communication as to what, in their opinion, our connection with the George Washington Memorial Association should be in the future, together with such recommendations as said committee may see fit to make for the consideration of this Grand Lodge."

Saskatchewan, 1929, comes in for a fairly extended review of three and one-half pages—indeed, a very generous giving of space to a comparatively small Jurisdiction. Several extracts are taken from the address of the Grand Master, and quotations are taken freely from his address, and also from the address of M.W. Bro. William Douglas, Grand Master of Manitoba, who was a visitor at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

The review, as stated, is extended and is very kindly. The Reviewer is good enough to say that the report for 1928 dealing with Ohio by the Reviewer of Foreign Correspondence is a very creditable report and is nicely analyzed.

OKLAHOMA

RUFUS OAKLEY RENFREW, G.M.

Membership, 70,969.

Net Loss, 1,718.

The 21st Annual Communication was held in February, 1929, in the Scottish Rite Temple.

The roll call for the reception of Grand Representatives did not have a very large number of responses, but we see that the Grand Lodge of Canada was represented, and the only Canadian Jurisdiction that was represented.

Grand Master Sexson was in office until the election of his successor at the meeting of Grand Lodge referred to above, and presided. In his address, dealing with deceased Brothers, as is not uncommon in Grand Lodges in the United States, the record is shown of the various other Masonic bodies or societies to which the deceased Member belonged.

Many Dispensations were granted, and the Grand Master had a busy time laying corner stones—for a dairy, and industrial apartments to the A.N.M. College at Stillwater, Oklahoma, high schools, several churches, a library, a community building, and also Dedicated three Masonic buildings.

In the report in reference to the membership, it is pointed out that

last year was the first one in which there was a net loss of membership at the close of the year, particularly accounted for by the number of dimissions and deaths. Although Oklahoma is not a densely-populated State, there are twenty-one Lodges with over three hundred Members each, Oklahoma City Lodge with 2,261 Members, and Siloam Lodge with 1,989, and two others considerably exceeding 1,000 Members each.

The finances appear to be in fairly good shape. The receipts were \$149,279.97, and the expenditure \$126,234.67.

A Masonic Home is maintained for children and also for the aged, and the maintenance charges run into a large sum.

Reference is made, as is usual in reports of other Grand Lodges in the United States, to certain kinds of work of the Order of the Eastern Star, which is commonly found associated with the Masonic Body, in so far as charity and relief are concerned and whether through the establishment and maintenance of homes or not.

Saskatchewan comes in for a short review with quotations from the address of M.W. Bro. Irwin, the then Grand Master, and the various reviews of other Grand Lodge Jurisdictions, while short, are informative.

OREGON, 1929

MILTON L. MEYERS, G.M.

Membership, 30,742. Net Gain for Year, 414. Number of Lodges, 172.

The 79th Annual Communication was held in Portland in June, 1929.

A corner stone was laid for the School Board of the City of Lakeview, and also for the Normal School at La Grande. There were, of course, several Dedications of Masonic Temples.

The Grand Master, in his address, refers to the fact that dual membership is prohibited, and states that whether this is wise or not, it is a matter of opinion, and he thinks that they are overlooking the field of Masonic activity, and points out that there are 5,000 Masons living in Oregon who hold membership outside of the State, and says that "many of these Brethren will not transfer from their Mother Lodge for sentimental reasons, and have gradually gotten out of touch with any Lodge. They are always welcome as visitors, but after a while get tired of being unable to actively participate with us, yet will not sever their original ties."

He recommends life memberships.

A handsome Educational Fund is maintained, for which the receipts were \$18,837.89, and states that educational assistance was given to 119 children during the year.

A Home Endowment Fund has been created and is maintained.

Brother Robert Tucker was the representative of Saskatchewan before the Grand Lodge of Oregon, but he did not respond to the roll call.

A Cemetery Fund is maintained, also a Home Building and Home Maintenance Fund.

A national Emergency Relief Fund is also maintained, and, as stated before, a Student Loan Fund and an Educational Fund. The loan to students amounts to the considerable sum of \$5,781.00.

Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed.

PENNSYLVANIA

R.W. J. WILLISON SMITH, G.M.

Membership, 210,155.

Net Gain, 3,187.

The Annual Communication for 1928 was held at Philadelphia on December 27th, 1928, and Quarterly Communications were held, somewhat similar to the procedure in the Lodges of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Grand Master, in his address, refers to a matter that interests Masons everywhere:

"A matter of great importance and interest to our Fraternity has taken place during the past year. An Act of Assembly approved May 5, 1927, provides for the registration and protection of the names, emblems, insignia, etc., of Lodges and similar associations.

"Immediately after the approval of the Act, your Grand Lodge, with Masonic bodies recognized by it, registered all of their emblems. Shortly thereafter, a clandestine body which has been very active throughout the State, and which calls itself the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, made application for registration of the same emblems, which was refused. As a result of this refusal, the clandestine body instituted mandamus proceedings against the Secretary of the Commonwealth to compel him to register in its name the square and compasses, the plumb, the level and other Masonic emblems and insignia, and demanded a jury trial. Your Grand Lodge, with its affiliated Masonic bodies, intervened on behalf of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The case was brought to trial in the Dauphin County Court, and on October 19, 1928, a verdict was rendered against the clandestine body. That body appealed the verdict and asked for a new trial.

"The decision on this appeal is still pending, but no serious doubts are entertained that the appeal will be denied. The same sanguine feeling is held should further appeal be taken to the higher courts."

A special committee was appointed by Grand Lodge to select a site for a new Masonic Temple. Those of us who have seen the existing Masonic Temple regard it as an extremely handsome one, but perhaps in the process of time it has grown too small.

A review of the Alimon Rezon was undertaken by a committee and approved.

We have recorded, too, an instance of the making of a Mason at sight. The Grand Master says:

"It was my pleasure to call an Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge on the afternoon of March 7th, for the purpose of exercising the prerogatives of the Grand Master, in making a Mason at sight. The gentleman upon whom this honour was bestowed is, and was at the time, the Governor of the State, now Brother John S. Fisher."

An interesting historical chapter is written by Bro. David McGregor on early Masonry in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and the claim is made by the writer that John Skene, who arrived in the Delaware in October, 1682, and settled at Burlington, N.J., was the first Mason in America. The whole report of Brother McGregor is interesting in view of the early establishment of Masonry in Pennsylvania; and everyone is familiar with the early association of Benjamin Franklin with Masonry.

The increase for this Grand Lodge tends to show that Masonry is fully alive in Pennsylvania and it has been recognized throughout the Masonic world as being a leader in the Craft.

The resources of Grand Lodge are very extensive, as are the outlays.

Everything is on a large scale, financially. For instance, the Committee on Clandestine Masonic Bodies had an expenditure of \$7,500.00; the Grand Master, \$10,000.00, and expenses of Grand Lodge, \$15,000.00. All the other expenses are in keeping. The Grand Lodge, of course, has been extremely fortunate in having generous contributions made to it, from time to time, for charitable and endowment purposes.

A Library and Museum is maintained and it was useful in the legal proceedings with reference to the clandestine Lodges. I quote the following from a reference to it, in that respect:

"The utility of the Library and Museum as an auxiliary in the work of the Grand Lodge was never better exemplified than when its availability for use was resorted to in furnishing conclusive evidence of the established rights of the Free and Accepted Mason of Pennsylvania to use certain jewels, symbols and insignia in the recent litigation in the Dauphin County Court against the operations of clandestine organizations. Your Committee believes that the many rare documents and exhibits from the Library and Museum which the Grand Lodge was thus able to submit to the Court were a most realizing and determining factor with the jury in reaching a verdict against spurious Freemasonry."

There is no review of foreign correspondence.

The Grand Lodge purchased a piece of ground in the City of Philadelphia for \$303,233.80, suitable for erecting thereon a new Masonic Temple, and is negotiating for a further piece of land. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is in a very strong position financially. It is one of the richest Lodges in the world. In addition to the large resources of the Lodge, it is trustee for a large number of charity funds, moneys bequeathed or donated to it by members, many of them for special charities.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

TEODORO N. KALOW, G.M.

Membership, 6,667. Decrease, 16. Number of Lodges, 102.

Grand Lodge held its 17th Annual Communication at Manila in January, 1929.

A representative of Saskatchewan was present in the person of Vincent Orosa. The representative of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines before the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan is Bro. W. E. Jennings, who was appointed during the year.

The Grand Master had a very busy year and attended meetings of a great number of subordinate Lodges.

An official organ is published by Grand Lodge, now having reached its sixth year, and is called the "Cabletow."

A difficulty which has arisen in some other parts arose here when a party of Shriners from Islam Temple, in San Francisco, California, went to Manila to confer degrees on some of the local Masons. The Grand Master says he called a meeting of Past Grand Masters and Grand Officials and decided to send a protest to Imperial Potentate Jones at Houston, Texas, protesting against it, to which the Imperial Potentate replied that the Dispensation was granted by his predecessor, and states:

"I am, however, assured by the Officers of Islam Temple that the trip will in every way redound to the honour of Masonry and to the Shrine."

After the arrival of the Shriners negotiations took place between the two bodies and apparently an amicable settlement was reached. The Potentate of Islam Temple states in a letter to the Grand Master of the Philippines as follows:

"I firmly believe that with the tentative plans as outlined, and with careful handling of future affairs all will be harmonious. The Shrine recognizes subservience to the Grand Lodge in any Grand Jurisdiction in which it operates, and I am making this formal request of you that Islam Temple receive your approval for a ceremonial to be held in Manila on October 7th, 1928."

Upon receipt of this the matter was amicably arranged between the Grand Master and the Grand Potentate.

From the address of the Grand Master, I quote the following:

"And if I were asked now what I consider that phase of our external Masonry that we should study and promote in the near future for the maintenance of our Institution, I should frankly say to you: 'Let us spread Masonry in the Far East, among its various peoples. Let us have the natives of these isles and regions of Asia and Oceania mingle with other people in centers of fraternity, equality and democracy, such as Free Masonry, in order that they may not only become better acquainted with each other and do good and practice charity together, but that they may love each other and teach the rest the benefit of love.'"

The receipts are very considerable, p. 43,422.37.

As would be expected in a Spanish-speaking country, Masonic relations are maintained with many Lodges in Central and South America.

We find a very interesting report on foreign correspondence, taking practically half of the report of Grand Lodge, and Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed, with quotations from the address of Grand Master W. M. Martin.

PORTO RICO, 1929

JOSE GONZALEZ GINORIO, G.M.

The Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge was held in April, 1929. Receipts were \$23,060.

One new Lodge was Constituted and another Consecrated, and the Charters of two Lodges were withdrawn for breach of the Masonic Statutes affecting them.

There is a short review of the Spanish American Lodges.

The Grand Lodge decided to affiliate with the Masonic Service Association.

In the statement in reference to recognition by other Grand Lodges, it is stated that the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico is recognized by 84% of the regular Masonic world, and it holds Masonic relations with 122 out of 146 Masonic bodies.

It was decided to allow dual membership in prescribed conditions.

Saskatchewan was not represented at the meeting of Grand Lodge, and apparently Saskatchewan has no representative in Porto Rico.

At the end of the annual report, there is a report in English headed "Masonic Relief Committee English Report." It is known by every Mason now that nearly all the Grand Lodges in the United States contributed

to the Porto Rico relief, and, after all, Porto Rico is a portion of the United States.

The great bulk of the report is in Spanish, which I have glanced through and used to some extent in this report.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

GEORGE ELLIOTT FULL, G.M.

Membership, 1,226.

Net Gain since 1923 of 122.

The 54th Annual Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Hunter River in June, 1929. Saskatchewan was not represented. I quote the following from the address of the Grand Master:

"Will the explanation of a portion of the ceremonies taught the candidate at the very beginning of his career ever fade from the memory of one who has received it from a Master who understood and felt that which he was teaching, and when the initiate has passed through the First Degree of Masonry, if initiated by a Master who understood what he taught, he goes forth from the Lodge room with the words "Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth" ringing in his ears, and the lesson of temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice so lodged in his mind that he always feels himself a better man and resolves in his inner soul to lead a better life."

There is no review of foreign correspondence.

The receipts to the Benevolent Fund for 1929 amounted to \$4,091.93, and the Grand Lodge holds bonds for the Benevolent Fund of \$11,100.

As stated before, Saskatchewan was not represented at the meeting of Grand Lodge, but there is a representative in the person of Bro. Montgomery, of Port Hill.

Altogether, Masonry seems, with the small population, to be performing in Prince Edward Island the useful part that it is performing in a larger way in larger Jurisdictions.

QUEBEC

HENRY WILLIS, G.M.

Membership, 1928, 15,512.

Net Gain, 354.

Number of Lodges, 89.

The 59th Annual Communication of Grand Lodge was held in February, 1929, at Montreal, and the Saskatchewan representative attended.

Five new Lodges were Consecrated, three in Montreal, one in Rouyn, and one at River Bend, two hundred and fifty miles north of Quebec, and a Dispensation granted for a new Lodge at Drummondville.

The Grand Chaplain pronounced a very eloquent and extended address on the subject, "The Soul's Enfranchisement."

The roll call shows eighty-nine Lodges, an increase of one over the preceding year, eighty-eight being fully chartered and one under Dispensation. There is evidently considerable growth in the Province of Quebec. The number of Lodges on December 31, 1918, was sixty-six, and on the 31st of December, 1928, eighty-nine, an increase of thirty-five per cent. In revenues, there is also a marked increase. In 1918 there was approximately \$17,000.00, and in 1928 \$31,000.00, an increase of eighty-two per cent.

The report for the year ends with a very capital review of sister Jurisdictions, and Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed.

QUEENSLAND, 1929

C. STUMM, K.C., G.M.

Quarterly Communications were held at Masonic Hall, Brisbane, in September, 1928, December, 1928, March, 1929, (at which Deputy Grand Master W. H. Green presided), and June, 1929.

A Special Communication was held at Brisbane on August 8th, 1928, to meet His Excellency Baron Stonehaven, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia and Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

From the address of His Excellency Baron Stonehaven, we cull the following:

"You will remember that it was said by one of the old Greeks who wrote about democracy that a democratic constitution could not be worked except in a community where each member of that community took an effective part and exercised a definite voice in the government. We citizens of the British Empire see, and enjoy, and participate in the finest form of democracy under which human beings have ever lived and developed themselves. We have at the head of it a monarchy which goes back in unbroken succession for over a thousand years. We have universal suffrage. We have surrounded the world with a chain of communities, each of which is absolutely free to manage their own affairs; yet at the same time united, not only in the person of the Sovereign, His Majesty the King, but impelled by instinct to collaborate and to co-operate in all matters, both in times of peace and of war.

"It is Masonry that is going to form a real rallying point for hundreds of men, divided it may be in politics and religion, and in many matters on which we as free men are entitled to differ, yet all brought together by it on common ground. It will bind men in respect to a world-old system of ethics; it inculcates reverence for authority; a reverence and belief in God; it teaches loyalty to the King, and to our old institutions; and, above all, Brethren, when in these days the term democracy is made to cover a multitude of sins—if I may say so—Masonry will always remind us of the truth expressed in Robert Burns' immortal lines:

'The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gold for a' that'."

The Grand Master attended the Australian Masonic Conference held at Sydney in July, and reports:

"A distinctive landmark in the Freemasonry of New South Wales, and indeed, of Australia, is the Baulkham Hills Masonic Schools and Homes. . . . We had the very great privilege and pleasure of inspecting these Masonic Schools and Homes. Over 300 children are educated, and have homes, at the magnificent institution. The splendid homes and grounds, with an area of nearly 300 acres of very good land, furnished an impressive sight, and prepared us for the clean, well-clothed, well-behaved and orderly children. An idea of the extent of the work done can be gathered by the single statement that they run on their lands 30 cows to supply the milk required. In connection with the Institution, a Welfare Committee has been constituted, the chief duties being to obtain employment for the children as they attain the age of 16 years, and to keep in close touch with them and their employers and the people with whom they live during the succeeding critical years, and supplement their earnings by sufficient sums to enable them to pay for themselves.

"Doctors, dentists, hairdressers, cinematograph operators and motor drivers and owners, regularly give voluntary services to the children, and it is not a matter of wonder that, surrounded by all this care and solicitude, they look as happy and contented as we found them."

The system of presentation of the Hall Stone Jewels obtains in this Jurisdiction

The Third Australian Masonic Conference was held in Sydney on July 16th, 1928, with delegates from the various Grand Jurisdictions of South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia, Queensland and New South Wales.

The Foundation Stone of the New Masonic Temple at Ipswich was laid.

Three Lodges were Consecrated and one Dedicated.

The General Fund reported receipts of £5,130.9.6, with a cash balance on hand of £3,586.13.6 for the quarter.

A Special Communication was held at Brisbane in March in memory of M.W. Bro. Chas. Stumm, K.C., who had presided as Grand Master at the Quarterly Meeting in December.

There is no review of foreign correspondence.

RHODE ISLAND

EDWIN O. CHASE, G.M.

Membership, 19,021. Net Increase, 169. Number of Lodges, 43.

Several Special Communications were held, and also a semi-annual one. The 139th Annual Communication was held at Providence in May, 1929, and from the record of the official acts of the Grand Master it is obvious that he had a very busy year, and made a large number of visitations to Lodges in the Jurisdiction, and several to Lodges without the Jurisdiction.

Three Lodges were Constituted, a Masonic Temple Dedicated, and the corner stone laid for a new Masonic Temple at Woonsocket.

The Lodge contributed to many charities, including the Florida and Porto Rico Relief Funds.

The Grand Master states:

"At my request, our Masonic Service Board sent appeals to the Lodges of Rhode Island as well as affiliated bodies of Royal Arch Chapters, Commanderies of Knights Templars, Palestine Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, Chapters of Eastern Star, and De Molay Chapters, all of whom responded promptly and generously, and we forwarded, through the National Masonic Service Association, the sum of \$2,570.43 for the relief of our distressed Brethren."

The Grand Lodge is in a fairly flourishing condition, having assets in April of 1929 of \$176,657.21.

Saskatchewan has a representative, namely: Augustus F. Rose, of Providence.

There is no review of foreign correspondence.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

HON. MR JUSTICE NAPIER, G.M.

Membership, 1928, 14,576. Net Increase, 918. Number of Lodges, 144.

Grand Lodge was inaugurated in 1884, with 2,061 Members. Of course, it is obvious there has been a satisfactory increase from that time.

A Special Communication was held in September, 1928, at which was present His Excellency Lord Stonehaven, P.C., G.C.M.G., Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. His Excellency Lord Stonehaven was elected an Honorary Member of the Lodge, for which he rendered due thanks, and delivered a discourse in which he stated, among other things, as follows:

"One of the reasons which weighed most with him when he decided to accept the invitation of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales to become their Grand Master, was the hope that in that capacity he would be brought into close personal contact, not merely with the Masons of New South Wales, but with Members of the Craft throughout the Commonwealth. That hope has been abundantly realized . . . but, above all, he appreciated being actively associated with a Fraternity whose loyalty was proverbial and whose influence for good in the community was enormous.

The Semi-annual Communication was held in October.

The General Revenue Fund showed receipts amounting to £7,294 5s 5d. Many special funds are maintained, as elsewhere, and the Building Fund showed a balance of £50,354 15s 10d. A Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund is maintained, on which the demands, apparently, are not so large as in many Jurisdictions.

For 1929, Grand Lodge met on the 17th of April, 1929, with G. M. Napier presiding.

From the Grand Master's address we quote the following:

"I cannot review the year that is past without some reference to the Third Australian Masonic Conference, which was held in Sydney, in July last. The report of the proceedings has now been made available." He sets out three resolutions that were carried at the Conference, one of which we quote:

"That the delivery of lecturettees on the symbolic meanings of the several parts of each ceremony in each degree be encouraged and that it be a recommendation to the Grand Lodges to institute circulating libraries and arrange for the delivery of lectures."

As is the practise in Great Britain and in some of the British Dominions, Lodges qualify for Hall Stones, and he notes that 105 Lodges qualified in the Jurisdiction for Hall Stones.

South Australia is represented before the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan by Bro. E. Mitchell, and Saskatchewan before the Grand Lodge of South Australia by Bro. M. C. Moore, P.G.W.

Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed, and quotations are made from the address of the then Grand Master, an address which, by the way, has been quoted from in a great many Jurisdictions and is regarded as an outstanding pronouncement.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1928

W. A. GILES, G.M.

Membership, 29,848. Decrease, 2,166. Number of Lodges, 351.

The 192nd Annual Communication was held in March, 1929, at Charleston.

Special Communications were held for three Dedications, a funeral and the laying of two corner stones—one for the Citizens and Southern Bank of South Carolina. This was a commercial institution, of course, but it is stated that the building is on the site of the original home of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, and the birthplace of Solomon Lodge No. 1, organized in 1736. Upon the occasion the historical La Fayette Trowell was used, and in addition to other regalia worn by the Grand Master on this occasion, was the historic jewel presented by Marquis de Lafayette to Brother A. De Leon, Master of Kershaw Lodge of Camden.

In the Grand Master's address he states he feels that Masonry in South Carolina made a distinct progress during the year. He states:

"Last year, your action in erecting a unit at State Park for T.B. sufferers, and presenting it to the State with absolutely no strings tied to it, was a real forward step, and for the first time, I believe, the Grand Lodge of South Carolina has accomplished a work for humanity in general and not for Masons only."

He also notes that a request was received on January 1st, 1929, from the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, requesting an exchange of representatives. To this he replied, recommending for consideration the name of R.W. Bro. Joseph E. Hart, District Deputy G.M. of the 18th Masonic District, and requesting the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan to name a suitable Brother near the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

He refers also to a request to lay the cornerstone of a new school building, just south of Greenville, South Carolina, which was already completed. He declined to do so, since the entire symbolism would be destroyed in such a case.

Generous provisions were made for what is apparently private, not institutional, charity in providing for twenty orphans in Thornwell Orphanage, nine in Connie Maxwell Orphanage, and seventeen in Epworth Orphanage, for which the expenditure amounted to \$6,675.00.

The estimates for the year amounted to \$80,576.70, and the Lodge would appear to be in fine standing financially.

For the educational program, \$9,000.00 was appropriated; for Masonic relief, a further \$29,000.00.

Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed and quotations taken from the speech of the Grand Master, without comment.

SOUTH DAKOTA

ST. CLAIR SMITH, G.M.

Membership, 19,779. Net Gain, 72. Number of Lodges, 176.

The 55th Annual Communication was held at Mitchell, S.D., on June 11th, 1929.

The Grand Master made a practical address and made certain recommendations. They are mainly concerned with the internal government of

Grand Lodge and the subordinate Lodges and have no general application because each Grand Lodge follows its own law in matters of that kind as long as it keeps within Masonic bounds.

A ceremony in no way uncommon in meetings of Lodges in the United States is when the Grand Standard Bearer and the Grand Steward present the American Flag at the altar, and the Members stand and sing "America the Beautiful." The flag was then stationed in the East where it remained during the session.

From the Grand Master's address the following passages are selected and are worthy of consideration everywhere:

"These considerations cause me to conclude that the tendency to create degrees should be discouraged, and that the best interests of the Craft as a whole will be served if the Brethren will re-dedicate themselves as Master Masons and give an increased proportion of their minds, thought and time, to the activities of Symbolic Masonry. We will commit ourselves to further error, however, if we go no further and frown upon the creation of new bodies and degrees. We must provide a substitute to satisfy the urge that gives them birth. The organizations that have been formed in the past are not to be blamed for the weakness of Symbolic Masonry. They are the result of that weakness. Men of the past were not satisfied to continually meet and confer the same degrees. They sought 'further light,' more work, and sociability. If they tired of the three degrees, there is no promise that the variety of more degrees will hold their interest. . . . Neither can we hold the interest of our Members without a variety of program . . . the work of the Order must include satisfying ceremonies of initiation, but these must come to be seen more and more as only an incident of the larger task, inspiring men to seek true and practical success through the application of the teachings of Masonry to the specific task of life."

Two new Temples were Dedicated.

The General Fund showed receipts of \$28,186.37 and left a surplus after expenditures were made, of over \$8,500.00.

There is a permanent Charity Fund and a Temporary Charity Fund, and the total Charity Fund and Investment Fund amount to the very handsome sum of over \$156,000.

There were a goodly number of Grand Representatives of Grand Lodges, but nobody represented Saskatchewan.

Again we find in the report of the proceedings an address by the Grand Auditor, not too long, and most instructive. We fancy that the practice of delivering such an address is mainly confined to American Lodges, and in the address of the Grand Auditor would be found at times observations and statements of Members and ideals which in other Jurisdictions would be voiced by the Grand Master in his address.

In the annual review, photographs appear of four deceased Grand Masters, which is a very large mortality list for one year. Of course, there are biographies of the Masonic and other careers of the deceased Grand Masters.

A Masonic Veterans Association is maintained with its quota of Honorary Members.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence writes his fifth annual report, and it is very interesting and concise. The Reviewer contents himself with chronicling the work in various other Grand

Lodges and reviews without, as a rule, commenting on same. In dealing with New Brunswick and the Order of the Eastern Star, the Reviewer quotes the following from the address of the Grand Master of New Brunswick:

"I share the conviction of my immediate predecessor, that it should be and remain an organization exclusively of women. This is no strange or ill-considered opinion. As we were told two years ago, it has been adopted by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Nova Scotia," and he points out further that the Grand Lodge of Scotland has recently moved in the matter and passed a resolution requiring the Order of the Eastern Star in Scotland to so amend its Constitution as not to admit Masons to its membership. The Reviewer comments on the matter as follows:

"We are at a loss to understand how they can claim any right to dictate to the Order which they claim is not Masonic or in any way connected with Masonry. Of course, they can, like Pennsylvania, forbid Masons to join the Order."

Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed and quotations taken from the speech of the Grand Master and Grand Chaplain.

TENNESSEE, 1929

STANLEY W. McDOWELL, G.M.

Chartered Lodges, 454. Charters Revoked, 7. Charters Surrendered, 2. Lodges Consolidated, 7.

The 115th Annual Communication was held at Nashville in January, 1929. Saskatchewan was not represented.

The Grand Master says:

"At present one hundred and sixty-five of our Lodges are in rural communities, one hundred and seventy-one in towns of less than one thousand population, eighty-four in towns of over one thousand population, and thirty-two in cities.

"I have visited, during my term as Grand Master, three hundred and seventy-one Lodges in three hundred and thirty-six visits at two hundred and ninety-six Lodge halls in eighty-three counties, seventy-five of those Lodges reported visited being represented by three or more members each at joint meetings. I conferred twenty-eight degrees, conducted two Masonic funerals, and installed the Officers of ten Lodges."

He further states:

"I am happy to state that the Fraternity in Tennessee is apparently in better condition today than ever before . . . The morale of the Lodges and of the Brethren is better than I have ever known it to be."

The death is reported of Past Grand Master Judge M. D. Smallman.

Relief was given to the Florida and Porto Rico sufferers.

In connection with the Washington Memorial Association, the State Chairman of this Memorial says:

"Ten years ago we accepted membership in the Washington Memorial Association, and with this virtually pledged our co-operation in carrying out its plan. The original plan contemplated that every Master Mason in

the Jurisdiction would contribute one dollar for this purpose. For several years, fervent appeals were made annually to the Lodges and membership to secure these contributions. However, only a small proportion has been paid in this manner. This is largely owing to the fact that it is so difficult to reach the individual Mason with the plea."

The Custodians of the Work make a good report.

Saskatchewan, 1928, comes in for a two-and-one-half page review, and several quotations are taken from the address of the Grand Master.

TENNESSEE, 1930

M.W. QUINCY A. TIPTON, G.M.

Membership, 50,067.

Net Loss, 665.

Four Lodges were Consolidated into two.

Sixteen Lodges failed to send in their Annual Report in the proper time—"Too many" is the writer's comment.

The 116th Annual Communication was held in the Scottish Rite Temple, Nashville, in January, 1930.

Saskatchewan was represented on the Roll Call by D. T. Dawkins.

In connection with the Widows and Orphans Home, which the Grand Master reports is well managed, he makes the following observation:

"Personally, I have never been and am not now, an advocate of the Home, for I have always thought that there was a better and less expensive way in which to take care of our widows, orphans and aged Masons, and now from the experience which the Board of Control has had in the past two or three years in caring for these in their home communities, I know that there is a better and less expensive way."

There are Jurisdictions, of course, in which there are no Homes, and perhaps the smaller ones, as a rule, in which the personal touch is given by having the distressed Brethren placed in private homes, or helped in their own homes if they have such. This gives a closer personal touch and perhaps a more brotherly human sympathy.

Three Lodges were Constituted.

Cash balance on hand, \$5,609.31.

The Grand Master, in his address, confines himself to a recital of his Masonic activities.

There were 763 Members in this Jurisdiction who died during the year—certainly a large number.

Saskatchewan, 1929, is reviewed. Several quotations are made from the address of the Grand Master, and other interesting Masonic details are given.

Our attention is called to the co-operation of the Eastern Star for help to the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home, and a detailed list is given of the contributions by Chapters of the Eastern Star.

The names of the old ladies in the Home and of the children, with their ages, are given.

TEXAS, 1929

FRANK HARTGRAVES, G.M.

Membership, 146,980.	Net Increase, 260.	Active Lodges, 990.
Lodges Demised, 270.		Suspended, N.P.D., 4,919.
Suspended U.M.C., 34.	Expelled, 35.	Initiations, 6,911.

The 94th Annual Communication was held at Waco in December, 1929.

The Grand Master refers to the merging of two Lodges, a practice that is growing in all Jurisdictions where shifting population or other reasons makes such a step desirable.

Twelve Special Communications were given for the purpose of levelling corner stones. This is, of course, the equivalent for the usual language for laying corner stones, and reference is made to the refusal to lay or level one for a Presbyterian Church because the inscription on the stone prohibited; and another for the school building because the stone to be used was not cubical in shape; another for a college for the reason that the building had been completed before the stone was laid; another one for a Lodge building because the building was nearly completed.

The Grand Master further states:

"Under the resolution adopted by the last Grand Lodge with reference to the laying of corner stones, it has become practically impossible for any modern steel and concrete structure to have a corner stone laid because the requirement is that the building shall not be above the place where the corner stone is laid at the time of laying of same. And it is not practical in the construction of modern buildings to complete the building up to that height without first putting up the entire steel part of the structure. For that reason, I would suggest that the committee that reviews this part of my report make some change in the regulations concerning corner stones in order to meet the demands of modern conditions that now exist in our Texas cities."

The Grand Master evidently had a busy day of it, and in his address he refers specifically to 62 rulings that he made.

The Grand Charity Fund shows a handsome reserve with disbursements of \$31,722.11.

To fill a vacancy for the representation of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Archibald G. MacLean, of Saskatchewan, was appointed.

A ceremony somewhat similar to the same held in some other Grand Lodges was the introduction to Grand Lodge assembled around the altar, of Master Masons who had been such for more than forty years.

The Financial statement of Grand Lodge for the large membership and for the various funds, is necessarily a long one, and we refrain from quoting further from it, except to state that the balance on hand was \$202,093.17.

The report proper extends to 580 pages, and the Review of Foreign Correspondence to 236 pages. From the length of the report, it will be obvious that it is very full in connection with the Lodges reviewed. It is well written and thoroughly interesting, and Saskatchewan, 1929, finds a review of over 4 pages. Copious quotations are made from the address of the Grand Master, M.W. Irwin, and reference is made to the reviewer for 1928, Texas, and the compliment paid in that review to the 1928 review can, with equal truth, be extended to the review of 1929.

UTAH

ALEXANDER E. EBERHARD, G.M.

Membership, 1928, 5,177. Gain, 66. Number of Lodges, 25.

The 58th Annual Communication of Grand Lodge was held in the Masonic Temple, Salt Lake City, on January 19th, 1929.

The Grand Representative of Saskatchewan, N. R. Vote, was present.

In the report of the Deputy Grand Master, he states that he accompanied the Grand Master on all his official visits to the constituent Lodges with the exception of four, when his attendance was prevented by absence from the State in matters that could not be postponed. These visitations of the Deputy Grand Master with the Grand Master on the latter's various visits during the year to the constituent Lodges are a fine way of preparation for the position of Grand Master.

A not unusual occurrence in American Lodges was an address by a Brother on Flag Day.

A suggestion was made by the Grand Master in his address of holding annually in each of the constituent Lodges or in joint session with sister Lodges, a Masonic Memorial Service in memory of those of our number who have gone during the year to join the Grand Lodge on High.

The Grand Master refers to the fact that the custom of attending church on the feast of St. John the Baptist and of St. John the Evangelist, has, of late years, fallen into disuse, and recommends its continuance.

The Grand Master laid the corner stones for three churches during the year.

Reference is made by the Grand Master to the fact that at a Grand Lodge Communication a report of the Committee on Lodges provided for an annual caravan to Kibab, as the official summer outdoor activity of Utah Masonry.

F. Dunk was commissioned as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

There is a report on fraternal correspondence covering ninety-eight pages, and Saskatchewan, 1928, comes in for a couple of pages of review, and there is a quotation from the address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master Martin, Grand Master for that year.

VERMONT

EDWIN F. GREENE, G.M.

Membership, 19,558. Net Gain, 126. Lodges, 103.

The 136th Annual Communication was held at Burlington in June, 1929. We quote the following from the address of the Grand Master:

"During recent years I have come to the conclusion that in many of the trials held for purposes other than non-payment of dues, sentiment rather than evidence submitted has been the determining factor in the final outcome . . . if the Brother is guilty of a Masonic offence his act should not be condoned but the punishment that is his due should be meted out to him."

Why not try the Commission method?

Again we quote from the speech of the Grand Master:

"For a long time I felt very strongly that all applicants for Masonic relief should be cared for in their own homes or in temporary quarters provided for them. However, my experience of the past year has caused me to change my mind."

The total receipts for the year for dues, initiation, per capita taxes, supplies, etc., amounted to \$18,268.50. The balance on hand in June, 1929, was \$6,717.93. \$250.00 was raised for the Vermont Flood Fund.

The report of the District Deputy Grand Masters would show Masonry to be in a healthy condition in Vermont.

There is a fairly full report on foreign correspondence and Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed and quotations taken from the address of the then Grand Master, W. M. Martin, without comment.

VIRGINIA

WILLIAM L. DAVIS, G.M.

Membership, 48,782.

Gain, 220.

Chartered Lodges, 352.

The 151st Annual Communication was held at the City of Richmond on February 12th, 1929.

Saskatchewan Grand Lodge had appointed Brother Harry Brodie as the representative before the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, and the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan has a Grand Representative before the Grand Lodge of Virginia in the person of J. Lew Brown, and I find that Saskatchewan's representative was present at the meeting of Grand Lodge.

Permission was granted to lay a large number of corner stones, including churches and schools, and one Masonic Temple. Permission was refused to a Lodge to hold an entertainment to raise funds, to another Lodge to use the ceremony of another Grand Jurisdiction at the installation of the Master, and to two Lodges to hold a joint Communication, the reason given for this ruling being that not more than one Lodge can be opened or remain open at the same time and place.

Prohibition was made of the distribution of so-called "Masonic Directories" as these publications carried the Masonic symbols and a number of business advertisements.

The Grand Master states that the plan of the George Washington National Memorial Association is to limit the expenses to \$4,000,000, with an additional sum of \$500,000 for land, landscaping, and all other items. Of course, it is well known that the memorial is located in Virginia, the home of George Washington.

A Masonic Relief Foundation exists for the purpose of governing and regulating charity. A Masonic Home for Children is maintained, of which the cost for the year was \$77,000, with a growing increase in cost of some \$10,000 a year.

There were several rulings by the Grand Master. One is that a bylaw requiring Members to pay dues in advance is unlawful and cannot be enforced.

The Grand Master states that Lodges in Virginia lose a great many of their members by withdrawal, who do not affiliate with any other Lodge within the Jurisdiction and probably not in any other Jurisdiction.

The Treasurer shows receipts of \$230,086.00.

A Masonic Old Folks' Home is maintained by appropriations of Grand Lodge, and the budget for 1929 was fixed at \$78,820.00. The suggestion by the Grand Master that each Member should pledge himself voluntarily to pay \$2.00 a year for ten years was turned down.

A report on foreign correspondence extends to about eighty-six pages, and Saskatchewan, 1928, occupies more than a page. The compliment is paid to Mr. Justice Martin, the then Grand Master, that his address is one of the ablest that had come into the office of the Reviewer during the year.

The reviews of each Jurisdiction are comparatively short with few exceptions, and the comments of the Reviewer are frequently pungent and at all times interesting.

WASHINGTON, 1929

M.W. JOHN E. FOWLER, G.M.

Membership, 49,421. Net Gain, 381. Number of Lodges, 265.

Grand Lodge met at Tacoma in June, 1929. Saskatchewan was represented by Bro. John M. Roberts.

A corner stone was laid for the Scottish Rite Temple and of the High School at Juneau, Alaska.

\$500.00 was wired in September, 1928, in aid of the cyclone sufferers of Florida and Porto Rico.

The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association apparently established a quota of \$1.00 per capita for all Grand Jurisdictions, and Grand Master says that they were importuned to increase their subscription, and he left it to the consideration of Grand Lodge.

We quote the following from the address of the Grand Master:

"Modernism and fundamentalism are unacknowledged but active issues in Masonry. On one hand, we have the urge for more intensive fraternalism; for more extensive charitable activity; for a more cohesive influence by the Institution on society; for a modernizing of Masonry. Here, however, we meet with check and hindrance imposed by the conservatism and convention of landmark, usage and custom. On the other hand, is the conception that Freemasonry is a moral and philosophical society whose Members are chiefly concerned in the beauties and mysteries of life and the sober contemplation thereof. Here we present a picture, well enough for cloister or temple, but little likely to attract the novice. In our concern over this matter, we have gone a long way in the development of fraternalism, charitable activity, and too far in apeing other organizations. Without its conservatisms and conventions, without its moral and philosophical aspects, without its tenets of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, Freemasonry is not Freemasonry."

About \$60,000 was spent in support of the Masonic Home. The condition requirement is that only indigent Members or indigent relatives of Members of Washington Lodges and Chapters of the Eastern Star can be eligible.

Again Grand Master says:

"With our great growth in numbers, it is true, we have added many members who are chiefly attracted by the charitable and fraternal aspects of our Institution."

In connection with the Masonic Home at Zenith, it is stated that the Home cost, including furniture and landscaping, over \$900,000.

Saskatchewan comes in for a two-page review.

This is a very live Grand Lodge, and it is making wonderful growth, and shares, of course, in the rapid development going on on the Pacific Coast.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

ARCHBISHOP OF PERTH, G.M.

Membership, 8,117. Net Gain, 391. Number of Lodges, 140.

Quarterly Communications were held. Annual Communication was held in May, 1929. Brother A. C. McCallum, M.B.E., Deputy Grand Master, presided.

A grant of £500 was made from the General Fund, as a mark of appreciation to M.W. G.M. Archbishop Riley of Perth for his long services, extending over a period of thirty years.

Six new Lodges were established and five new halls.

The report of the Board of the Third Australian Masonic Conference was dealt with. The Board made the following recommendations:

(a) The desirability of uniformity of signs, tokens and words throughout Australia.

(b) That certain modes of recognition in the Second and Third Degree should be after the manner in use in all the Australian Grand Lodges, except Victoria.

(c) That this Conference is not satisfied with the general interpretation of the substituted words of a Master Mason, and recommends that the Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland be written to and asked for the interpretation of the words of the degree in their constitutions.

(d) That in the opinion of this Conference, a Brother, on entering a Lodge, should salute only with the sign of the Degree in which the Lodge is working.

The Board recommends (a) and (b), but not (c) and not (d), because the Ritual contains the direction to salute in each degree up to the degree in which the Lodge is working.

The receipts for the year were £14,738 11s. 4d., and relief was granted in the sum of £478 1s. 8d.

Mention is made in the report of the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Stonehaven, who had recently been installed as the Grand Master of New South Wales.

Saskatchewan for 1928 occupies a review of two and a half pages, with copious extracts and without comment.

The Grand Master, the Archbishop of Perth, was unable to attend the meeting of Grand Lodge owing to ill health.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1929

BOYD WEES, G.M.

Membership, 34,533. Net Gain, 119. Number of Lodges, 167.

The 65th Annual Communication was held at Clarksburg in October, 1929.

The Grand Master had evidently a very stirring year. There were 13 corner stones laid and other special meetings for Constitution and Dedication of Lodges.

Saskatchewan is represented by Brother Tom G. Strickler.

For the maintenance of the Masonic Home a per capita levy is made of 50 cents per member, and other relief funds exist.

An Educational Fund is maintained.

In the Masonic Home, the ages of the men run from 47 to 86, and of the women, from 46 to 81, and the boys from 8 to 15, and the girls from 3 to 15, and the inmates, or those in the Home, are drawn from 33 subordinate Lodges. The per capita cost was \$438.38.

The report of the Board of Governors of the Masonic Home states, among other things:

"When we fully realize that our greatest work is to aid hopeful youth in their tender years and provide for them the opportunity to become contributors to the world's happiness and advancement rather than to become charges upon the community in which they live, then we can appreciate our call to duty. To aid the afflicted, provide for the deserving, care for the aged, the widows and orphans, and to plant hope, ambition and the earnest desire to lead clean, honest, industrious lives in the hearts of trusting, forward-looking youth is a goal worthy of our constant efforts."

Saskatchewan, 1929, is kindly and adequately reviewed.

WISCONSIN

FRED L. WRIGHT, G.M.

Membership, 61,509. Net Gain, 1,204. Number of Lodges, 310.

Grand Lodge held its 58th Annual Communication in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Milwaukee, on June 11th, 1929.

The report of the Grand Master is illuminating and fairly full, extending to some thirty-two pages. He refers in his address to what is known as the "Amen corner" and says: "On frequent occasions in Masonic discussions and intercourse we hear the cynical coined expression 'The amen corner,' or 'It will never 'get by' the amen corner,' alluding by that term to our Past Grand Masters and other permanent membership—Masons who have borne the heat and burden of the day and wrought well in the quarries of Masonic endeavour. Brethren, if this is meant as a slight, rebuke or criticism, it is wrong, unjust and unmasonic . . . without them this Grand Lodge would suffer an irreparable loss—I might say, calamity. Thank God, we are privileged today to be guided in our deliberations by the wisdom of their experience, to be directed by their timely advice and counsel, and to be admonished by their brotherly caution."

Saskatchewan was represented by John E. Bast, of Milwaukee, as our Grand Representative.

Many Emergent Communications were held for laying corner stones for Masonic Lodges, for constituting Lodges; and a record was made which it is trusted will never be repeated elsewhere of the funeral of four Past Grand Masters, which is a terrible list of mortality among the leaders of the Craft in one year's time.

Under the caption of Masonic Charity, the Grand Master says:

"During the past few years ever-increasing requests have come to the Grand Lodge from the subordinate Lodges requesting the Grand Lodge to pay for assistance rendered, or about to be rendered, to some worthy Brother, or to pay his funeral expenses. In every instance the reason assigned by the subordinate Lodge for this request has been that the Lodge was not financially able to meet this obligation which it owes to one of its members.

"This is not as it should be. I believe that every subordinate Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction should try to accumulate at least a small cash reserve for charity purposes and should hold such fund for emergencies, that when the occasion arises it may be able to render assistance to its needy members or their dependents. If this cannot be accomplished in any other way, I would strongly recommend that the Lodge dues be increased for this purpose."

There is an Emergent Charity Fund for the use of the Grand Master, of which he expended \$250.00. The Lodge contributed generously to Porto Rico and Florida sufferers from floods.

A Masonic Service Bureau is maintained, the primary duty of which, apparently, is to look after those needing employment or asking for relief.

In reference to the use of Keys, the Grand Master says that his attention has been called several times during the past year to the use of ciphers or keys to esoteric work, and quotes the clause of the Constitution forbidding the use of such.

The Grand Master gave a Dispensation for an organization of boys of the Order of De Molay to meet in Masonic Temples. The Grand Master says:

"Not since the organization of the Masonic Fraternity back in the centuries has the Craft had an opportunity of doing so much good in any one of its activities as is offered in the promotion of the Order of De Molay. It strikes right at the very foundation of the superstructure and enables us to produce the Perfect Ashlars so much needed in the work of rebuilding and edifying our Masonic structure. It is a fact beyond dispute that we select the future Mason from our own environment largely from sentiment because of the ties of blood and relationship, whereas the candidate for Masonic honours has no knowledge of what is before him. . . . Take any well-conducted Chapter of the Order of De Molay—and be it said to our shame that only a fraction of the Masons have ever witnessed the impressive ceremonies of this organization—and you will be absolutely astounded at the impressive work done. . . . Try it on, those of you who have never visited a Chapter, and you will come away converted to the cause of this wonderful, helpful fraternity, the strongest arm in the Masonic Fraternity of the future."

A Masonic Home is maintained and several illustrations are given of the Home and surroundings.

An elaborate inquiry was made by a Committee of Grand Lodge into the question of dual membership. Inquiry was made of sixty-nine Grand Lodges with which the Grand Lodge is in fraternal intercourse, and sixty-four replied. There is an analysis of the returns, but perhaps no purpose may be usefully served in this review by giving the details, which would take considerable space.

A system of travelling libraries is in force.

Five Past Grand Masters died during the Masonic year, which is a very great mortality list.

There is a fairly full review of other Jurisdictions, and Saskatchewan comes in for a very generous amount of space. Extensive quotations

are made from the address of Grand Master W. M. Martin. The whole review is illuminating, varied and interesting.

The Grand Lecturer had a busy year. The Deputy visited 142 Lodges, and the Grand Lecturer states that he visited the balance. The average attendance at meetings was twenty-five.

Comment is made by the Grand Lecturer on "degree teams" that make a practice of going around putting on degrees, and he makes much stricture on this practice. He also finds that some of the Lodges have used keys to their work, which is a Masonic offence in the Masonic Jurisdiction, punishable by suspension or expulsion.

WYOMING, 1929

GUY J. GAY, G.M.

Membership, 8,361. Increase, 216. Chartered Lodges, 216. Lodges U.D., 2.

Grand Lodge held its 55th Annual Communication at the Masonic Temple at Sheridan, Wyoming, in August, 1929.

When the Grand Lodge was instituted in 1874 at Laramie City, there were 4 Lodges joined in its formation, which Lodges had been individually chartered from other Grand Jurisdictions.

A Special Communication was held at Laramie to lay a corner stone of the new high school building; another was held at Rocksprings for the laying of the corner stone of the new Old Timers' Building; another corner stone was laid for the new high school building at Pine Bluffs.

In connection with the request for the organization of a new Lodge at Big Piney, the Grand Master says he caused the necessary application to be sent and he issued a Dispensation:

"Before I issued Dispensation, however, I requested that those who were contemplating being the officers of this Lodge learn the work so that they could confer every degree in an acceptable manner. I also instructed them that they must pass an examination before the Members of the Lodge at Kemmerer and the Master of the Kemmerer Lodge was to report to me the result of the examination.

"This may have been somewhat out of order from any procedure ever before followed by a Grand Master. However, I felt that one of the worst things that I could do would be to institute a Lodge and not have an officer proficient enough to confer degrees."

Dealing with a delinquent Lodge, the Grand Master says:

"This is just another case where a subordinate Lodge has had plans for a temple approved by the Grand Master and then exceeding their estimates by several thousand dollars, therefore embarrassing the Lodge by not being able to meet their obligations. . . . I would also recommend that this Grand Lodge require subordinate Lodges, when building a temple, to submit certified estimates with their plans before they are approved by the Grand Master.

"This is not the first case that has come before this Grand Body, and I believe it is one that we should look into."

Several rulings are given by the Grand Master, but do not invite any special comment.

There is a fairly extended review of foreign correspondence, and Saskatchewan, 1928, comes in for more than two and one-half pages, with many quotations from the address of the Grand Master.

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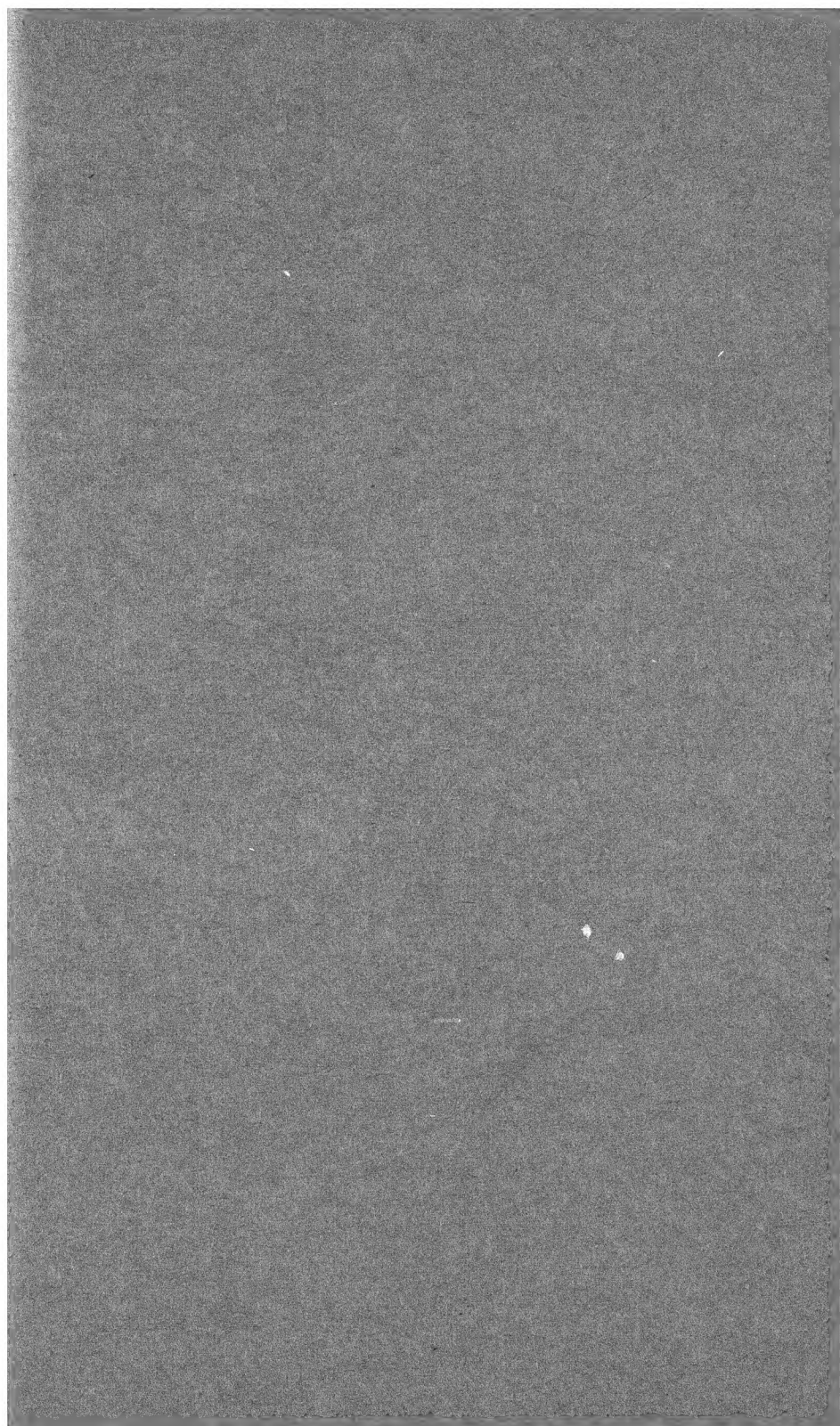
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GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, 1930

M.W. Bro. Dr. C. P. Moore, Grand Master.....	Weyburn
R.W. Bro. J. McGregor, Deputy Grand Master.....	Saskatoon
R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly, Grand Senior Warden.....	Regina
R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig, Grand Junior Warden.....	Moose Jaw
R.W. Bro. J. C. Moore, Grand Treasurer.....	Regina
M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Grand Secretary.....	Regina
R.W. Bro. J. R. Yorke, Grand Registrar.....	Moose Jaw

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

Dist. No. 1, R.W. Bro. T. W. Sutherland.....	Shellbrook
Dist. No. 2, R.W. Bro. D. A. MacRae.....	Lumsden
Dist. No. 3, R.W. Bro. C. W. Crichton.....	Moose Jaw
Dist. No. 4, R.W. Bro. F. M. Hewgill.....	Moosomin
Dist. No. 5, R.W. Bro. F. B. O'Neil.....	Langham
Dist. No. 6, R.W. Bro. J. R. Wylie.....	Yellow Grass
Dist. No. 7, R.W. Bro. W. S. Cooper.....	Waseca
Dist. No. 8, R.W. Bro. T. A. Patterson.....	Arcola
Dist. No. 9, R.W. Bro. G. G. Grant.....	Abernethy
Dist. No. 10, R.W. Bro. J. McCulloch.....	Lanigan
Dist. No. 11, R.W. Bro. G. T. Cox.....	Aneroid
Dist. No. 12, R.W. Bro. A. Ellis.....	Alsask
Dist. No. 13, R.W. Bro. G. S. Lake.....	Luseland
Dist. No. 14, R.W. Bro. R. H. Stanley.....	Cadillac
Dist. No. 15, R.W. Bro. H. Smethurst.....	Humboldt
Dist. No. 16, R.W. Bro. W. H. Davidson.....	Simpson
Dist. No. 17, R.W. Bro. D. Munro.....	Lucky Lake
V.W. Bro. Rev. P. C. Hackworth, Grand Chaplain.....	Maple Creek
V.W. Bro. J. McAllister, Grand Senior Deacon.....	Moose Jaw
V.W. Bro. M. Musk, Grand Junior Deacon.....	Prince Albert
V.W. Bro. H. S. Craig, Grand D. of C.....	Rouleau
V.W. Bro. J. S. McDonald, Grand Supt. of Works.....	Melville
V.W. Bro. H. G. Garrioch, Grand Organist.....	Turtleford

GRAND STEWARDS

V.W. Bro. F. Fleck.....	Aneroid
V.W. Bro. H. J. Baldwin.....	Asquith
V.W. Bro. W. Bird.....	Wawota
V.W. Bro. T. Stevenson.....	Bredenbury
V.W. Bro. A. Mitchell.....	Macklin
V.W. Bro. A. Stewart.....	Wynyard
V.W. Bro. E. F. Richardson.....	Semans
V.W. Bro. J. U. Allen.....	Macrorie
V.W. Bro. F. A. Francis, Grand Pursuivant.....	Rosetown
V.W. Bro. D. MacGregor, Grand Tyler.....	Regina
